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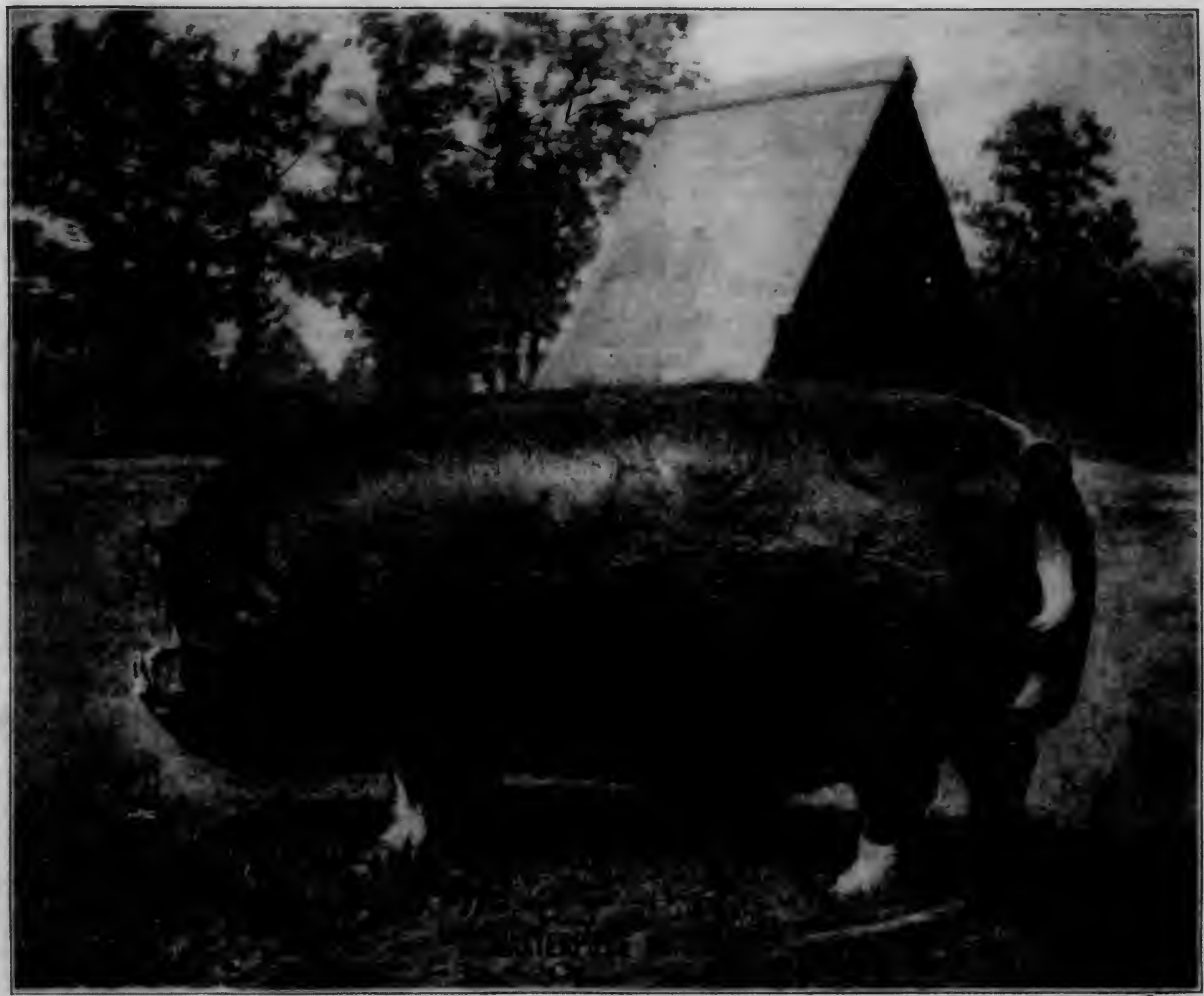
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VOL. XI.

OXFORD, PA., MARCH, 1905.

No. 1



Masterpiece, No. 77000.

THE subject of this sketch, Masterpiece, No. 77000, is owned by A. J. Lovejoy & Son, of Roscoe, Ill., and cost \$1000 spot cash, and is considered by nearly every breeder that has seen him to be the greatest boar of the breed seen for many years. He is a massive boar that weighed more at the St. Louis show than any boar of any breed. He has the heaviest bone of any boar of the breed with the shortest widest head and an ear that can never go down even with age. He is very long in body, very straight on feet, with a magnificent ham, and a back that will never sag. He was—greatly to the surprise of most of the exhibitors at St. Louis, placed second to a boar that neither had the size,

finish, or quality, and the press of the country took the matter up and criticised the award so strongly that the boar has become famous. The demand for sows bred to him and for pigs sired by him is wonderful. Sows have averaged \$200 each and upwards in farrow to him, and pigs from \$100 to \$200 each are ordered sired by him, and the owners believe his reputation is only just started. He combines the blood of every noted family in the country, and also a dash of the Robin Hood blood on his sire's side. The picture does not do him justice, it being a snap-shot, and not as good as the hog really looks. \$2000 would be no temptation for the owners to part with him.

INV. '60

BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

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It's curious what a sight o' good a little thing will do;
How ye kin stop the fiercest storm when it begins to brew,
An' take the sting from what commenced to rattle when
I was spoke,

By keepin' still and treatin' it as if it was a joke;
Ye'll find that ye kin fill a place with smiles instead o' tears,
An' keep the sunshine gleamin' through the shadows of
the years,

By jes' keepin' Berkshires.

Folks sometimes fails ter note the possibilities that lie
In the way yer mouth is curvin' an' the twinkle in yer eye;
It ain't so much whut's said that hurts ez what ye think
lies hid.

It ain't so much the doin' as the way a thing is did;
An' many a home's kep' happy an' contented day by day,
An' like ez not a kingdom hez been rescued from decay,
By jes' keepin' Berkshires.

To Our Subscribers.

At this season of the year we have large numbers of subscriptions expiring. We endeavor to give written notice to each subscriber that his subscription has expired and ask for renewal. If the renewal is not received in a reasonable time the address is dropped.

We do not intend to carry subscriptions along and then ask for payment. If subscribers want our paper they should renew promptly so as not to miss an issue.

Subscriptions when received are acknowledged by a notice of the same on the margin of the first paper, which acts as a receipt for the same.

At times we receive notice to discontinue our paper. In such cases the name is taken off immediately, but the wrapper may have been addressed, and if so the party will receive the next issue.

The paper goes into the mail about the middle of the month so that subscribers do not get their papers until toward the latter part of the month. This we are trying to change so that they will receive their papers earlier.

For the Boys.

On page 20 of this issue we are starting a boys' department. Our idea in this is to have boys learn to feed and select good animals. The future of this country depends upon the boys of today, and now is the time to interest them in the farm, and how to improve on the present day of doing things.

Give the boy a chance. We want our subscribers to call the boys' attention to our offer and encourage him in the work. The offer is one which will be a profitable one for him, and at the same time interest him in the farm. Give your boy a chance.

The April number will be devoted to Jersey cattle. This will be one of the best numbers ever put out. If you are interested in this great dairy breed, be sure that you have your subscription in. Send us anything that you can that will help the interests of this breed. If you have photo engravings of prize winning Jerseys, we will be glad to use them in this number. See that your friends get a copy of this number. Have them send in their subscription at once.

Advertise your stock, if you have first class animals for sale. Blooded Stock reaches nearly 20,000 breeders each month. They are the best class of buyers in the world. They are ready to pay good prices if the animals offered are of the class that they wish to use in their herds.

History of the Berkshire.

By Prof. W. J. Fraser.



THE great antiquity of the hog *sus scrofa* of Linnaeus, from which the domestic descended, is known from the fact that several fossil species have been found in the territory and diluvial deposits of Europe, Asia and Africa, wherever the climate was mild enough to afford sustenance during the winter.

According to tradition down to a century ago, the Berkshires were the largest breed in England. They are also the oldest, and for centuries had a high reputation as pork producers. Frequent mention is being made of their weighing from six to ten hundred pounds when allowed to reach maturity, which required about three years. They are described as being somewhat variable in color, usually buff, sandy, or reddish brown, spotted with black and white. They are very coarse boned, long bodied, flat sided, deep in the chest, and thick in the hams and shoulders; as the flesh was well marbled their excellent hams and shoulders made them famous for centuries. Their legs were short and strong, ears large and "flop," and the body covered with bristles and long curly hair. The breed takes its name from the county or shire in England, where it originated, although they have been bred pure in nearly all parts of England.

There is a difference of opinion as to the cross used in improvement. Some claim it is due to the use of the highly refined Chinese boar on the original Berkshire sows. Others are of the opinion that the Siamese hog was used, while still others think the Neapolitan hogs should have the credit. The weight of the argument seems to be on the side of the Chinese and Siamese. The Chinese hogs were delicate, early maturing, fattened readily, and produced very tender meat. The Siamese swine varied in color, from deep plum to slate or black, with occasionally white feet. The head was short and fine, jaws thin, ears erect, heavy in the hams and shoulders, early maturing and improvement, as the swine were often spotted black and white in connection with the sandy color. As both these breeds were early maturing and fattened readily, the cross was very beneficial, although it reduced the size, it refined the form and gave early maturity.

The improvement of the breed seems to have been begun some time prior to 1780, as it is asserted that there were improved hogs in Berkshire at that time. The improvement was not carried to any degree of perfection, however, until Lord Barrington turned his attention to it about 1820, and he continued in the work until his death in 1829. His exact methods are not known, but it is certain that he did much to improve the breed, as nearly all the Berkshires in England trace their ancestry to his herd.

A picture by Loudon, in 1825, shows the Berkshire as long and round, but not deep; head and snout long, jowl lean, ears large and pendulous. About 1845, Low and Youatt both represent them as deeper, more compact, early maturing, smaller in size and ears erect. In 1860, Sidney gives pictures which shows what may be done in improvement by selections in a breed of mixed origin. It is very probable that boars of the Chinese or Siamese and Berkshire cross were used on Berkshire sows, and this less violent cross produced better results than the first. It is certain that the outcrosses were not continued after 1870, yet the breed has greatly improved since that time.

The first importation into this country of which there is any record was made by John Brentnall, an English farmer, of New Jersey, in 1832, Sidney Hawes, also an English farmer, residing near Albany, New York, brought over a few, and imported others later. Other importations followed every few years, and they found their way into the Central States and Canada; they gradually grew in favor until about ten years ago they were found in every State and Territory in the Union, and they have increased in numbers ever since.

The Berkshire is a very old and well established breed, having a high reputation for centuries, yet it has been modified and improved during the last third or half a century. There is some difference in size in families equally pure bred, but their general characteristics are very firmly fixed. They are always black, with tip of tail and feet white and also a white line in the face; with this and the erect ears, even the casual observer may never be at loss to identify a Berkshire.

The American Berkshire Breeders were the first to adopt a regular plan of recording pedigrees when they organized the Association in 1875 at Springfield, Ill. This has done much to assist in improving the breed, until at present there are better Berkshires in America than in any country in the world.

History and Berkshire Swine Facts

By A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.



MR. A. B. Allen says in regarding the history of Berkshire swine, that in 1841 he imported many head of this then well established breed, and says that when he was in England at that time, that a Mr. Westbrook, of Pinckney Green, stated that his father had bred the Improved Berkshire as far back as 1780, and that the breed was still much earlier established than this date. This would go to prove that the Improved Berkshire has been bred in its purity for almost a century and a half at least.

ORIGIN OF THE IMPROVED BERKSHIRE—The first attempt to improve the old English Berkshire was by crossing the deep plum-colored Siamese boar on the then reddish brown, coarse Berkshire, and afterward using the white or spotted Chinese boar sparingly, from whence comes the white markings now found on the modern Berkshire. In the earlier days of improvement the color was varied from the brownish tinge to the plum color, with white or sandy markings, which to this day often crops out in certain families of the breed. The rich dark plum color, or as it might be called, a blue black, is not so universally found now as in past years, though the black of the breed today is not a dead black—as in the Essex or other black breeds, but still, generally when in the right light, shows that very rich shade, slightly plum or blueish black. The skin of the Berkshire is also of a very handsome color, being of a reddish plum color to a dark plum. The markings in the earlier days was similar to those at the present time, but not as true to standard, being quite often of a copper shade of white and on from one to two of the feet and legs and occasionally more or less of this color in the tail. These sandy or copper-colored marks of the present day show no reason to doubt the purity of the breeding but rather a "harking back" to the original blood of the early days.

THE BERKSHIRE AS TO SIZE—One sometimes hears, from those who are not posted, that the Berkshire as a breed are a small breed. There was never a more mistaken idea, for the breed even in its earliest history was a large breed, and Mr. Allen speaks of a boar that he owned in 1840, called Windsor Castle, that measured, when in very thin breeding condition, 6 ft. 3 inches in length and 2 ft. 11 inches from ground to top of shoulder, and 3 ft. to top of rump, with a heart girth of 5 ft. 6 inches. As it is well known that a well fitted Berkshire will add 4 inches on the top of back more than when thin, this would give a good measurement and great size. Of course certain strains are not as large as others, but to any observing man who visited the St. Louis Exposition last season could not help but notice that while every known breed was exhibiting at the same time in the arena, and all of same age, that the Berkshire was pre-eminently the largest breed there, and also that it was a breed of the greatest finish and quality.

THE BERKSHIRE A HARDY, PROLIFIC BREED—It is well known that this breed is very prolific and very hardy, and are noted for their milk-giving propensities. The average litter is of good size and always full of vitality and vigor, while quite often the litters are too large. We have this season already one sow that farrowed fifteen pigs, and she herself is one of a litter of nineteen. Twelve to fourteen are quite common, and while I like a prolific sow I hardly approve of quite so large litters as these, as we want a litter to make rapid growth and extremely large litters are not generally so large individually, as one of about eight to ten the pigs are very uniform in size and develop quickly, and are ready for market at any time after four to five months of age, and always command the top price in market.

QUALITY OF MEAT—All admit that the hams and meat products of a well fed Berkshire is of the highest quality, and that the meat is far better marbled, and that the fat and lean is better mixed than in any other of the breeds. A butcher once remarked that from a half dozen hams of various breeds placed on his table, he could, blindfolded, pick out the Berkshire ham by its firmness and texture by pricking it with his knife.

While as a breed they are quiet, they are never sluggish, and are therefore one of the best breeds to follow cattle in the feed lot, and are never stepped on by the cattle owing to the fact that if touched by a steer they will move quickly and get out of the way. As a shipping hog they are not excelled by any, having that ivory-like quality of bone—one

is never broken in shipping—and when the car door opens at the stock yards all will walk out and over the scales without a cripple. Being of such a firm quality of meat a buyer for market can seldom estimate the weight of a bunch of Berkshires, as they invariably weigh much more than they look to do.

EARLY IMPORTATIONS—Importations were made to this country from England as early as 1823 by Mr. John Brentnall, an English farmer who settled in New Jersey, and in 1832 by Mr. Sidney Hawes, who settled near Albany, N. Y. The breed was also imported from England to Canada in 1838, and Mr. Allen commenced importing in 1841. Messrs. Baggs & Wait imported many in 1839 and disposed of them in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and the South, and in later years, or during the seventies, the Snells, of Canada; Mr. Cooper, of Pa., and Mr. W. C. Norton, also of Pa., imported many of the best animals that were ever brought to this country. The Hewers, of Illinois, who were brothers of Mr. Wm. Hewer, of England, also brought out many prize animals from their brother's herd. It was about this time that the greatest activity commenced in the breeding of the Improved Berkshires in this country and it has gone steadily on ever since.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN BERKSHIRE—The modern Berkshire should have good length of body, stand on straight medium length legs, with good strong feet, straight in the pasterns as possible, a well filled side, good hams, good back, a little arched than otherwise, and a neat, short, well dished face with eyes wide apart denoting a good feeder and a quiet disposition. The coat should be, in the female, fine and smooth, well laid and free from coarseness, while in the male a little more coarse coat is permitted and denotes a strong constitution. The ears should not be too large and set at an angle of about 45 degrees from the head and with are somewhat more drooping. The appearance should be spirited and show a breezy, stylish carriage, denoting thorough breeding. There is that something about a modern typical Berkshire, that as he walks down the line in his proud majestic bearing, catches the eye of the lover of the beautiful. Such a showing of breed, type and blood-like appearance is seldom seen in any breed of animals, and all will admit that he is without a rival in quality and finish, as compared with other breeds.

SELECTION OF BREEDING ANIMALS FOR THE HERD—Much care should be taken in selecting proper animals to constitute the breeding herd. The sows should be selected with a view to their producing quality rather than to the show type only. Often the showiest sow in the bunch is not the one that produces the best animals. She should be a little long in body rather than too short and have a breezy, motherly appearance about her that is distinguishable at a glance. She should have good feet and legs, short pasterns, a full, deep side and a good strong back a little arched that with age and weight will never sag, a neat refined appearance about the head and a short well dished face with eyes wide apart, noting a quiet disposition and an easy feeder. The boar should be along the same lines, only that he may be more compact and thick in his general makeup, and he must show much of a masculine character in general. He should have strong bone and feet with short or medium length of leg, with a full strong back and good wide ham, his legs to be straight and well apart, and stand on tip toe if possible. With such a selection and mated these should produce the very best type of the modern animal of the breed.

THE BREEDING SEASON—At the beginning of the breeding season the sows should be in just the right condition for best results, better to have them in only moderate flesh and gaining a little when coupled, and when bred it should be about 36 hours after coming in heat and some hours after being fed, it not being best to breed just after feeding. Care should be taken that she is not excited or heated from driving or taking her to the breeding pen. She should be given but one service, then left to herself for a few hours, and better yet if till she goes out of heat, then the date of service should be taken down and she should be tried again in twenty-one days. The boar should be in good strong breeding condition and should be fed a ration strong in protein or muscle forming food, such as ground oats or corn and oats ground together with shorts or bran added, and he should be kept in a pen with good sized yard attached where he can have plenty of exercise. He should not have but one sow per day and only the one service, which is better than more.

PROPER FEED DURING PERIOD OF GESTATION—For best

BLOODED STOCK

results in the coming litter much depends on the kind of feed given the sow during this period. She should first have exercise, and with this she should have a feed that will build up bone, muscle and frame for the coming litter. Corn and corn alone will never do this. She should therefore have a ration composed of any variety of bone making material, and for this there are many kinds. Better, so far as possible, use what is grown on the farm, and in our present feeding we are using a mixture of ground corn and oats with tankage, and to this we add finely chaffed alfalfa, which has been run through the feed cutter, and all mixed into a thick mass with warm water and fed twice daily. Wheat middlings would also be a good feed combined with above but is very costly and the above will answer. To the above feed we add a little salt at each mixing and an occasional feed of cob charcoal. Where one has no alfalfa good well cured clover is all right, and also sorghum well cured in the shock will readily be eaten, anything that will take the place of grass during the winter will do. Mangels or sugar beets are a grand feed but hard to get in this country. Sows fed as above will farrow good large litters of strong active pigs that are full of vitality and that will grow rapidly.

GETTING READY FOR FARROWING TIME—Some three weeks before time for the sow to farrow she should be placed in a good warm dry pen by herself, that she may become accustomed to her surroundings, and fed as she has been fed during the past few months. There should be no change in the feed just prior to or after farrowing for fear of causing scours in the litter. By following this practice for many years we have never had any trouble from this source. As soon as the young pigs begin to show a tendency to eat with the sow a place should be arranged where they can go by themselves to eat unmolested by the sow, and should be fed a little at a time and often. As they grow older the feed can be increased to all they will eat, and the feed of the sow can be reduced at about 8 to 10 weeks after farrowing and the pigs weaned at 12 weeks of age, when the sow will practically be dry and pigs will not miss her. She should then be removed from the yard and placed far enough away so that the pigs cannot see her, and the litter left where they

were. The sow can be placed in pasture and if it is good she will need no further feed till ready to be bred again in the fall.

ONE OR TWO LITTERS A YEAR, WHICH? This all depends on how the owner is situated to care for the Fall litters, and whether he is willing to give them the extra care during the Winter. Sows to have two litters a year should farrow early in March that the pigs can be weaned by last of May and be bred for a Fall litter to come in September or not later than the first half of October. With a few sows bred for Fall litters each year we have as good growth almost as with early pigs in the Spring. It is also good for the sow to be kept busy breeding most of the time that she may not become too fat and fail to breed.

WHEN TO COMMENCE BREEDING THE SOW—While we believe that the sow will develop better not to breed till about a year old, still it is a question if we would not have less trouble in getting sows to breed readily if we bred them at eight months of age and then kept them at it at least for two litters a year after the first litter was weaned. We often have quite a little trouble in getting sows that have been pushed along and kept in high flesh till a year to fourteen months old to stand to first service, yet we know she should not be in such high condition, but when breeders are coming every day almost to the farm one must keep his sows in good presentable condition or the visitor will not be pleased, much as he may know that this is not for the best, he will invariably select the fattest sows in the lot.

There are many little details to look after in the successful breeding and caring for swine, and to get the best results one must have a decided liking for the work and always be ready to do anything that is for the good of his herd, and instead of treating the hog as "only a hog" he should be treated at the best paying thing on the farm, which he really is.

Any young man, or old one either, that wishes a sure thing for a series of years, can make no mistake in breeding well bred hogs of any kind that happens to suit his fancy. We have bred the large strain of Berkshires for thirty years and have never had any occasion to change breeds, and shall continue along the same line, we hope, for many years.



THE herd of Berkshires at Jessup Park, owned by Geo. W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind., are at this time better than ever before. Nothing but Berkshires of the highest individual merit and breeding have ever been kept for use in the herd. At the present time there are three great boars in use—they are: Baron Longfellow 70200, his great son Baron Longfellow 2nd, that was first in class Junior Champion and reserve for Grand Champion at the Universal Exposition, St. Louis; also Baron Premier, winner of 2nd prize in Junior Yearling Class. The breeding sows are by such famous sires as Lord Premier, Baron Lee 6th, Fitzhugh Lee, Golden Premier, Royal Eclipse, Premier Longfellow 2nd and Baron Longfellow. The accompanying cut is of the young herd shown at St. Louis and winning third prize. This herd was headed by the young champion, Baron Longfellow 2nd. The breeding and individuality of this young boar has no superior and judging by the St. Louis prize list but one equal. Mr. Jessup will send three handsome pictures to subscribers of Blooded Stock to all who write, until the supply is exhausted.

BLOODED STOCK

To the Beginner Characteristics of Berkshires

PROF. THOMAS THAW

By Prof. C. S. Plumb



THE young breeder should start right. Having decided to raise pure bred Berkshires, he should make his standard a high one. First, carefully read such literature as may be obtainable upon their history, characteristics, breeding and management. Learn what you can of the different families and individuals that have become famous in the show ring or breeding

herd. Study pedigrees so that you may be able to trace the ancestry of an animal, and so know what you are getting in blood lines when you buy. Send to the Secretary of the American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill., and secure copy of the Berkshire Year Book. Get the addresses of some of the best known breeders of Berkshires, and go and visit them and carefully inspect their animals, buildings and methods of breeding, feeding and management. Such visits are an inspiration. At each place take notes of animals of such character as you desire and can afford to buy, and after your inspection is concluded, you will be in a position to buy most intelligently and satisfactorily from among the pigs examined. Never purchase an animal without having first seen him, if you can possibly help it.

Be careful to buy first class individuals. Remember that the best is the cheapest in the end, if one wishes to establish a breeding herd. Cheap animals are in reality expensive. Be very particular to have a male of high individual merit, and a descendant of stock of character, and if possible of winning blood.

Familiarize yourself with the laws of breeding. Study the works of Darwin on "Animals and Plants under Domestication," and Miles on "Stock Breeding." It is an old, well established law, that "like begets like" in all the families of the animal kingdom. The more perfect the animal the greater the likelihood of it transmitting its quality to succeeding generations. Some of the famous Berkshire boars have achieved reputation, not only because of fine conformation, but also for having the power to transmit their qualities to their offspring. This power, known as potency, is a most important one in developing a herd. If the breeding stock lacks it, unsatisfactory results will surely follow. Of two animals the male should be most prepotent, as his influence extends all through the herd, while that of the female is limited to her descendants only.

Practice vigorous selection, as means of improvement. Remember that the narrow loin, poor ham, thin chest, or any defect of conformation, will in all probability be transmitted to the next generation, if the animal having this or that defect is used as a breeder. It is a shame that so many inferior animals are used in the breeding herd, and their names enrolled in the herd books. They ought to be converted into pork for the table within the earliest reasonable period of time. A small herd of well selected animals is of infinitely greater credit to the breeder than a larger herd containing numerous inferior ones. Every inferior animal in a breeding herd tends to depreciate the general quality of the exhibition made by the breeder. In fact, high class stockmen who visit a herd of this character, cannot but fail to receive a practice impression. The novice should remember that the application of a practice of judicious selection, has been the means of developing some of the most celebrated herds in the world. When Lord Rivers was asked how he bred such fine greyhounds, he replied, "I breed many and hang many." He only saved the best.

We need more high ideals among the rank and file of those who grow live stock for breeding purposes. A man cannot be a success as a breeder unless he has an ideal animal in mind, the development of which he ever studies to attain. He probably will not produce the perfect animal, but he will take many steps in advance of that average standard which the ordinary man is content with, and above which we should all strive to pass.

The Berkshire has become famous the world over for his superior quality, and this is very largely due to the fact that breeders of great judgment and ability have made use of the correct principles of breeding, and thus assisted in establishing the breed.

Berkshires were Berkshires when other breeds were pups. And Berkshires will be Berkshires when other breeds are gobbled up. J. E. WATSON.

We now have our 1935 program out. If you have not seen a copy send for it and learn all the good things to come out of Blooded Stock. It is worth your trouble to get it.



THERE is a distinction, though not always easily defined between characteristics and standard points. The former relate chiefly to form and color, but sometimes to size and general appearance, while the latter relate to qualities. But as qualities are in a great measure the outcome of form, the relation between these is so close that they cannot always be considered separately. Size, for instance, is a standard point, and yet it is also a quality.

The leading characteristics of Berkshires are such as relate to size, vigor, early maturity, feeding, grazing and grading, and general adaptability.

SIZE. The relative size of any breed of swine is not easily defined, owing, first, to the lack of recognized standards of comparison; and second, to the variations in size in any cosmopolitan breed like the Berkshire growing out of surrounding conditions. But, among the middle breeds, they may be classed as large, and the aim should be to maintain size without sacrificing other good qualities, for size is an important recommendation in the eyes of the average purchaser.

VIGOR. The marked vigor and stamina of Berkshires arises in part from the composite character of the early ancestry, but more from the nitrogenous character of the food given to them in other than in corn growing countries. Their proved ability to bear up well under forced feeding, their comparative immunity from disease, and the extent to which they have been used in crossing and up-grading furnish undeniable evidence of superior vigor, a quality of indispensable value in this age of high feeding tendencies.

EARLY MATURING QUALITIES. Experience has demonstrated over and over again that Berkshires may be finished in good form for the market at almost any age. Maturity with them may be deferred to secure larger growth, as it cannot be with some of the smaller breeds; and it may be hastened to capture a special market at it cannot be with some of the large breeds. With judicious feeding an average live weight of, say, two hundred pounds when six months old.

FEEDING QUALITIES. The high grade of feeding qualities of Berkshires will not be questioned by anyone who understands them. These are the outcome of a quiet disposition that does not chafe under confinement; of excellent digestion and food assimilation, the result of centuries of careful breeding and selection; of inherent vigor of constitution; and of strength of bone which sustains them under forced feeding.

GRAZING QUALITIES. The grazing qualities of Berkshires are unexcelled. This arises, first, from the happy equilibrium of development in the form; second, from the excellent quality of the limbs with which they support and carry about their well-developed bodies; third, from their peaceable disposition; and fourth, from their admirable powers of digestion.

BREEDING QUALITIES. These are at least average; although, as with some other breeds they have been somewhat impaired by the desire for what may be termed over-refinement in form. When sows range rather than chubby in shape are chosen, and when boars and sows are given nitrogenous foods and ample liberty, Berkshires are magnificent breeders.

QUALITY OF THE MEAT. The high quality of the meat in Berkshires properly fed is witnessed, first in its great suitability for the farmers, owing to the happy blending of the fat and lean; second, in the ready access which it gains to any market; and third, in the extent to which Berkshire blood is sought for in crossing and grading.

VALUE IN CROSSING AND GRADING. As attested by history, Berkshires have been far more used than any other breed in crossing and up grading. Several breeds in England and Ireland owe much of their excellence to Berkshire blood. That excellent and popular breed, the Poland China, had the topstone of perfection put upon it by Berkshires. In Great Britain and Canada they have been used to a greater extent in improving the common stocks of the country than any other breed, and the same is probably true of the United States. Excellence in form, inherent vigor, and purity of breeding, long and carefully conducted, give them transforming power in a remarkable degree. And the intermediate ground which they occupy in size, admits of their being used on common stocks in the production of pigs of a size adapted to any market, when due care is exercised in selection and mating.

GENERAL ADAPTABILITY. Berkshires unquestionably occupy a foremost place among all the improved breeds in general adaptability. Their medium size fits them for nearly all conditions of soil productiveness. Their inherent vigor of

Continued on page 9

Model Duke of Hood Farm 56984

Here is one of the largest and most notable boars in the Berkshire breed, when you take into consideration, size, individuality, blood lines and his proven ability as a sire of prize winners.

When in high condition he will weigh 1000 pounds, but he has so much quality that he does not look his extreme size. He has great length, a broad back that ever sags, tail set well up, a very long bush, immense hams, large bone, the best of legs and feet, and a good head, well dished that goes well with his size. He has the correct Berkshire markings, and is distinctly masculine. His full sister, Duchess 29, of Hood Farm, was one of the best show sows ever bred at Hood Farm.

He was never shown until last fall, 1904, neither was any of his get. He was an old boar, being in his 7th year and was consequently hard to fit and harder yet to keep in condition when on the road. Under these circumstances we feel his winnings were as good as could be expected, but nothing to what they would have been if he had been in his prime.

At the New York State Fair, Syracuse, he was placed first in aged boar class, and was champion boar any age at Ohio State Fair, Columbus, second aged class, and Indiana State Fair, third in aged class.

His get won as follows: Hood Farm Holdrood 22, first sow under 2 and over 1 year, New York, Ohio and Indiana State fairs, champion sow any age at New York, and Indiana, no champion prize being offered at Ohio, and she won first junior yearling at the World's Fair, St. Louis, and reserved senior championship.

Hood Farm Holyrood 23 was second in yearling class at New York and Indiana and junior yearling class at the World's Fair.

Hood Farm Lady Longfellow 36 was second yearling at Ohio and second senior yearling at the World's Fair.

Hood Farm Holyrood 24, sow pig over 6 months and under 1 year, second at Ohio, third at New York, and Hood Farm Holyrood 25 won fourth at Indiana.

Four animals, get of 1 boar, first at Ohio, fourth at World's Fair.

BREEDING

Model Duke Lee of Hood Farm, 50 per cent. Longfellow boar and the sire of grand stock in the Hood Farm herd. He got large, strong and even litters. Sire of Highclere Countess 9 of Hood Farm, 1st in aged sow class, Toronto Exposition and Wisconsin and Illinois State fairs, 1899.

Duchess 21 of Hood Farm, a great brood sow, one of the best.

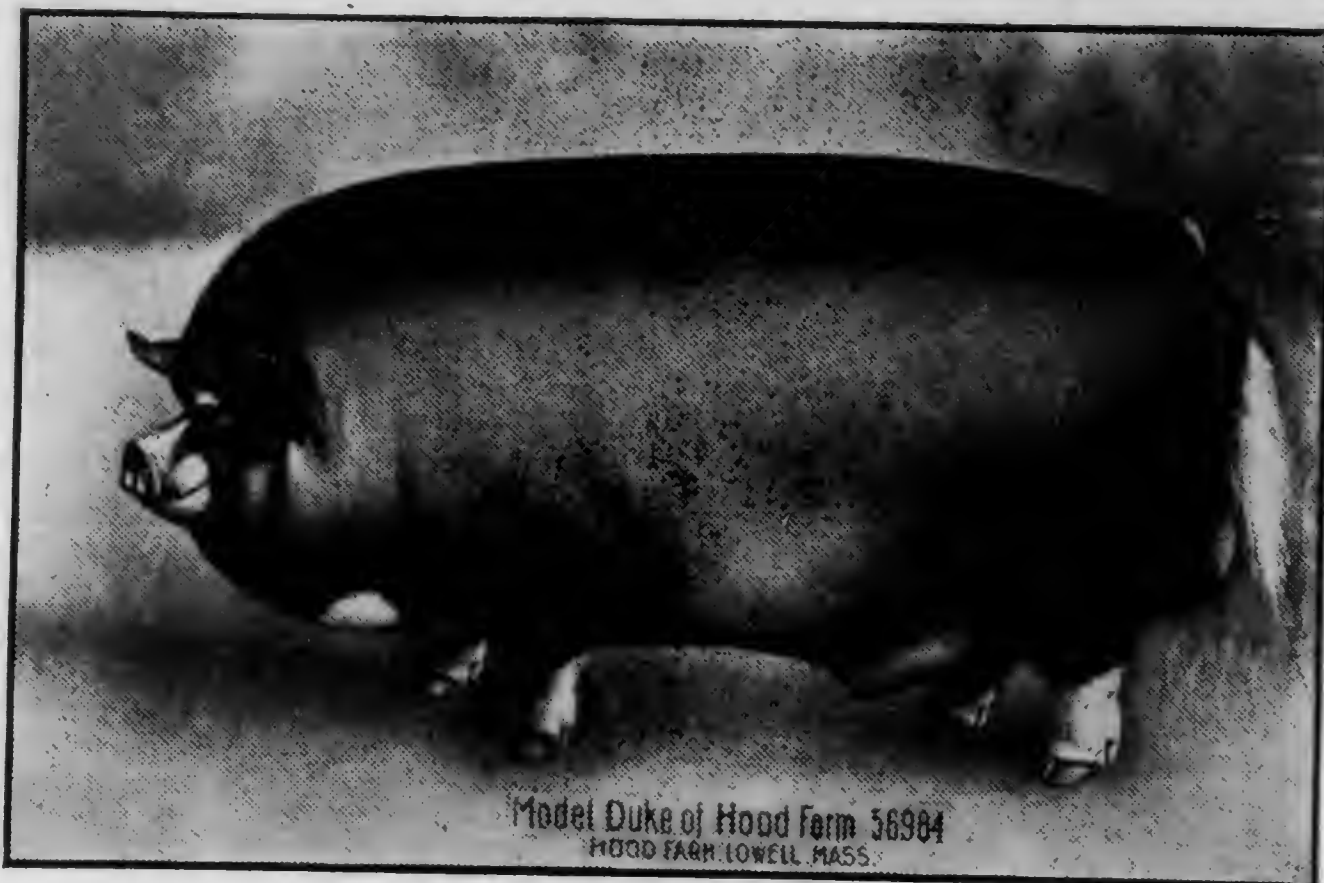
Model Duke, sold for \$750. First in pig class, 1887, and first in class and champion boar, beating Longfellow, 1888, at St. Louis.

King Lee's Sister, litter sister of the unbeaten Lady Lee 50 and pronounced by experts to be better than that famous sow, in some respects.

Wantage King of Hood Farm, Imported in dam, and used with great success as an outcross on Longfellow blood. He is a son, great grandson and great great grandson of the famous Wantage Poetess B and carries 68 3/4 per cent. of her blood.

Duchess I of Hood Farm, litter sister of Duchess 2 of Hood Farm, best sow any age, New England fair, 1896, and of Duke 3 of Hood Farm, first as best boar any age, New England Fair, 1896-7, and the same prizes were won at Danbury fair.

Longfellow was shown in 1887 at the Western National



Fair, Lawrence, Kan., Kansas and Nebraska State fairs, St. Louis and Kansas Expositions, winning nearly every prize he competed for, amounting to five first prizes in class and three sweepstakes prizes, besides heading the first prize herd at every place except Nebraska, no such prize being offered there. In 1888 he was shown in moderate flesh at the Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois State fairs and St. Louis Exposition, and at all three places he won first in his class and sweepstakes except when beaten at St. Louis by his son, Model Duke, for best Berkshire boar at any age.

Perfection, Imported, champion sow Illinois State Fair, 1885, and winner of other prizes in Canada and England.

Lady Lee 7, dam of King Lee, winner of sweepstakes as best Berkshire boar any age at the great St. Louis and Illinois State Fair, 1892, and sweepstakes for best Berkshire boar bred by exhibitor at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, also dam of Baron Lee 4, Lady Lee 50, Baron Lee 22, King Lee 4, Lady Lee 50, Baron Lee 22, King Lee 2 and others. She is the dam of Baron Lee 6, the sire of Premier Longfellow, the grand champion boar at the world's Fair, St. Louis.

King Alfred, 1898, first at the Royal, first and champion at Eastbourne and first and reserved for champion at Hinley-on-Thames. A grandson and great grandson of Wantage Poetess B. His dam, Manor Poem B, was imported by Hood Farm and is a litter sister of Lord Windsor, first prize yearling boar at World's Fair, Chicago.

Wantage Poetess B, Imported by Hood Farm, won three first prizes and champion cups in England, 1892, and Secretary Heber Humphrey of the B. B. Record, said he believed her to be the most perfect sow ever shown in England. She is the dam of Lord Windsor, first prize yearling boar, World's Fair, Chicago, Manor Poem M., highly commended in class and in second class prize herd at same fair, and other winners.

King Longfellow, unbeaten in show ring, first in class and sweepstakes at Indiana and Illinois State fairs and St. Louis Exposition. Dam, a daughter of Wantage Poetess B.

Duchess 129, by Model Duke and out of Duchess 120 the granddam of Premier Longfellow, grand champion boar, World's Fair, St. Louis. A very large sow and a great breeder.

Dam of Duke 3 of Hood Farm. Duchess 1, 2 and 3 of Hood Farm, and Duchess 5 of Hood Farm, 1st aged sow class, sweepstakes as best sow bred by exhibitor and sweepstakes sow any age, St. Louis Exposition, 1899.

Pure Bred Pigs Free

We have secured a large number of first-class pigs from the best breeders in the country. We will give anyone a pig, 2 months old, boar or sow, any breed, for a club of subscriber amounting to \$12.00. You can easily get one. Send for sample copies and blanks telling how to do it.

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

How to Exhibit



It is well known that the different breeds and the herds are estimated by the numbers and quality and especially the quality of their exhibit, not only at the state fairs (for the

mass of the people attend only the district and county fairs), but at smaller fairs as well. So if you wish to create a demand for your hogs, to give your herd prestige, and to do your share in keeping the Berkshire hog at the head of the list, to show your Berkshires at every fair within your reach. Now it does no herd any good to be represented by hogs of medium or low quality or even by fairly good hogs that are only in medium condition, but a pair of pigs or one boar and his get or sow and produce in prime condition, will attract more favorable attention than twenty or twenty-five head just run in out of the pasture in order to fill all the classes.

The same attention on five or six head will probably do you more good than scanty attention and feed on three or four times as many. It is a good ideal to let it be known that your hogs will be at a certain fairs. This will benefit you and the breed. Why the breed? Because if known that a good herd will be on hand, it will stop the fellows that run in hogs out of the field expecting to carry off the prizes on account of no competition; second, it will help the breed because it will act as a stimulant on those who have good hogs and are preparing them to do their best, knowing that competition will be sharp. It will benefit you because parties at all interested in seeing your stock will make it a point to be there, besides all benefit to the breed is benefit to you. To accomplish this end let your personal acquaintances, and those to whom you are known by reputation, know by letter and by notice in the live stock and county papers, where your hogs can be seen on exhibition, and having good hogs as to heretofore stated your herd and breed will have a splendid chance for favorable comparison. If you don't have a catalogue of your hogs, have a neat, attractive circular setting forth the good points of your herd and breed. If you have no Berkshire classes, get the other breeds of Berkshires together, pick a judge and have him tie the ribbons on the best recorded Berkshires.

When you are out at a fair do not fail to show your hogs and enthusiasm to all those interested enough to want to know more about "the best hog." Carry along your certificate of register, so if called on to do so you can show same to the judge, buyer or competitor.

And lastly, whether you beat the other fellow or he beats you, see that your treatment of the fair officials, judges, competitors, and the public is as to gain their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Ellis Duncan, of Fayetteville, Ark.

There are yet plenty of farmers who are skeptical as to the merits of well bred pigs. To them a hog and that is all there is about it; and they argue that with plenty of corn one will make fully as much gain and as good pork as the other. In a majority of cases a careful trial would go a long way toward proving the contrary. One of the easiest and less expensive ways of making a trial is select one or more good sows

SOME FACTS ABOUT FARM CREAM SEPARATION

What the BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY, of Lincoln Neb., the biggest, greatest and most successful creamery concern in the world, has to say of the De Laval Cream Separators and Farm Separation:

"The De Laval Hand Separator will make the farmer double the money over the old way of handling milk and will prove twice as durable as the so-called 'just as good' hand separator.

"We have sold over 15,000 De Laval separators since we inaugurated the Hand Separator system in the West, and we expect to add 5,000 more to this number during 1905.

"We are now operating over 600 separator cream receiving stations, with an agent at each point pleased to call on the farmer and explain how quickly he can pay for a De Laval Separator from what he is losing by dairying in the old way.

"We have paid as high as 25 and 30 cents per pound for butter fat during the winter since 1900, and the future looks brighter for dairying than ever before.

"We have 20,000 satisfied patrons receiving our cream checks regularly, and at a low estimate will pay out over Three Million Dollars for cream during the year of 1905."

What the Beatrice Company is doing, more than 2,000 other creamery concerns are doing on a comparatively smaller sale, everyone with satisfaction and success. Scarcely a successful creamery concern anywhere today attempting the use or sale of other than De Laval machines. Nearly all who have tried other machines have either changed to the DE LAVAL or abandoned the handling of separators.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Randolph & Canal Sts.,
CHICAGO.

General Offices,

121 Youville Square,
MONTREAL.

1213 Filbert Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

74 Cortlandt Street,

75 & 77 York Street,
TORONTO.

9 & 11 Drumm Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK.

248 McDermott Avenue,
WINNIPEG.

and breed them to a thoroughbred boar, reasonably well matured, possessing individual merit to an extent that he will be able to transmit his good qualities to his offspring. He will readily see that the pigs from such mating are superior in appearance and quality and will fatten more readily than the average scrub. They will not stand ill treatment better, but will make a better showing for good treatment. A well bred hog will make a better gain in a less time with good treatment, than a scrub, and both in appearance when fattened and in the quality of the meat when butchered, will be better than the scrub. The great improvement or the gain in the better bred hog is in the ability to consume more food and to make a better return for it. The farmer that breeds the better pig with expectation that he will fatten in less time with a less ration, will undoubtedly

be disappointed.

To make the most out of good breed good feed and care are essential, and they will always show to better advantage than the scrub. With good treatment a well bred pig can be finished for market in from seven to nine months, while the scrub will require from twelve to fifteen to make the same weight, while the quality of the meat of the better bred pig will be much superior, and a trial carefully made will be sufficient to demonstrate this.

N. J. Shepherd.

DEHORNING ISN'T CRUEL

It may be with a saw, but not so

when the KEYSTONE DEHORNER is used. It cuts from four sides at once; makes a sliding, sharp shear cut. Any stock-raiser can do it easily. No crushing or splintering of horns or tearing of flesh. Done in 2 minutes. Send for free booklet. M. T. Phillips, Box 21, Pomeroy, Pa.



How to Exhibit Berkshires



NOW that the time is approaching for holding agricultural fairs, breeders of Berkshires should get their hogs ready so as to show them to the best advantage.

This has become an age for advertising; we cannot keep in the procession without it; we cannot succeed in any business without its help, and the best advertisement the breeder of Berkshires can make is to show his stock at the fairs. It is an object lesson in which he shows the possibilities of the breed, and lets the people know where they can get good specimens.

Breeders should now begin to give their hogs generous feeding so as to get them in proper condition to show. Nothing helps to start hogs that have been run down in flesh into an improvement better than a sum of milk in connection with a full feed of grain. It takes at least two months of good feeding to put hogs in first class condition to show. They should be fat to show to the best advantage. As the object in raising hogs is to have fat ones, of the most approved shape and quality, for the market, so the breeder should have the hogs fat he exhibits at the fairs, to show the possibilities of any young animals that may be bought from him for breeding purpose—to let the buyer see into what shape he may expect such stock to develop.

If the breeder pays no attention to getting his hogs in good condition for the fair, he need not expect to derive any benefit for his trouble of taking them there. If he picks them out of the pasture, field or pen where they have been kept on short allowances till they look long and gaunt, and brings them in plastered with mud, with a bunch of burrs on the tail and a fringe of white mits around the neck and along the flanks, it is in vain for him to lean over the pen and talk about blood, high breeding and the records made by the ancestors of the animals in this pen, visitors will pass by his with a glance, only, and say they would rather see "a blood that tells."

Fat may cover up a multitude of defects, but it also shows a number of points to be desired in well bred hogs. If a breeder exhibits large, well-shaped mature Berkshire boars and sows, his animals will attract attention. Going on the principle that "like begets like," breeders and farmers will buy or engage pigs from him, believing if they procure them the pigs will develop into hogs like the specimens they see, and produce again for the same sort. Here is the advantage of having none but the best, and showing none but the finest.

In attending fairs you may be able to learn much yourself and also teach others something. You may discover that your hogs are not quite as good as some that others have. Then try to get some of their kind. Always try to improve on what you have. Again, you may be able to teach some what are the good points and advantages of the breed you show, and induce them to become breeders of the same. You may expect to have a number of foolish questions asked you, and hear a good

many ill-matured remarks. One old fellow will say, "Oh well! I know all about it; the corn house is the best breed. Give me plenty of corn and I can make any hog as big as these." One will say: "Them hogs oughtn't to have any premium; they are too fat to breed. Call them brood sows? I bet they never had pigs, and if they did, they didn't have but two." Another says: "Don't talk to me about them Berkshires, with their white pints and short heads; they are a rich man's hogs and will do very well for an ornament."

Keep your patience, be polite and give a gracious answer to every one. One of those old fellows will buy a pig from you in a year or two, and his neighbors will follow his example. A farmer is slow; he is raised that way; he lives that way. He cannot turn things over with a speedy profit like men in other business. He is always waiting; his profits are far away. He breeds a colt; he must wait four years for him to be a horse. He sows a field in wheat; he must wait a year before he puts the product in the market. He seeds a field in grass; it is the same thing—the same long wait. If he don't buy your "fancy hogs" at first, keep showing them to him; he must "chew over it," must think about it; you will impress him after a while, and he will become an enthusiastic advocate of your stock.

When you take your hogs to the fair keep them clean and well fed, but don't have a surplus of feed laying by them all the time. I have seen such done by exhibitors. After the judging is over put up your cards telling what your hogs are and to whom they belong. Don't go over to the grand stand race, and take a seat in the front row for the evening, to applaud or bet on a 2:20 race, but, with the pedigrees in your pocket, stay right at your hogs' pens to give information concerning them to those walking around to inspect the stock. If visitors wish to see your big hogs up, standing on their feet, don't

BERKSHIRES

Whatever you do, don't buy until you send for circulars describing our improved large English

They are business hogs and we have something extra good to offer this Spring, the long, broad, low down kind that get big quick. Find out about them now, don't put it off. Also something good in Potatoes—the Perfection Strain of Early Rose. Send for circular. Seed \$1.25 per bushel.

Penna. Berkshire Co., Fannettsburg, Pa.

HOOD FARM BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE—TWO SONS OF MODEL DUKE OF HOOD FARM.

First in aged boar class and champion at the New York State Fair, Syracuse; sire of Hood Farm Holly of 22, first prize sow over one year and under two at the New York, Ohio and Indiana State Fairs, first Junior yearling and reserve senior champion at the World's Fair, St. Louis. BOAR farrowed May 11, 1904. Dam, Hood Farm Top Gem, by Lord Curzon 16 of Hood Farm, out of Imported Top Gem, out of High class Topper.

BOAR farrowed May 14, 1904. Dam, High class Countess 3, by Bigelow of Hood Farm, out of High class Countess, imported. Write for prices.

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

take a club or piece of board to punch them, but have a light, little carriage whip and give them a few light cuts and they will get up, while they would do nothing but growl under the poking of a stick. This method of persuasion is not original with me. I saw it practiced a few years ago by a well known breeder of Berkshires, at the great Trenton fair.

As you stand by your pens your experience is varied. A farmer will come along in the crowd, cheering his "ter-bacer," stop and look at the pigs.



Not a Question of Breed But a Question of Feed

The choicest animal ever bred cannot thrive if improperly fed. For breeding, market or exhibition, to have well rounded plumpness of form, solidity of muscle, firm, spirited tread, the glossy coat, the lustrous eye, requires that your stock should be in the pink of condition. Haphazard feeding will not give results which bring the largest profit. The mere fact that an animal is fat by no means insures its sale at a high price when marketed, unless it is the right kind of fat and not over fed. Your milk cows may not be off feed, but unless they are in proper condition the milk flow will not be as great nor as good.

O. K. Stock Food

is a pure, guaranteed conditioner, the best preparation of its kind known. Equally good for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Not only conditions stock, but prevents disease, purifies the blood, increases flow of milk and a positive cure for colds, influenza; prevents cholera among hogs and is a great economy of feed. Scores of letters like the following testify to its merits:

Office of J. J. VANDERBILT, Wholesale Hay, Grain and Feed, Chicago, Ill.
O. K. Stock Food Co., Gentlemen:—I have handled and used your food for some time and can cheerfully recommend it to all horse owners. I find it gives better results than any food I have ever used. Yours very truly, J. J. Vanderbilt.
Send for our booklet. It's free. We make poultry food too.
O. K. Stock Food Co., 442 Monon Bldg., Chicago

A Sure Money Maker On the Farm



When you buy a Cream Separator you cheat yourself if you don't get the machine that makes and saves the most money for you. Cream, fat, air and oil—all represent money.

The United States Cream Separator

holds the world's record for clean skimming—saves cream every day that other separators lose.

Substantial and simple—extremely durable. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs.

Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted.

You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a U. S. Cream Separator. Write for free illustrated catalogue to-day.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company BELLOWS FALLS VERMONT

Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

After an experience of over eighteen years in breeding Berkshires, and a number of years with that of other breeds, the Poland China, etc., we say, "the Berkshire leads them all."

M. K. Prime & Son, Osaloosa, Iowa.

Berkshires have large bones, capable of carrying great weight. My hogs all have great length, deep bodies, and weight at maturity, when made fat, from 450 to 750 pounds. They are good feelers and are easily fattened at any age; are of quiet disposition, very prolific and good mothers.

Mrs. T. A. Dyches, Granger, Texas.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, Harry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

On page 20 the boys will find out how easily they can get a pig and \$10 in money. Get to work at once.



BERKSHIRES.

Three Berkshire boar pigs left, fat farrowed; dam, Topper's Beauty (Biltmore); sire, Lord Toronto. These are extra fine pigs, large, straight, stand up well, fine hams, correct marking. Ought to make show hogs. \$18.00 gets one if sold before April 1st. L. A. TRUXELL, - Peninsula, Ohio



PRIZE-WINNING LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

at greatly reduced prices. Service Boars, Bred Sows and Pigs of either sex at farmers' prices. Also a few choice pigs for particular buyers. All are of superior quality and finish. Your money back if not as represented. Write now for prices. CHAS. W. HEIM, - R. 4, Lisbon, O.

KALORAMA FARM BERKSHIRES

are noted for their size and early maturity. A grand lot of young pigs now ready. Also Boars ready for service and a few Bred Sows. Correspondence invited.

CALVIN J. HUSON, - PENN YAN, N. Y.



SUNNY BROOK FARM —IMPORTED BERKSHIRES—

Choice pigs, 2 to 6 months old, from the best Imported and Domestic strains for sale. We can suit you in price as well as quality. Write at once.

SUNNY BROOK FARM - - - BROOKLYN, CONN.

"Say, Mister, what do you want for them pigs?" "Ten dollars." "I don't want the whole brood; what do you want for gist one?" "Ten dollars." "Zounds! are they gold pigs?" "No, but they will make you gold." "Well, when I gives ten dollars for a pig no bigger than that the old woman may have me put into an insane asylum; good by." But sometimes the style changes. Presently two men come along, stop as they look in your pens. "Ah," one says to the other, "here are some good ones; are these pure bred pigs?" "Yes, sir." "Are they registered?" "The sires and dams are registered, and they can be." "What strain are they?" Here is where pedigrees come in; you draw them from your pocket and show them. "Are these broods from different sires?" "Yes, sir," and you show the sires." "What do you have for a trio, a boar from this brood and two sows from that?" "Thirty dollars." "I will take them; please ship them next week to this address. Give me one of your cards and I will send you a check as soon as I get home." "Give me also one of your cards," says his companion, "I will want a pair of pigs next spring, and I will be pleased to give you an order. I like your stock."

To show the advantage of showing fine Berkshires at the fairs I will cite an incident that came within my experience:

Some years ago the superintendent of one of the government institutions in Washington, D. C., where they raise a number of hogs, asked me to find for him a first-class young boar to cross, for new blood, with some Berkshires that I had furnished him. I asked a young friend of mine who had been making a round of the fairs for several years with a herd of cattle, where he had seen exhibited the best Berkshires? He said Mr. Wills A. Seward of Budd's Lake, N. J., had shown the best he had seen at Mt Holly and Trenton, N. J., and that he had very superior hogs. I wrote to Mr. Seward and secured a fine hog for the party wishing one. Since then I have made five other sales for Mr. Seward and got a boar from him for my own herd. Now if Mr. Seward had not shown fine specimens of the breed at these fairs he would not have made these sales in this direction.

It shows that exhibiting good stock at fairs will have an effect as far as the distance reaches from Maryland to New Jersey.

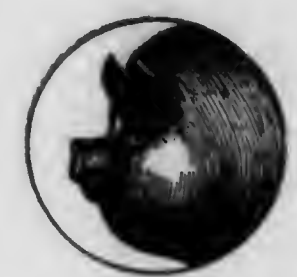
When we do a good thing we cannot then fully realize how far our influence may extend.

Continued from page 8.

constitution enables them to endure well the rigors of climate, fortifies them against disease, and gives them power to infuse fresh vigor into enervated breeds. The plasticity in their maturing qualities gives the grower power to get them ready for market at any desired age. Their good feeding qualities admit of their being finished rapidly and at small cost. Their excellent grazing qualities enable the grower to make meat at small expense. Their average breeding qualities are favorable to satisfactory increase, and their unrivalled usefulness in grading up and improving the common stocks of the country has placed a seal upon their adaptability which no power of logic can remove.

Hood Farm Berkshires

How they are Bred, Fed and Cared for.



THE first thing for a breeder to do, in starting to breed Berkshires, is to select the particular type that he wishes to breed, and then be sure to purchase individuals for his herd,

both boar and sows, from families that have been carefully bred to reproduce that type, so that you may expect them also to reproduce the same type.

1st. (a) Selection of a herd boar and sows. A boar should have a good strong back and legs, with plenty of bone, good length of body, good ham and feet; a head wide between ears and eyes, well dishd face, ears standing upright; should be a good feeder, that he may have strength to be a good reproducer. He should also possess strong individuality.

(b) Selection of sows. To possess the desired type, one should select the same type of sows as of boar. The sow also should have good width between ears and eyes, well dishd face, with ears upright; long, deep body, strong back, good wide body, both top and bottom, well rounded ham, good feet and legs. She should also have a motherly look and should be hearty, that she may have the means to nourish her young.

2nd. Care of the boar and sow during fall, winter and spring. In the cookroom of the piggery we have a twelve horse power boiler connected by steam pipes with movable barrels. We fill these barrels, from half to two-thirds full of cold water, and add to each barrel, six pails of mixed grain, which is proportioned 65 per cent. corn meal, 15 per cent. red dog flour, and 20 per cent. bran, for winter months. For summer we use less corn meal and more bran. We then turn the steam into our barrels, and bring the mixture to a thorough boil, and let it remain for 24 hours. This cooked feed is then emptied into the feeding tank, in which the feed is conveyed by team to the various lots and thinned until it can readily be drawn through a three inch pipe connected with the feeding tank, usually thinning about one-fourth. In this manner we prepare all our slop feed. Salt is never put into any feed, but is put in their pens where the hogs can eat it as desired. Charcoal is kept constantly by all our herd and we feed some sulphur occasionally in warm weather, also feed green feed, consisting of oats, peas, rape and clover, in summer, and clover hay in winter; also some whole corn and corn on the ear is occasionally fed.

(a) Every boar should have a yard alone, and we keep all our breeding boars in lots out in the field, with a house 6 by 8 ft., 8 1/2 ft. front and 2 1/2 ft. back, with triangular shaped roof. We keep them well supplied with dry straw or refuse hay. Our yards are placed behind natural wind breaks and where the sun will shine all day in fall, winter and spring. In summer we remove to the shade. We feed our boars, as much of the previously mentioned feed, as they need to keep them in good breeding condition. We do not like a fat boar for service, but one in good strong condition.

(b) Our sows are fed from the same

proportioned mixture as the boars, although a brood sow requires much more in quantity. Our sows run in lots, of five to 50 in a lot, but with plenty of small houses to shelter them. We feed them so as to keep them in good strong condition, and as they are usually a little thin, from raising fall litters, we aim to have them gradually gain in flesh all winter.

(3rd) The mating of the sows for one or two litters. We think old sows can raise two good litters a year, but the young sow needs more of her vital force for growth, and better raise but one litter the first year.

4th. Feed and care of sow from time of service to farrow. After breeding, we think the best way to save labor and, at the same time, have the sows well cared for, is to run them in as large numbers as they can conveniently be made to run peacefully. A much greater number will run quietly in the same lot if plenty of houses are provided, so that they are not crowded in their sleeping quarters. They are allowed to run in these lots until about a week before they are due to farrow, when they are taken into the warm piggery, where we have 24 steam heated pens in which they can be carefully watched and cared for. They are kept here until the pigs are about two weeks old, when they are returned out of doors, to a house and lot by themselves. When the sow has been removed to the warm piggery we make her feed one-third thinner than usual, to prevent fever and a too early flow of milk; also to keep her bowels in proper condition. Great care should be taken directly before and after farrowing not to overfeed the sow. Feed according to the condition of the sow. If she lies quietly in her pen for 24 hours or even a greater length of time, after farrowing, do not tempt her to eat, but if she be restless and hungry, feed her until satisfied, of not to heavy feed. Each individual case must be studied and dealt with accordingly.

5th. Feed and care of sow and pigs from farrowing to weaning. After the pigs are from a week to ten days old, the feed of the sow may gradually be increased to its usual thickness, and so continued until time of weaning, when great care should be taken in feeding her to avoid trouble with her udder. The pigs should remain with the sow until from six to ten weeks, so that they get well to eating, and when they are weaned to be very careful not to change in any way the feed, but feed exactly as fed with sow. In this way, we think, we avoid the scours, so common among weaning pigs.

6th. Fitting surplus pigs for sale and show. (a) Surplus pigs for sale for breeding should always be treated the same as the rest of the herd. We run them in numbers in large lots and feed as before stated.

(b) For show we treat the same as the others until within about four months of the time for housing, when we crowd them somewhat and give enforced exercise to develop bone and muscle of the legs and the whole body.

7th. How to advertise and sell breeding stock.

(a) By means of the show ring.

(b) By means of the leading reliable farm and stock papers.

(c) We also receive many calls for

stock through the medium of our own circular advertisements.

8th. Why breed Berkshires? (a)

Used 15 Years

Spavins, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, Lameness.

The great cure is

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Henry, Ont., Feb. 26, 1904.

DR. H. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gentlemen: I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 15 years and have always found it good. Saved the life of several horses by using your "Treatise on the Horse" as a guide. Very truly yours,

As a Liniment for family use it has no equal. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. H. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

The "STAY THERE"

Aluminum Ear Markers are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address

WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 100 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

RIPPLEY'S COOKERS

Recommended and used by Wm. W. W. Georgia and New Mexico State Experiment Stations. Made of Cast Iron and Heavy Steel. Last for years. Run dairy operations, cook food, heat and poultry houses, etc. Heat water in tank or cook food 300 feet away. Little fuel needed. Burns coal, coke, wood, kerosene, etc. No need to rest or look after. Boils a barrel of water in 15 minutes. We manufacture the largest line of cookers in America. (Cooks and Breads) Supply catalog free. Rippley Mfg. Co., Mpls., Box 44, Crafton, Minn. Eastern Agents: Johnson & Stokes, Henry P. Mitchell Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Executive Wm. & Poultry Supply Co., New York City. Pacific Coast Agents: Lilly-Schaefer Co., Seattle, Wash.

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A new illustrated book on how to keep hogs free from LICE, WORMS and SCURVY. PROTECT FROM DISEASE AND BRING TO EARLY MATURITY AT SMALL COST.

Contains illustration of hog-dipping plant and many suggestions of value to farmers. IT'S FREE. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY. Address

MOORE C. & M. CO., Kansas City, Mo.

While very prolific, the Berkshires produce litters of such a size as to neither sap the sow nor rob the pigs of their vitality, and still are profitable, by their evenness and beautiful development.

(b) They are extra good mothers, being very quiet, good dispositioned and good milkers.

(c) They are the largest producers of lean meat of any breed, which in our eastern markets is quite an item.

(d) The Berkshire also produces the maximum amount of pork at a minimum expense. Swift & Co. speak of the Berkshires as the best bacon hog on the market.

But to produce the greatest profit, whether for breeding or for pork, always make your pigs comfortable and them with the greatest of kindness.

W. D. Fletcher, Foreman of Hood Farm Berkshire Dept.

Benefit of Show Ring

(Paper read at the Ohio Swine Breeders Association Meeting, by E. W. Dialton, Ohio.)

It is an outstanding fact that every young man starting any kind of business to succeed, must continue the same in a business like manner. Study carefully every detail of the business.

If others failed, find out wherein they failed, and those that succeed, study carefully their method of making the business a grand success.

The show ring of the present age is one of the best educators we have. Why should it be otherwise? We have men of master minds and good judgment; always on the alert and studying their animals in their herds as well as the best ones in their competitor's herds. A young breeder who is contemplating launching out in the show ring should by all means first attend some of the large state or national shows. First, because the best and most perfect animals are taken to those large shows for the sole purpose of competing for prizes which are awarded.

At these large shows a young breeder has the best opportunity to compare the competing animals when they are driven into the show ring and carefully examined by an expert judge or breeder of national reputation. Second, a young breeder making an exhibit of his stock at the large shows attracts attention and gets before the public and best breeders and buyers. A young breeder entering in competition at one of the state shows with the old veterans and wins, begins right then and there to make history and build up a reputation and a good business. I would rather be successful in winning a first prize in a large and hotly contested show under a competent judge than a dozen prizes in a little two-by-four show without much competition. The young breeder of today should learn and grasp the situation of a successful breeding very rapidly, why, because of the many years of hard toil of the aged breeders we have before us. The scoring schools, the large state and national shows, where men who have spent a life time breeding and perfecting the modern hog of the day. Any man that is an admirer of improved stock when he attended the great St. Louis show, one of the greatest hog shows the world has ever known and witnessed the survival of the fittest competing for the prize, individuals that were almost models of perfection. Witnessing and judging a great stock

show like the St. Louis exhibit, should lift any man to a higher plain of ambition and spur him on to success.

Once a year we receive from Kansas the report of Secretary Coburn on Kansas Agriculture. It goes without saying that we always welcome this volume from Kansas, partly because we know that it is full of good things relating to agriculture, and partly because we always feel some curiosity as to whether Sec. Coburn has been able to keep the new report up to his previous high record.

This year's record comprises 1044 pages and 175 illustrations, containing as the title page says:

"Information relative to the farm and the farm home and their betterment, with departments especially devoted to potatoes and their production; modern dairying; railroads and their relation to agriculture; breeding, improvement, rearing and care of various live stock; sugar beets in Kansas; inexpensive road making; the home maker's realm; Kansas at the World's Fair; and the State's agricultural statistics."

This is a wide field to cover and do it properly and well, but Secretary Coburn has risen to the occasion and the book is packed full with much practical, and a little theoretical, matter relating to farming. Perhaps this may come under the head of book farming, but is so, we would like to see more of it.

The greatest satisfaction a man can have when purchasing a machine is to thoroughly understand it; to know each part separately; to be able to talk to the agent understandingly.—One of the difficulties with farmers and the Manure Spreader has been that they

did not understand it.

The best thing that has reached our notice along this line is a fully illustrated catalogue issued by the J. S. Kemp, Mfg. Co., Newark Valley, N. J. It is so fully and plainly illustrated that any one after reading it knows the working of the machine as well as the builder. Send and get this catalogue as advertised in Blooded Stock.

Mr. S. H. Todd, of Ohio, says that March pigs can be made to weigh 275 pounds by November if the sows are kept in prime condition up to and after farrowing, in order to make her both an excellent feeder and afford an abundance of milk for the pigs. He says he fed her liberally with one part of old process oil meal, mix parts of shorts and three quarts of bran, mixed with scalding water after the mixture has stood twelve hours. Put in the drinking water a little salt and a teaspoonful of salt peter once a week. Feed the above ration twice each day, morning and evening, and at noon give a liberal feed of well soaked corn. Let trough be low so that the animal will learn the way to the table. Give her also grass, or better, clover. Wean the pigs when ten or twelve weeks old. Continue the same treatment for pigs.—Indiana Farmer.

PEACH AND OTHER FRUIT TREES at wholesale prices. Price list free. R. S. Johnstone, Box 40, Stockley, Del.

MENTION THIS PAPER EVERGREENS forest trees, nursery grown and hardy everywhere. All sizes for all purposes, at lowest prices. 50 bargain lots, all first class, prepaid, \$1 to \$10 per 100. Catalogue and bargain sheet free. D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

Money In your Garden

Do you know how best to get most of it out? Subscribe for a paper that details every month all the newest methods practiced. It is

THE FRUIT-GROWER

A paper devoted to fruit culture, with a garden department. We will publish in March, 1905, a special "Gardening" number full of "hints" for gardeners and farmers, descriptive now and get information worth hundreds of dollars in profit. This is one of four "100 Specials" on "Spraying," "Apples," and "Small Fruits." Subscription, 50c yearly. Send 25c and names of 10 persons interested in fruit-growing, for a year's trial. Write us how to get our free "100 Specials" free. Eastern edition for States east of Ohio. The Fruit-Grower Co., 1079 S. 7th St. St. Joseph, Mo.

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1 " " Six Weeks Verbena	15c
Total 75c	

Also seven packages of earliness vegetable and flower novelties positively have no equal on earth for earliness. If you wish the earliest, finest vegetables for your home garden or for the market, Salzer's seeds will produce them every time. We mail you above seven big packages, together with our great plant and seed catalogue for 35c stamps.

FOR 10c POSTPAID

We mail to you our big catalogue with sufficient seed of cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions, radishes and turnips to grow 1000 tons of vegetables and a package containing 1000 kernels of beautiful flower seeds besides!

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

The Popular Hog

Prof. C. T. Plumb



CERTAIN factors contribute to make a breed of live stock popular. The Berkshire is a popular breed, and in the writer's opinion, in a large measure, for the following reasons:

The Berkshire originated in the County of Berks, England. It has been bred with great care in that country for at least 120 years, where it is highly esteemed. Says the Englishman, Long, in his "Book of the Pig," this "is one of the most valuable of known races." The breed possessed such rapid fattening qualities, was so hardy, prolific and adaptable, that Americans early introduced into the United States. Here it served two important purposes: 1, to grade up the character of the common pigs of the country; 2, to play a leading part in the origin of one or more of the American breeds. Today the Berkshire is recognized as the peer of any other class of swine in America, as it is shown in the extent to which it is bred.

No breed can be a success unless it is prepotent in those qualities which the breeder and feeder demand. Constitutional vigor is the first essential, because any race will go to ruin with this quality lacking. The Berkshire has always possessed much of this vitality, as is demonstrated in his long and successful career as a breed of pronounced characteristics.

The Berkshire is also an easy feeder, and produces a pound of meat at a minimum cost. Both breeder and feeder desire a rapid and economical flesh producer. The Berkshire meets this demand. For this reason many feeders use pure bred Berkshire sires. The prepotency of the sire is shown in a herd of striking uniformity of conformation and quality, such as finds a ready sale on the market. The pigs also fatten easily and produce a very superior class of meat. It is for this reason the Berkshire constitutes such a large proportion of the pigs which are seen in the shambles and show ring. Further than this, where proprietors of hotels have farms from which they supply their own tables with produce, they most frequently raise Berkshire pigs as a partial source of pork supply. No class of persons recognize merit in the quality of a food quicker than the proprietors of high grade hotels. The meat of the Berkshire is firm, of fine grain, with the fat interlaid with the lean, and is of prime quality. No better ham or bacon goes into the market than that from a 250 pound Berkshire. Mr. William Ashcroft, a practical English breeder of a very good type, writing Mr. James Long, says: "I have given precedence to quality of flesh, because I think that is one of the main features of the Berkshire breed, and one which ought never to be lost sight of."

Another feature which has tended to make the Berkshire popular, is his tranquil disposition. There is much inheritance, and it is probable that the early Berkshire was much handled by the breeder and treated in a manner to promote a mild temperament. Were this not so, the breed would in all probability never have met with the wide

dissemination it has. A good feeder must be of agreeable and quiet temperament, and it is such an animal that the average pig grower is after. The animal that possesses such a temperament besides being a good feeder as a rule, is also a gentle mother. Nervous irritable sows make unsatisfactory mothers.

Some people desire a sow to produce a very large litter of pigs, but this course is attended with weakened constitution of both parent and progeny. A well matured sow would not suckle and rear over nine or ten pigs. The Berkshire is a prolific breeder, but not at the expense of the vitality of mother or young.

One interesting argument in favor of a breed is represented in the persistency of the following which it may have among stockmen. The first volume of the Berkshire Herd Book was published in 1876. In this book may be found the names of many who are still breeding Berkshires to-day, some of whom are most distinguished, men who have won great honors in the American show ring within the past three years. Certainly a breed must have much of merit in it to justify a man in persistently breeding it for generations.

No inferior breed has been handled continuously by any one breeder for a very extended period of time. Stockmen are too wise for that. Is it not an evidence of unusual merit that breeders should be so loyal to the Berkshire for so many years? Common testimony would seem to indicate it so.

The Fruit Grower (St. Joseph, Mo.) for February is a handsome and eminently useful number and is a credit to the state in which fruit-growing forms so important an occupation. As a pub-

lication devoted almost solely it stands at the head of its class. This February issue is largely devoted to spraying for the prevention of insect ravages upon the young buds and blossoms which in favorable years begin to expand. This month, of course, is an abnormal one, and is likely to be tardy in the production of either buds or blossoms, but the advice given will be valuable when the proper season arrives. The March number will be the "Gardening Number" and will be as valuable to the florist as the two preceding ones have been to the fruit man.

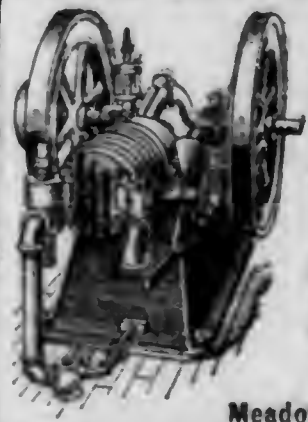
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The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or burnish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

THE AIR-COOLED Power and Pumping Engine



An engine that requires no water; that has no water jacket, pipe connections or tank to freeze; no longer too hot to order. Fitted with a jump spark. Ignition kept in line of engine. A fan on exhaust side cools it. H. H. F. Engine combined with Gould's Fig. 1467 Spray Pump makes the ideal spraying outfit of the world. Costs only \$100.00. Send for full information, address CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Swanson, McKean and Meadow Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE FARMER'S MONEY MAKER

Why the 20th Century is one of the best investments a farmer can make; why it saves time, money, patience, and increases the farmer's bank account; why it is durable, strong, needs few repairs; how it withstands hard usage without harming it; how it increases the fertility value of manure, how it advances the market value of every square foot of ground it runs over, these, with a hundred and one other questions vital to every farmer, are answered in our handsome, new, free catalog No. 1-18. Write for it. Read it.

The J. S. Kemp Manufacturing Company

Newark Valley, N. Y.

Waterloo, Iowa

BERKSHIRE

Geo. W. Jessup



OF the many different breeds of pure-bred hogs the up-to-date American bred Berkshire stands without a peer. The greatest swine show the world has ever witnessed,

that at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., furnished ample and unquestioned proof of this fact. It was an undisputed fact that Berkshires are the handsomest hogs living, their beautiful heads, grand backs and hams, beautiful markings and lordly bearing make them great public favorites wherever known and shown.

They are the oldest pure breed of swine, having been bred in their purity in England for one hundred and fifty years. The type has been greatly improved by the breeders of this country until they are preeminently the greatest all purpose hog in existence. With the improvement in type has come a great increase in size until today they average larger for age than any other breed. They are great favorites with butchers on account of being good killers, there being little waste, and consequently a larger per cent of salable meat.

The Berkshire is a hustler. He does not wait for all his food to be carried to him, for this reason he is the best grazer of all. Given plenty of range and green pasture, he will keep in fine condition and make great gains with very little extra feed in the way of grain. In their reputation for vigor and hardiness, and consequent ability to stand or ward off disease, is maintained. With proper handling they are the most docile and easiest managed of any breed, and seem to be possessed of more intelligence.

Berkshire breeders have had the wisdom to breed for size and length as well as quality, and for this reason the sows are great breeders, producing uniform and large litters, and being active and kind they seldom overlay their litters. Being great sucklers, great care must be taken in feeding just before and just after farrowing, and until the litter are old enough to take all the milk.

There is a greater proportion of lean to fat than can be found in the breeds and the meat is consequently firmer, better flavored, and in greater favor with those who eat pork, and for the same reasons they are in great favor with the largest packing companies, and Berkshire hams and bacon are famous the world over.

On account of being the oldest pure breed of hogs, Berkshires invariably improve other breeds on which they are crossed, and many later breeds carry a large per cent of Berkshire blood, and this fact is another proof of their superiority.

Berkshires seem to be better able to adapt themselves to all climates and different feeds, for the above and many other reasons Berkshires are rapidly gaining in public favor, and at some distant day will lead the procession in point of number bred. As it now does in individual excellence.

At a meeting of Poland-China breeders of the New England States, held on February 7th, 1905, at the Quincy House, Boston, Mass., the New England Poland-China Breeders' Association was organized. The following officers were elected: President, C. H. Miller, Lee, N. H.; Secretary, Harry B. Cater, Rochester, N. H. Executive Committee: R. M. Handy, Dover, N. H.; C. A. Smith, Stratham, N. H.; E. L. Bailey, East Brookfield, Mass.

Lindley & Butler, Russiaville, Ind., breeders of Poland-Chinas, say: "We have a bunch of fall pigs, that are fall pigs the right kind, with the right breeding, at prices that are right. These pigs are sired by hogs that have been doing our winning in past years, Victor Lad and Chief Lad. The pigs show prospects of being good herd animals. Send us your orders. We also breed Black Langshans, winners at the Indiana State Fair. Write for prices."



FEEDS CALVES

THE KEYSTONE CALF FEEDER
exactly as Nature intended—the calf draws the milk same as from the cow's udder. Makes healthy calves—no more "pot-bellied" calves; no more "scours." Simple, durable, cheap device—saves time, makes money. Hundreds in use—every user pleased. Sent prepaid, \$1.50. Money back if not satisfied. Address M. T. PHILLIPS, POMEROY, PA.

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This Split Hickory Special is Made to Order Buggy, yet sold for only

30 Days' Free Use Plan \$50



Therefore it is bound to suit the buyer. Split Hickory Vehicles are made by well paid, skilled union labor, in one of the largest and best equipped factories in the country. We employ no girl labor in our factory nor do we have boys doing our painting and stripping. Every Split Hickory buggy embodies the results of over twenty years successful carriage manufacturing, insuring comfort, durability and correct style. Here are some of their 100 points of merit. Screws rim wheels; quick shifting shaft couplers; long distance dual-proof axles; oil tempered springs; finest quality imported all wool broad cloth upholstery; cushion and back; spring cushion and solid spring back; top line genuine No. 1 enameled leather quarters with heavy water-proof rubber roof and curtain, lined and reinforced. Wheels, gear, body and all woodwork carried 100 days in pure oil and lead; 16 coats of paint, with highest grade of finishing varnish. To thoroughly acquaint you with our Split Hickory Vehicles, and our new and liberal plan of selling direct to users we want to send you our handsome 1905 Catalogue, comprising 102 pages, fully illustrated. The catalogue shows our complete line of Vehicles and Harness. Send us a postal card request. Address The OHIO CARRIAGE Mfg. Co., (H. C. PHILLIPS, Pres.) Station Cincinnati, Ohio.

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MODEL TOP BUGGY



If we send it to you, give you One Full Month's Free Trial use of it, a written, binding, Two-Year Full Guarantee and agree positively, without any restriction, to take it back if it does not suit you in every way and Refund Every Cent of the Money you have paid for freight or other expenses.

This is not an offer for small boys or irresponsible people, but is made in good faith to any responsible party who wants and is willing to pay the wholesale price of a strictly first-class, high-grade, right up-to-date top buggy.

A simple request, either by postal or letter, will bring you our new 1905 Illustrated Vehicle and Harness Catalogue.

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is equipped with 100 strong and attractive features, has 100-Mile Dual-Proof Axles, Quick-Shifting Shaft Couplers, Thoroughly Tested Hickory Wheels fitted with 4 inch Oval Edge Steel Tires, and is painted the equal in durability, style and finish to the highest priced buggy on the market.

Write for full description and information as to how we will send you this buggy so that you can try it fully without one cent of cost to you. If you do not want to buy a buggy, then tell some friend about the most wonderful buggy offer ever made by anyone, and have him write for our catalogue. Address The Model Carriage and Harness Co., 102 Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

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UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN." all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfg., Meagher & 16th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

"Lest We Forget"

The following, which we take from Practical Farmer, is worth reading and then thinking over—good and hard. Every little while we meet Dakota farmers who assure us that their land is not running out. Of course, we know it is and some of it has pretty nearly finished the race, and when we think how some of the famous rich lands of "Egypt" in southern Illinois are almost deserts now, we tremble for these men and the owners of many of our fast-exhausting farms.

"Here in Southern Illinois (Edward county) you can see hundreds of farms that are almost ruined because they were devoted entirely to grain. The hills have deep gullies in them and wide stretches of level prairies will hardly grow any thing but 'toads' hair' or dogs' hair." If it is sown in wheat it must be a good wheat year if the farmer gets his seed back. Besides, he raises a lot of chinch bugs, which destroy corn and grass in neighboring fields. I have seen 10-acre fields of corn on which I do not think you could gather over two loads of good solid corn. Yet these farmers go on in the same old way, they and their land growing poorer each year. I have heard old settlers say these prairies used to raise 75 bushels of corn per acre. Of course, with a rotation of crops and legumes perhaps the outcome would not be so sad. Now, as to our experience. My father bought one of the oldest farms in this country about forty years ago. It was so poor at that early date that they had to pull up the oats by the roots to

get them long enough to tie the bundles. He went largely in debt for it (the former owner spent his last years in the county poorhouse) and began a rotation of crops and kept his stock on the farm (having no stock law at that time most people let their stock run at large), and stabling them in winter, made all manure possible and put it from the stables right out on the fields, keeping about as much stock as he could feed well on the roughness and some grain of the farm. He has never spent a nickel for commercial fertilizers, but has bought some manure, although not very much; has sown clover largely. He now has 225 acres of good land, besides mortgages on other farms, and is spending his old age, not in the poor house, but in a comfortable house in town. As for myself, I have 75 acres, the most of which, three years ago, would not pay the expense of putting in crop of corn, wheat or oats, but it is a little better now, and I intend to sow peas largely, and clover as soon as it will grow, and feed up all hay and grain and use straw for bedding and buy hay and grain and feed that to stock and save all manure possible and put it on the land, as it needs it badly enough. You see, I advocate grain and stock farming both, and I believe for the most of us this is the best for land and the owner as well. Dairying is a good way to bring up poor land if a person has enough help to run it right. As for me, if I should want to farm either entirely with grain or stock I would prefer to go into stock, especially with the kind of land we have here."—Rudolph Boewe, Bone Gap, Ill.

Rape and Oats

An Illinois correspondent states that he has an old hog pasture that he wishes to plow up in the spring and sow to oats or rape for pigs. He wishes to know where he can get good, clean rape seed, how much of it should be sown in his general crop of oats and corn, etc.

We doubt the propriety of plowing up the pasture if it has any considerable stand of grass. We have found the better way to be to go onto it with the disk early in the spring, disk it thoroughly, and then sow whatever we intended to use in thickening it up. We once treated a pasture in this way to a thorough disking and a seeding of timothy, clover and oats, with the most excellent results.

Where it is intended to pasture it down rape can be sown, and the hogs can be turned in as soon as they can however, be likely to prevent the rape from getting very much higher. To get the most out of rape nothing should be turned onto it until it is about ten inches high. If it is allowed to stand until it is at least six inches high and then enough hogs turned in to keep both rape and oats down, there will be a fair chance of getting a good stand of grass, especially clover, which should always furnish a part of the hog pasture.

Where it is intended to sow rape in oats intended for general crop, we would not sow until after the oats are two or three inches high, for the reason that in case the season should be wet and the oats liable to lodge the rape would stand and you would not be able to harvest the oats crop. If, however,

vest.

Three or four pounds per acre enough rape to sow, and it can be had from any of the firms that advertise it. English grown rape is preferable to Holland grown, and bird rape should be avoided under all circumstances. Dealers are generally careful now to avoid getting bird rape.—Wallace's Farmer.

Millions of Vegetables.

When the Editor read 10,000 plants for 10c, he could hardly believe it, but upon second reading finds that the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., than whom there are no more reliable and extensive seed growers in the world, makes

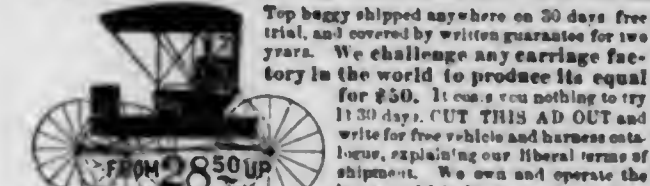


this offer which is made to get you to test Salzer's Warranted Vegetable Seeds. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
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1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers,

ALL FOR BUT 10c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of famous Berliner Cauliflowers. (F.T.)

OUR \$50 CHALLENGE



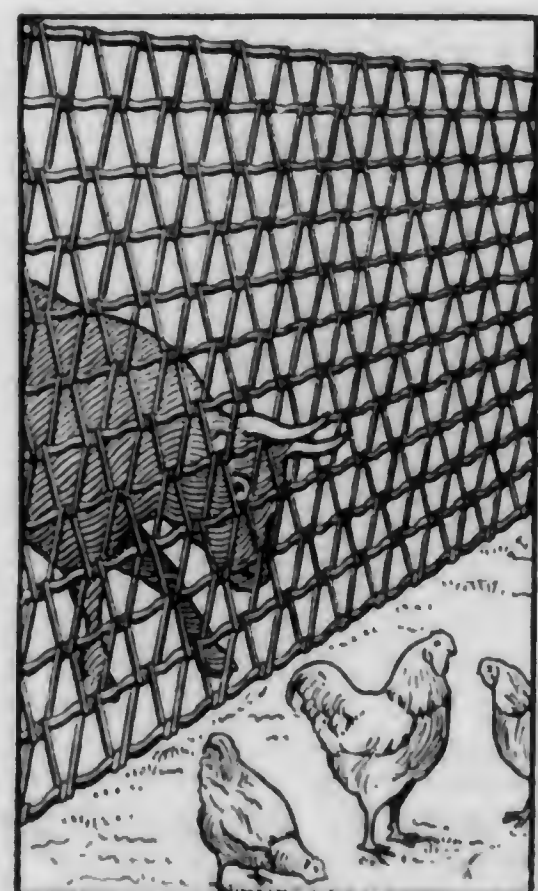
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PAGE

FEWEST POSTS

Required with Page Fences, because of strength and springiness of our high carbon wire. That's a saving Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 640, Adrian, Mich.

Coiled Spring Fence



STRONGEST AND BEST FENCE MADE.

It is made so good that all requirements of the farm are fully met. So closely woven the small pig cannot "wiggle" through. So strong the bull cannot "face" it. So heavily galvanized the elements cannot rust or corrode it. So durable that it is the best to yield to the ravages of Father Time. Sold on such liberal terms that a

THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL

Is given each customer that he may be sure he is satisfied and his money is returned to him if he is not.

Buy Direct. It saves the profit of the middleman. Our Guarantee is all that any manufacturer can give, and infinitely more than the dealer can grant. When you deal with us you get your money back if you are not pleased, besides it means a great saving because we sell to you at

WHOLESALE PRICES AND PREPAY THE FREIGHT.

We use nothing but High Carbon Spring Steel Wire, and make it ourselves that we may be sure it is good. We coil it that it may provide for **Contraction and Expansion.** We heavily galvanize it with **Commercially Pure Spelter**, to avoid rust and corrosion in all climates.

Our long experience has made us masters of fence construction and we are able to tell why we make the **strongest and best fence on the market.** We have a 40-page Catalog which fully describes and illustrates every style of our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence**, which we will gladly mail to you upon request. Write for it. Address,

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY

Box 90, WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

Hogs for the Packer

In my official report as Secretary of the Jury of Awards on Swine at the Louisiana purchase Exposition is stated as follows:

"The ultimate aim of swine husbandry is meat production, consequently pure bred swine, to be of direct financial benefit to the farmer and stockman, should also be strong in desirable market type and quality. In too many instances we find breed quality and market quality widely different. Heavy shoulders, pendulous flabby hams and blubber-covered backs and sides may be pleasing to the eye of the breeder and add to the graceful finished outline of the live animal, but they do not conduce to profit in the smokehouse or pork cellar of the packer.

The day of the 500-lb. lard hog is practically past. While it is true market conditions vary from year to year and even from week to week, at times placing a premium upon heavy hogs, we find the tendency is towards smooth, even hogs of medium weight, say from 225-300 lbs. Such should be entirely free from surplus development of fat in any part and should possess smooth shoulders laid well in with the line of the body, hams moderately heavy with firm flesh and without any surplus fat. Flanks should be well let down to permit a large development of belly meat. The back should

be of good length, wide and smooth, with an even covering of fat and an absence of large patches of fat above the hams. Since the most valuable cuts are taken from the back, loin and sides, good length and, in the case of the side, depth is desirable.

While it is difficult to describe the ideal barrow the following points cover the chief desirable features. In a general way a barrow should have a smooth finished appearance and should possess a symmetrical outline with well balanced development in all parts. He should stand squarely on sound, strong feet with well shaped limbs showing plenty of bone to carry him to the desirable weight without breaking down. The head and neck should be of medium weight, shoulder and hams smooth and laid evenly with the side, the former free from a shield and the hams firm and compact. There should be no deposits of surplus fat behind the shoulder, over the loins, around the tail-head or along bottom lines."

Fortunately we find the ideal type of packer's hog is also the most profitable type for the farmer to produce. The characteristics described stand for economy in production, early maturity and highest market value, so that in the production of medium weight butcher hogs of high grade the interest of both the packer and the producer are conserved.

Milk Contamination

The Nebraska station has recently carried on an experiment for the purpose of throwing light on the question of preventing milk contamination. As milk is usually contaminated during the process of milking, the experiments were designed to lessen the extent of this contamination.

The udder of one cow was sponged with water, while another was sponged before milking with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. In another case the udder was rubbed with vaseline, while in another instance the dust was just brushed off with the milker's hands in the usual way.

The animals were tested both in the barn and out of doors. The method of ascertaining the relative amount of contaminated material which would enter the milk was to expose certain sterile petri dishes. Special precautions were taken to destroy all forms of bacteria which were present on these dishes previous to exposure.

Where the udder was treated with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid the exposed plates produced 344 colonies of bacteria, while in the case of the udder treated with vaseline 346 colonies developed. Where the udder was simply sponged off with water 343 colonies developed, while on the dishes placed under the udders that were not brushed there developed 20,500 colonies.

In the pasture plates exposed under the udder treated with carbolic acid produced 86 colonies, the vaseline treatment 92 colonies, the sponging method 120 colonies and in the case of no treatment 310 colonies. The following conclusions were drawn by the authors, Professors Haacker and Melick.

It is safe to conclude from the foregoing experiment that some means of

preventing milk contamination during milking should be employed.

The work required to sponge an animal's flank and udder is but a trifle, and great improvement can be made on the milk and its products.

The acid solution costs two cents per gallon, which is enough to treat ten cows. The only objections to this method are the disagreeable odor and the bother of mixing.

The vaseline costs about the same as the carbolic acid and serves as a good preventive for chapped or sore teats. It is also to be recommended for cows with short teats which have to be milked by the stripping method. This treatment will not answer when the cows have dirty udders.

The water treatment is to be recommended for general use above the other three, as it is cheaper and does the work practically as well. This method can be used on any farm with little or no inconvenience and the results obtained would more than compensate for the extra time required.

Cement floors are not only easier to keep clean, but are also less favorable to the growth and development of bacteria.

While it is necessary to use bedding in winter, in summer when cows are kept in the barn only during milking and feeding time it may be dispensed with to the betterment of the milk.

Milking out of doors in clean yards or pastures gives better results than in clean barns, even under the best of conditions.

Any one wanting Young Poland China Sows, weighing about 150 lbs. for \$15 can get them from C. E. Banner. See his adv. in this issue.

If you want Bronze Turkey eggs, write at once to S. F. Williams, Canton, Pa., for prices.

Caustic Balsam Cured Bog Spavin.

Prattsville, N. Y.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

I received a bottle of your Gombault's Caustic Balsam and it is all you claim it to be. I had a horse that had a bog spavin started, and it cured it. I let the horse stand for four weeks and he is alright now.

S. H. Tompkins.

POLAND-CHINAS

FALL 1904--SPRING 1905

Pigs by Mo. Black Mischief Maker, brother to the World's Fair Champion 1904 and by Prince Ju. bo—he is an entire outcross on the Tecumseh, Black U. S. and Perfectionists. Some very good Fall Gilts cheap now.

A. F. SIEPKER,
R. D. 1, Defiance, St. Charles Co., Mo.

FOR SALE

5 Thoroughbred Poland-China Sows

Six mos. old, weigh 125 to 150 pounds.

...Price \$12 to \$15 each...

Write before you buy.

C. E. Branner, R. 2, New Market, Va.

Wheeler Herefords!

FOR SALE four or five carloads, all ages, yearling and two year old heifers, young cows, cows with calves at foot, thirty bulls and one of my herd bulls. Duroc-Jerseys, all ages, for sale.

Prices Low, Try Me.

W. W. WHEELER, Box G, Harlan, Ia.

HEREFORD BULLS.

Very best individuals in the country. Herd won nearly all first prizes at Indiana State Fair, herd bull was champion.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS AND GILTS of the most fashionable strains. Some by the great Chief Perfection 2nd. Write to

S. J. PEABODY,
COLUMBIA CITY, INDIANA.

GEDNEY FARM

L. E. ORTIZ, General Manager.

HIGHEST CLASS JERSEYS



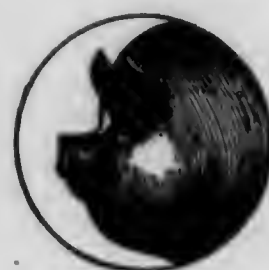
GOLDEN STREAMER 65000

Son of FORFARSHIRE out of GOLDEN STREAM 8th, born Feb. 22 1901, and considered the best Jersey bull that ever crossed he Atlantic as a two year old.

Specialty.—Young bulls and heifers, all ages. Also Imp. CHESTER WHITES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Standard bred BLACK MINORCAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES. Correspondence solicited.

GEDNEY FARM, White Plains, N. Y.

How to Sell A. W. COOLEY



I have often been asked how I sell my Berkshires. My way is as follows: In the first place—sell only first class stock—let the butchers have the culls—and advertise in the leading stock and agricultural papers and keep the ad. in papers as long as you have stock for sale. Also a good way to advertise and sell Berkshires is to take your stock to the State fairs and be sure and take some stock that will win and in this way you will receive a large amount of correspondence, also some orders for stock. I always try to send buyers about what they want, as near as I can tell by their correspondence, and in this way I am sure to get their order again some time for more stock. But I would much rather have buyers come to my place and select the stock for themselves. I ship a great many C. O. D. and I never have yet have had any stock returned to me. I do not claim to get as high prices for my Berkshires as some other breeders do, but I think a large number of quick sales at a moderate price is better for me than a few slow sales at a higher price. One very important thing in selling stock by correspondence is this: Do not misrepresent your stock. I think you had better not represent your stock quite as good as you think it is, for sometimes there is a difference in opinion among different people. Let the stock show for itself. I have shipped stock every month in the year, hot or cold, as far east as Connecticut and as far west as Oregon. In every instance my stock has arrived at its destination in good condition as far as I have yet heard. I always keep old sows to raise pigs, and I never breed a sow until she is over twelve months old. Pigs from an old sow will grow faster and make larger hogs than from a young sow. I always try and keep my hogs in good, prime condition, and not too fat, but keep them growing, and by the above way I have always sold my best pigs for a moderate price and the culls to the butcher.

\$125,000 Stallion

The sale of Arion marks the end of one of the greatest breeding establishments that has ever been founded, and transfers from an ownership which was brought about only after the expenditure of the largest sum of money ever paid for a harness horse, to other hands and when Arion is offered for sale there will appear in front of the auctioneer's stand the most remarkable trotter the world has ever seen. Regardless of the fact that miles have been recorded in 1:58 and in 2:01 under more favorable conditions, the performance of Arion stands out alone. He is incomparable, and is likely that his record will stand for all time. A mile in 2:10 to high-wheeled sulky by a two-year-old is equal to one 2:05 to the modern pneumatic-tired vehicle, and where is there a two-year-old that can approximate a mile this fast? He has never been seen, and is not likely to be for many years to come, if ever. Arion is not only a stallion bred in the most fashionable lines, being by the greatest sire that ever lived

BLOODED STOCK

but comes from a family on his dam's side of producers of extremely high class harness horses. His dam, Nanette by Nutwood, was out of Emblem by Tatler, and she out of Young Portia, a great brood mare and by Mambrino Chief II. Arion was not only the greatest two-year-old trotter that ever lived, he was the only two-year-old trotter, and so far superior to any other, and his record so marvelous that he must be considered the greatest of all American light-harness horses, and even in this era of speed, he stands out pre-eminent. Nor is it alone as a trotter that he has become famous, for in the stud he has been a distinct success. In Nico he sired one of the fastest horses that has ever appeared, one that had he lived must surely have become a world's champion, for his speed was greater than that of any horse that had appeared up to his time. As a five-year-old he showed his capacity of trotting a half-mile better than one minute, and his untimely death robbed the world of a champion and his sire of the distinction of furnishing to the turf a two-minute horse. In Fanella he sired one of the most remarkable young brood mares that has ever lived, and one that is destined to prove the value of his blood, and his family is noted for purity of rail, extreme speed and beauty of conformation. While in Kentucky he has had the best of opportunities and has left many youngsters that are sure to be conspicuous in the futurities that are to come.—From "Kentucky Stock Farm."

Arion, 2:07½, was purchased by J. Malcolm Forbes for \$125,000 as a two-year-old.

Arion, 2:07½, has just been purchased by The International Stock Food Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

ENON SIDE HERD OF CHESTER WHITES

Fall pigs for sale sired by Trippate and Superior King. Boars and Sows. Write for prices.

D. W. SHELLABARGER, - ENON, OHIO.



B. J. HARGAN

Breeder and Shipper of

THOROUGHbred O. I. C. SWINE

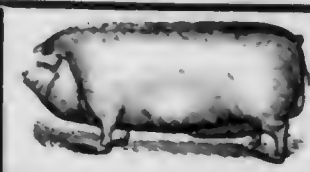
GLENCOE, OKLA.

Has a choice lot of fancy bred gilts bred to choice boars—a few of them for sale at reasonable prices. A few choice boars left. Booking orders for spring pigs—send orders in early and get your choice. Pedigrees furnished with all stock sold. Herd established in '96. Have kept and bought the very best strains from the best known breeders all over the States. If you want any of this stock write at once to

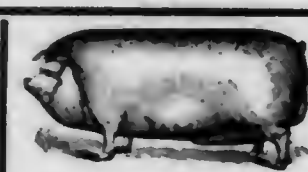
B. J. HARGAN,

Box 46,

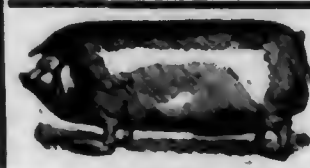
GLENCOE, OKLA.



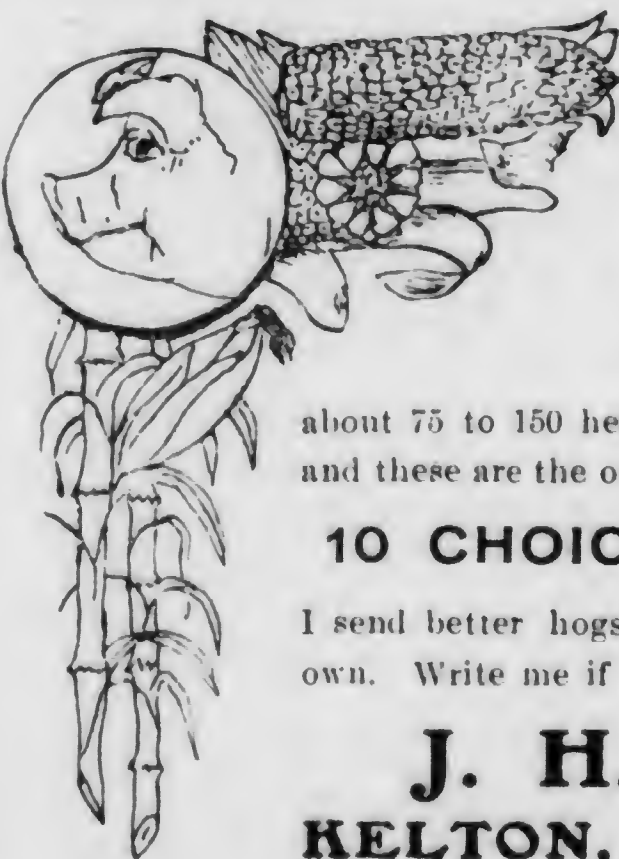
Chester Whites



For years I have been selecting and breeding to build up a herd that would be uniform in shape, stamping other herds with the good qualities that I had succeeded in fixing in my herd. If in need of first-class Chesters come and see me or write your wants. Only the best sold for breeders.



T. A. STEVENSON,
SHANNON CITY, - - IOWA.



Chester Whites!

Quality---Not Number!!

I breed a few every year and keep only the best individuals to be found. Raise

about 75 to 150 head a year and out of these select a few and these are the ones I offer to breeders at reasonable prices.

10 CHOICE BOARS AND SOWS

I send better hogs to market than the best some people own. Write me if you want a good animal.

J. H. YARNALL,
KELTON, - - - PA.

BLOODED STOCK

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE



DAN PATCH 1:56, CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE of the WORLD. VALUED AT \$150,000.

The Colored Lithograph we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, and is made from a photograph taken of Dan while he was going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest motion photographs ever taken and is as natural and life like as if you actually saw Dan coming down the track. It shows Dan flying through the air with every foot off of the ground.

It is Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size 24 by 34 inches. Free of Advertising.

MAILED FREE IF YOU ANSWER These 2 Questions:

1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own?

2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

Write to.....International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

625-POUND HOGS SHOW A BIG PROFIT.

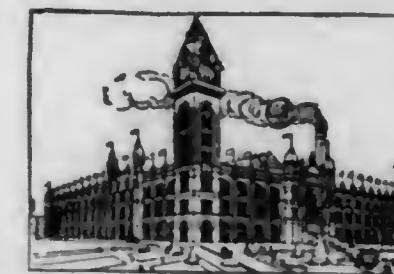
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.

GILMER, ILLINOIS.

GENTLEMEN:—I took one of my Chester White hogs and made a special test of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" as per your directions, and at 18 months of age he weighed 625 pounds. When I dressed him he was the best hog I ever saw, and my neighbors told me the same thing. I would not be without "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for my horses, cattle or hogs. Please send me a picture of Dan Patch.

Yours,

WM. H. SMITH.



We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials. We Will Pay You \$1000 If They Are Not the True Experience of Practical Feeders. Beware of Cheap and Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. "International Stock Food" is Fed Every Day to Our World Famous Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56, Directum 2:02½, Arion 2:07½, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, and to Our One Hundred Brood Mares and Their Colts.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Covers Over a City Block. Contains 15 Acres of Floor Space. Also Large Factory at Toronto, Can. (Contains 50,000 Feet of Space. Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.00.

Berkshires.



FOR the purpose of improving the common swine of the country, no other hog can be used to better advantage or with greater certainty of good results than the Berkshire. Having

descended from so long a line of pure-bred ancestors, he possesses in an unrivaled degree the power to stamp upon his progeny his own excellence of form and breeding capacity, as well as vigor of constitution, which includes ability to resist the encroachments of disease. Hence he is in almost constant use for the improvement of common hogs.

The improved Berkshires of the present day are a well defined breed, possessing in an eminent degree definite and valuable qualities, and may be described as follows: Body color, black with smooth, pliable, plum colored skin; hair rather fine, soft and thick; feet and tip of tail white with dash of white on face, and not unfrequently the nose white, as also some white on jowl; forehead and face broad, the latter dishd, with eyes rather large and very clear, and snout short; ears of medium size, thin and very soft and carried rather upright; neck short, broad on top, with jowl large and full; shoulders broad on top and deep through the chest; back broad, sides deep and nearly straight on bottom line; hams large, reaching well forward on back and down on hocks well rounded and deep through, causing the legs to stand well apart; these, as well as the fore legs, short and strong and standing well on toes; tail tapering and rather fine and set well up. In regard to form, a modern, well-bred Berkshire in good condition is symmetrical throughout, attractive in appearance and recognized at once as an animal of more than ordinary worth.

Berkshire Bulletin.

Manure Spreaders in the Future.



The time is certainly approaching when practically every farmer in the land will own a manure spreader, just as he now owns a twine binder or harvesting machine of some kind. In all the correspondence we have had with farmers of practical experience in the use of a manure spreader, and in all the articles we have published touching the subject, there has not been a single adverse report. There is an almost unparalleled endorsement and approval of the manure spreader as an economical labor-saving, profit-bearing farm implement. The experiment stations and the best farmers from every section endorse their use. This much in substantiation of our first statement.

The manufacturers of the Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader, a cut of which is shown herewith, in operation, lay claim to points of superiority in its construction, which seem to us to be well founded, as its name implies, this is the only manure spreader equipped with, and possessing the advantages of the endless apron. Stated simply, this means that the slat web which holds the load and which carries it gradually back to the beater in the rear, is continuous.

This means further that the machine is ever ready to load—that is, it does not need to be turned back into a special position before the machine can be loaded. This certainly is a very positive advantage and one which saves much time, annoyance and danger of breakage. Another advantage of the endless apron is in the fact that the manure may be heaped up to any desired height for hauling to the field, for just as soon as the machine starts the operator may throw the extra manure back upon the free position of the apron toward the front of the machine and the entire load leveled as it approaches the beater. This means practically that a half more manure may be delivered at one draft if the operator desires.

There are other special features in this machine which may not be mentioned here for want of space. We suggest that all those of our reader who are in any way interested in manure spreaders, write at once to the manufacturers for their illustrated and descriptive catalogue. Address the Smith Manure Spreader Co., 16-18 So. Clinton St., Chicago, and kindly say to them that you saw this article in our paper.

For Sale or Exchange

This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc., to sell or lease their farms, to secure good farm help or to exchange anything they do not want for something they need.

Advertisements of farms for sale, farms to rent, or farms to exchange.

Dealers in livestock of every description, poultry, poultry supplies, dogs, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, carriages, engines, seeds, plants, bulbs, nursery stock, fruit and vegetables, will secure orders. The cost of advertising is—

Only two cents a word.

All advertisements will be classified under appropriate heading.

Each initial or number should be counted as one word.

No display type of any kind will be used, and all advertisements will be set in uniform style.

No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents each issue.

All replies must be sent direct to advertisers, as they cannot be forwarded from this office.

Cash covering the exact number of words at two cents each should be sent with every order. Address Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

JERSEY CATTLE.

FORTY HEAD Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Flying Fox and Brown Bessie strains. S. E. NIVIN, Landenberg, Pa.

EGGS.

PURE BRED Bronze Turkey Eggs for sale. S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

EGGS FOR HATCHING Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Golden Wyandottes and Buff Cochins. \$1 per setting. Circular free. P. L. DWIGHT, De Ruyter, N. Y.

Pigs in Numbers.

"What an easy matter it is to look back over the past year and see just where we missed it. A year ago, when the hog cholera or swine plague was headed this way from three different directions, we began to feel a little uneasy and concluded not to risk too much on hogs, and discarded a few of our brood sows so that we only had about 200 spring pigs against nearly 300 a year ago, or 190 to turn off this fall against 275 last fall. Although the disease got within ten miles of us from three different directions, it stopped there and died out and we have heard nothing of it so far this season," writes W. R. Tomlinson in an exchange. "We had our scare for nothing, and as a result we are eighty-five pigs short, which will make quite an item in this year's income, as we had plenty of old corn to feed that many more and have plenty of new corn to fatten them."

"This fall we will breed twenty-four old sows and twelve young sows to farrow in March, and we have about 175 fall pigs to fatten on clover in the spring and early summer, so that with 'luck' we ought to be fairly well stocked up next season; but there is no telling in advance what a season may bring forth to the farmer who makes a specialty of raising and feeding swine."

BLOODED STOCK

Somebody is likely to ship the disease into the country or community at any time, so that there is always more or less anxiety connected with the swine industry, more so than with any other kind of live stock. To the breeder who risks all in hogs it is either a feast or a famine.

"After selecting out twelve of the choicest young sows for breeders, we picked out sixty-five of the smallest ones and turned them with the young brood sows back into the clover pasture or hog lot, and the balance, 120, we rung and turned into six acres of standing corn adjoining what was a wheat field the past harvest, seeded to clover for a hog lot next season. We made a slip-gate and the pigs had the range of a sixteen acre clover field and the corn field, to roam at will, with plenty of good pure fountain water."

"They were turned into the corn September 10, and they finished it up October 15, in just five weeks, when sixty-five of the best ones were selected out and sold for five cents a pound and they averaged 152 pounds apiece. Not very large, you will think, if you will only keep a few hogs and have plenty of milk, but I consider that pretty good weight where a feeder has 200 or more together and no milk. There is nothing like milk to give pigs a good start. They relish it and it makes them grow, with plenty of bone and muscle. Middlings and oil meal contain the same elements, but I have never been able to feed it to get the same results. When we used to milk twenty-five cows and did not have so many hogs, we had no trouble in crowding the pigs from the start, but it is quite different now with so many pigs and only one cow."

"A few weeks ago an M. E. minister who had inherited a farm that he was about to stock up with hogs, visited our place to know how we managed to grow so many pigs, and he was very much surprised to learn that we were not able to make a pig six months old weigh 200 pounds. He supposed this was an everyday occurrence, milk or no milk."

Dead Hogs

The proper disposal of dead hogs means a great deal to the farmer and also to the community in which he lives. He should consider it his duty to keep his surroundings as free from infectious diseases as possible. This applies not only in the matter of properly disposing of dead animals, but to everything under his care.

His stables should be thoroughly ventilated and should receive an application of whitewash once or twice a year, to which has been added a little carbolic acid.

If an animal becomes sick he should give it proper attention, and if the disease is a new one to him, or one which he knows is contagious, he should quarantine the animal until well.

If one of his hogs dies he should dispose of the body in such a way that no trouble will come from it. Too often this is overlooked. While many men would not harm their neighbors if they knew it, they will often drag the body of a dead hog into some gully or out-of-the-way place and leave it to decay. The place looks to them remote and they do not think of the harm that may come.

In case the hog died of some contagious disease the germs of this disease are at first, of course, very numerous in the body. They are easily transferred from the body to anything that comes in contact with it. In this way dogs and wild animals, such as vermin and snakes, come in contact with the body and then carry the germs to neighboring farms. One can readily see how dangerous this is to the community.

The practice of burying diseased animals is generally resorted to and is a very good method, although there is still some danger, especially if the body is not put down deep enough. But it is best to always burn the body, thus eliminating nearly all possible chances of further danger.

If carried out thoroughly and properly very little, if any, bad results can come from it.

There really should be certain requirements of state laws applying to the treatment of dead bodies of diseased animals.—J. B. Ashby, in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Thinks a Good Deal of It.

Pleasant Hall, Pa.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

I have used your Gombault's Cautic Balsam for shoulder sweeney extensively. It is my standby. Think a great deal of it. J. A. Upperman.

We Buy Stock

Many of our subscribers from time to time write us for stock or ask us to secure them choice animals. We have decided to act in this capacity and will now accept orders for a single animal up to stocking a farm.

If you want our service and advice about purchasing write us what you need and fully explain to us what you would like to have us do. We have had twenty years experience. Address—

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

MEAT ASTRAY.



SEE THE POINT?

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

INSIST ON HIS GETTING IT.

E. K. REA, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Annual Meeting.

Annual Meeting of the Ohio Poland-China Record Company held in Dayton, Ohio, January 25th, 1905. Following Board of Directors were elected: L. C. Nixon, Lebanon, Ohio; W. C. Hankinson, Middletown, Ohio; J. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio; J. W. Williams, Briant, Indiana; J. M. Klever, Bloomingburg, Ohio; F. G. Shuey, Camden, Ohio; J. L. Aspey, Geneva, Indiana, which Board elected the following officers:

L. C. Nixon, President, Lebanon, Ohio; W. C. Hankinson Vice-president, Middletown, Ohio; A. M. Brown Secretary, Dayton, Ohio; J. H. Lackey, Treasurer, Jamestown, Ohio.

The Executive Committee is composed of J. M. Klever, W. C. Hankinson and J. L. Aspey. The report of the Executive Committee that volume 25 and 26 had both been completed in the past year and that the financial condition of the company was better than it had been for years.

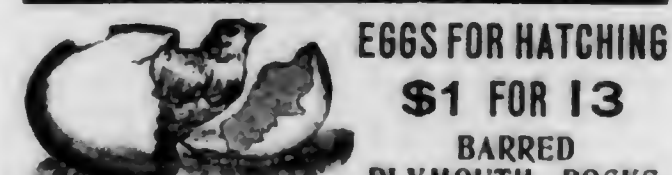
That pedigrees for volume 27 are being rapidly received and that the same will be closed before long. Directors declared a dividend of volume to the stockholders, as has been the custom heretofore.

Feeding Skim Milk.

Feeding skim milk to hogs for profit is a matter that is interesting a good many farmers. I will give a few figures in my experience. In 1902 I had 7 pigs born on the 26th day of April, 10 born on the 14th of May. On the 22nd day of October, 16 of them were loaded in 2 wagons and hauled 35 miles to the Union stockyards in Denver, and averaged 176 lbs. each; six of them were 5 months and 26 days old; ten of them were 5 months and 8 days old. They cleared me \$186.50. I bought \$85 worth of corn and shorts and feed about \$25

J. M. McCAMANT, NEW LONDON, PA. Breeder of Registered GUERNSEYS.

Jueller's Paul, a bull combining the greatest blood in the world, at head of herd. Tuberculin tested. Stock for sale. Write for prices.



EGGS FOR HATCHING \$1 FOR 13 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. From large, strong, growthy stock, from 8 to 12 lbs. each. Send orders early. MARY HARRIGAN, - OXFORD, PA.

OUR CHESTER WHITES IN DEMAND

Well, our 30 day bargains are all sold. Here is your chance:

TWO GRAND YEARLING HERD BOARS Who wants one? Say, we are booking orders for spring pigs to go into some of the best herds in United States and Canada.

N. P. Kershner & Co., Ansonia, Ohio.

CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

20 choice Spring Sows, open; 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and also some very fine yearling bred sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last fall. 12 head Poland-Chinas from 3 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

C. R. CRESSMAN, Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.

BLOODED STOCK

worth of corn of our own raising. They sold at \$6.65 per hundred. I believe they were as fine pigs as I ever had.

I wean at 2 months, says a writer in Hounds Dairyman. I fed them milk fresh from our own separator twice a day, with 12 gallons of shorts stirred in 5 gallons of milk. The noon milk I tried to have curdled. After they drank the milk I gave them all the soaked corn they would eat up clean, so they will be ready for the next meal. I gave them water to wallow in every day.

About once a month I burnt corn cobs or chips to charcoal for them to eat. I made no estimate as to the amount of milk I fed them. After feeding the calves, I feed the balance of the milk to the hogs. I feed milk and grain 3 times a day. There is no feed that pigs or hogs enjoy more than soaked corn. I had two fifteen gallon kegs and kept them soaking all the time. When the water gets pretty sour I pour it out and use fresh. I never use a swill barrel. I always stir my shorts in when I feed. If you don't watch, they will eat more of this feed than they can digest. I usually watch them eat, if I have 10 or 15, to see how they eat, and regulate according to appetite.

I paid \$1.00 for shorts and \$1.25 to \$1.37 for corn, and still I felt well paid for the milk and labor. I got the mothers of these pigs too fat; and, by the way, that's my failing: sold them to a neighbor and he hauled them to Denver and they weighed over 1,100 lbs. at three years old. When I get my hog pens and pastures fixed to suit me, I shall know just what milk is worth per hundred pounds, when fed to hogs.

In 1903 we milked 22 cows and sold \$1,222.40 worth of cream, and one-third of the year had from 12 to 19 in family and made our own butter, and the balance of the year had 6 and 7 in family. So you see our common cows are doing fairly well. Counting the calves and milk fed to hogs, we are making some money by working hard. I think I would like Guernseys and hope to start to make the change ere long.

Bristles.

Great care should be taken to keep the sow free from all excitement at farrowing time. Feed lightly and avoid any changes, as it might cause indigestion and fever.

Always, and at all times, give plenty of fresh, clean drinking water. Just after farrowing and for a few days the chill should be taken off.

After twenty-four hours a warm slop should be given.

The ration should be increased very carefully until all danger of fever is passed.

Get sows and pigs out on the ground as soon as possible so they will have plenty of exercise. Exercise is most important for rapid growth and best development.

They soon learn to eat the tender grass, which is a very beneficial addition to the diet. They should also be fed whole oats on a slightly raised platform in an enclosure away from the mothers.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE.

Near Washington, D. C., and steam and electric lines. Good healthy climate. Good water. Fine market for everything to be raised on farm. We also have

75 Other Choice Farms For Sale on Easy Terms.

They range from \$500 up. SEND FOR CATALOGUE and full particulars before you buy elsewhere—it will pay you.

J. F. JERMAN, - - - - - FAIRFAX, VA.

It is surprising how early they will eat and relish the food.

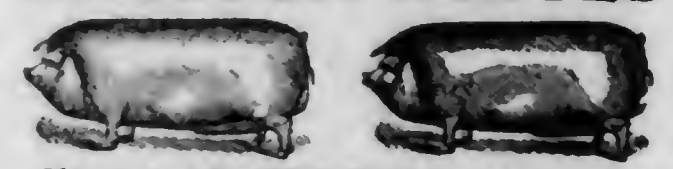


MINERAL POINT HERD CHESTER WHITES Fall pigs of both sexes for sale, also bred sows. Stock guaranteed as represented. Write for prices.

WM. J. KELLY,

MINERAL POINT, - WISCONSIN

CHESTER WHITES



If you want the BEST PIGS place your orders now and get the pick. My herd was never in better condition. Write me what you want.

C. L. Webster, Kelton, Pa.

150 FAMOUS O.I.C. and Duroc Jersey Hogs.

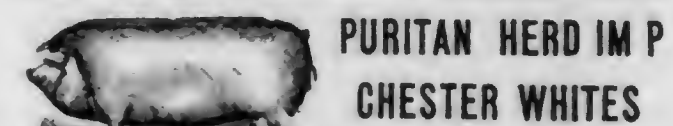
Young boars, aged boars, pigs, gilts open and bred. Standard bred stock, as good as I can breed. Prices reasonable.

JNO. M. WHEELER, - Winchester, Ky.



Five blue spring Boars. One herd Boar two years old. Fifteen fine gilts, all for sale, or aged sows at a reasonable figure. All stock pedigreed when sent out. Send your orders early.

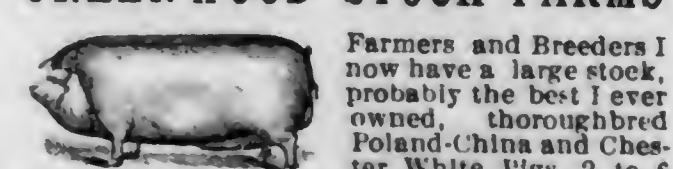
J. C. MURDOCK, - Milton, Iowa.



PURITAN HERD IM P CHESTER WHITES The best blood combined with individuality. Mature sows and spring gilts for sale, open or bred. Also spring boars and fall pigs of both sexes.

Will W. Fisher, R. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

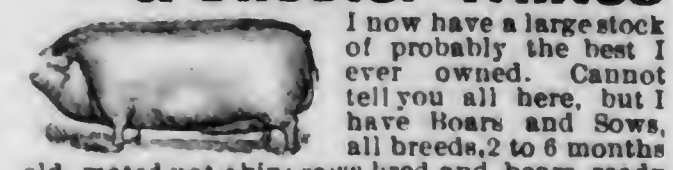
GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS



Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughlybred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred, boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle. Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens.

Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILLING, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites



I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.

P. F. HAMILTON, - Cochranville, Pa.

Boys Department

For Boys Under 17 Years of Age

A Pig Free and \$10 to the One Obtaining the Best Results at the End of Six Months, and \$5 to the Second Best.

CONDITIONS.

1st—We give each boy under 17 years of age who sends us a club of subscribers to **Blooded Stock** amounting to \$12, a good pig, any breed he wants, 2 months old.

2nd—Commencing 10 days after receiving the pig, a record of weight of pig and all feed is to be kept, and cost of feed, so at the end of six months you can make a full report of growth of pig, kind of feed, how much and cost of same. We will furnish blanks to keep your record on.

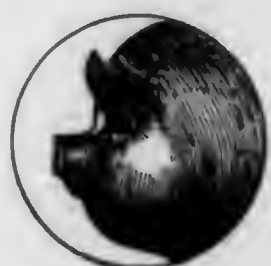
3rd—During the year four contests will be decided, each covering reports for three months. The first contest will be decided for reports made during October, November and December, and to the boy making the best report, showing a pound of gain at the least cost, gets \$10.00, and for the second best report \$5.00.

4th—The names of the contestants and reports will be printed in these columns.

Send at once for blanks, samples and full particulars how to get up a club. You can get a pig in a few days. Address

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

Berkshire.



THE Berkshire hog may very properly be regarded as the standard hog of today. Other breeds strive to equal the Berkshire in the most valuable parts. In fact, many of the different breeds have had in their early history introduced more or less of Berkshire blood into them. These same breeds are the strongest competitors of the Berkshire today.

The Berkshire traces his pedigree back further, perhaps, than any known breed of swine. He is the purest bred, and can be relied on to reproduce himself—if a pure bred pedigreed pig—every time. Of course, it is meant he be used on high grade or thoroughbred sows. The Berkshire cross on other breeds always improves. It will improve any breed of swine. They are prolific, and none are more so. The sows have a reputation of raising all, or nearly all, of their litters. The litters are strong and growthy, and for this reason Berkshire sows raise a larger per cent. of their litters than the Poland Chinas or some other breeds. From ten or twelve Berkshire hogs 100 pigs may be expected. It takes almost twice that number of Poland sows to raise that many pigs. We know just what we are talking about. We have watched this closely. The next great point in hog breeding is

BLOODED STOCK

maturity and size: This is one great reason why we handle and breed the Berkshire. If we did not regard them as the best breed of swine we would not be breeding them. There cannot be any question of their making as rapid growth as any breed—pigs 100 pounds to 100 days. Shoots at nine and ten months old weigh from 200 to 300 pounds, as farmers generally raise pigs. On grass, and especially clover, the Berkshire cannot be excelled. He is the best grazer of any breed. In the west, where many hogs have to follow cattle, the Berkshire promises to be the most satisfactory, because of his great activity. Then he is the best hog to market. Strong bone, active and able to take care of himself.

John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.

The Story of a Success.

Back of every great business success there is a story, if one can but get at it. The success of the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, makers of the famous Split Hickory Vehicles, with whose merits thousands of our readers are already familiar because they own Split Hickory buggies, is a striking instance of this truth.

A personal acquaintance with Mr. H. C. Phelps, the president of this concern, enables us to present from the inside the inspiring story of how a young man, acting entirely upon his own initiative and working along new lines, built up in a few years a business that today is the giant in the carriage manufacturing industry.

Mr. Phelps, always a careful student of every phase of the carriage industry, saw that under the old methods of doing business the consumer was being "whipsawed" between the manufacturer and the dealer, to the detriment of both manufacturer and consumer.

The manufacturer was compelled to cheapen his product in order to meet the demands of the dealer, or the catalogue house buyer, for low priced goods. The consumer, on the other hand, was expected to pay a robber's profit to the dealer or catalogue house for buying the buggy for him.

Mr. Phelps' bold stroke of business policy was nothing more nor less than to build good, honest, absolutely first-class vehicles, sell them to the consumer direct on what he termed a "30 days' free use plan," and to show his good faith by giving the purchaser, as an additional safeguard, a full two years' binding guarantee, covering its wearing qualities, covering the material used in it, covering the workmanship at every essential point.

The use of split hickory in wheels and running gears was decided upon, and from that day to this every Split Hickory buggy has had wheels and running gears made entirely of Split Hickory. Small logs of second growth Shellbark Hickory are split with the grain, and the pieces that split straight are selected, all cross-grained wood being discarded. These pieces, split to the size of a rifle ramrod, can be bent until the ends come together without breaking.

We have carried the advertisements of the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co. in our columns for years and have never had a complaint from a single subscriber. Those of our readers who think of buying a buggy or a vehicle of any kind should send for a free copy of their 1905 catalogue, containing 192

pages, and showing their entire line of Split Hickory Vehicles and Oak Tanned Harness. A postal card request will bring it. Address The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. (C. H. Phelps, Pres.), Station 8, Cincinnati, O.



FRED REPERT,
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

DECATUR, IND.

My large sale tent free to parties desiring it. Speak English, German, Swiss and Low German.

Posted on pedigrees. Write early for dates. Phones—Residence 312. Office 03.

Swine Breeder

is the leading hog monthly in the west and is as good as any in the corn belt. 16 to 40 big pigs monthly. Trial year's trip with us for 15 cents. Sample of its goodness free.

WESTERN SWINE BREEDER,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has been so successful in curing these brain-wrecking diseases that there is every reason to believe that even the most hopeless cases can be benefited, if not fully restored.

We will be pleased to refer any one thus afflicted to many who now enjoy the blessing of health, after years of hopeless suffering.

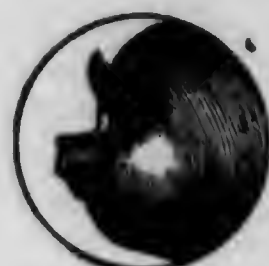
"I have a son that had brain fever when two years old, followed by fits of the worst type, and he was pronounced incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars for him, without relief. After about fifteen years he became so bad that we sent him to Longfitt hospital for the insane, at Logansport, Ind. He was there nearly three years, but he continued to grow worse, so we brought him home July 30, 1902, in an awful condition. He had lost his mind almost entirely. He hardly knew me, almost family; could not even find me of the way a total wreck. He was from 5 to 10 fits a day. We were urged to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first bottle was used, we could see a change for the better. We have given it to him ever since, and he has had but two very light spells since last August, 1903, and then he was not well other ways. We pronounce him cured, as he can work and go anywhere. If any one wishes to ask any questions concerning this, they are at liberty to do so."

E. H. BUNNELL, Lincoln, Ind.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

How to Sell Berkshires.

By A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Illinois.



I AM often asked the question, "How is it you have no difficulty in selling so easily your annual crop of Berkshires?" For the benefit of the young breeder I will give some of our methods with what little information I can. First, breed the best possible stock you can.

Give them good care by proper feeding, together with the many little attentions that go to produce a first class pig. When you receive a letter of inquiry do not get excited and "slop over" by describing a pig that would score over 100 points and use two or three sheets of letter paper in doing so. Do not make the mistake that many do, by asking more than the pig is worth. Probably the inquirer has written to several breeders and will compare notes and prices. We commenced the breeding of Berkshires—the grandest hog on earth—in 1876, by purchasing a pair which we had recorded in the first volume of the American Berkshire Record, and from this small beginning have built up a national trade, until today the difficulty with us is not how can we sell our Berkshires, but how can we breed enough of the right type to supply our demand?

Every day brings us a score or more of inquiries from all parts of this great country, which we answer promptly in a business-like manner, using as few words as possible. Rarely do we cover over one page of twenty lines. Many of our largest orders have come from a letter of half a dozen lines. Better say too little than too much. Always use a letter press and copying book, thus retaining an exact copy of what you have written. This obviates any chance of repeating, should a second letter be received. Many an order has come to us after weeks have passed since answering a letter of inquiry. By having a copy of our first letter we can quickly refer to the index, page, etc., and see exactly what was priced to him. If the animal is still unsold we acknowledge the order and state what day we will ship. If sold, frankly tell him so and describe another pig.

When you ship a pig, if in suitable weather, wash him clean with soap and water, that he may start out for his new home in the best possible condition. Ship in as light a crate as possible. We use white pine strips four inches in width, dressed on both sides, made up neatly with the name of our farm and business neatly stenciled conspicuously on either side, together with a large shipping card tacked to crate. Thus, wherever the pig goes he is a traveling advertisement of our business, and many a letter has come to us saying, "We saw the pig shipped to Mr. So-and-So with your address on shipping crate."

To the young breeders I would urge the custom of fitting up a portion of their herd for exhibition at the annual fairs. If not quite strong enough to show at the State fairs, visit your county fair and others. Show up your hogs in the best possible manner. If you are successful in winning your share of the prizes, well and good. If not, do not abuse the judge. Remember it always pays to be a gentleman. Con-

BLOODED STOCK

pare honestly and carefully the hogs that beat you, and see wherein yours are lacking. Strive to come again the next year a little stronger in your show. Well do I remember our first exhibition, made at the State fair away back in 1858. Not a ribbon did we win, and not a kick did we make, but quietly compared the winners with our own exhibit, saw where we were weak, purchased a sire to correct this weakness and "tackled 'em" again the next year at the same fair and the same exhibitors, winning a few prizes.

We persevered—had pluck—and

"Pluck always wins—its average is sure;

He gains the prize who can the most endure."

Thus year by year we grew stronger in our showing until to miss the prize was a rare thing, even when showing in the strongest possible company. We have always been strong believers in "printer's ink," and only regret that we have not Berkshires enough to justify carrying an "ad." in every agricultural paper devoted to live stock.

We love the business from the pleasure of showing our stock down to the merest drudgery. Every detail of the care and attention is a pleasure. When not away from home I personally feed every animal. With a little black mare and a convenient "stoneboat" or sled large enough to hold two barrels of feed I make the regular rounds of the different yards and with a long handled dipper holding enough for a feed for one animal. I dish out their rations, noting carefully if each eats with a relish and acts in a manner becoming to a high-bred Berkshire.

By the above methods and absolutely square dealing, always striving to give our customers satisfaction, we have succeeded in disposing of our annual crop of pigs. Our trade is constantly growing. Our orders are largely from the prominent and well-known breeders of the United States.

Whenever a pig is fed much beyond nine months old we are needlessly throwing away profit. Quick growth, and early maturity is what pays.



HILLSIDE FARMS
GREENVILLE, MAINE.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE.
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
AND COLLIE DOGS.

BAUM'S STOCK FOOD

The Reliable and Effective Preparation for Dairy Cows, Hogs, Steers, Sheep and Horses

It is a tonic and a regulator and an aid to the complete digestion and assimilation of all the grain. Twenty years of phenomenal success has attended the sale of Baum's Foods and the demand to-day is increasing faster than ever.

BAUM'S POULTRY FOOD IS A GOOD THING TOO.

SOLE MAKERS

UNITED BREEDERS COMPANY OF AMERICA

B. S. Dept. Chicago, Syracuse, N. Y., Fort Erie, Can.

"De Laval Dairy Supply Co.," Pacific Coast Agents, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Oregon

EPILEPSY ITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickens or have children that do so, my New Discovery and treatment will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for FREE BOTTLE of Epilepsy Cure and Test it. Thousands CURED where everything else failed. Complete directions with free treatment, also testimonials and 64-page book, "Epilepsy Explained," free by mail. Give AGE and full address.

W. H. MAY, M. D. 96 Pine St., New York

DUROC-JERSEYS—100 head. 45 fine sows and in State, at private sale.

JOHN SCHOWALTER, Cook, Neb.

JERSEY RED PIGS

I have a limited number of fancy young sows bred to a pure red hog. The sire of these sows is at present 22 months old and will weigh 1100 lbs. and is a fine individual. This is a rare chance to get some extra fine stock. Write for prices, etc.

Thomas Harrison, Chesterfield, Burlington County, New Jersey.



OAKVIEW FARM DUROCS

Won three ribbons at the Illinois

State Fair on Four Entries.

One of these, a first prize winner, would do some breeder good as a herd header. Can spare

"Jay's Onward"

one of my herd sows, winner of 2nd premium in yearling class. Have for sale a yearling boar bred by a prize winner that would make a good herd header. Also

75 Spring and Summer Pigs
for sale at reasonable prices.

Money Back to Any Dissatisfied Customer.

Write your wants.

J. COY ROACH,
Girard, Illinois

BLOODED STOCK

History of The Berkshire.

By Prof. D. W. May, Agricultural College, Mo.



THE study of the history of all animal forms at the present day is essentially along the line of evolution; so the history of Berkshire is but the record of the development from the wild, or native animal, of that perfected pig of the present, that is justly considered the highest type by successful swine breeders.

The earliest accounts of the Berkshire, both from tradition and those published, describe the breed as very large, and of a sandy or reddish brown color, spotted with black. While this is wholly unlike the Berkshire as we know it, it yet proves that the breed was founded upon a rough but very essential foundation. About the year 1780 improvements were begun upon the original stock. Tradition tells us that original type was crossed with the Chinese Siamese swine, and by this means and by a system of careful selection, the breed was refined and established with certain well defined characteristics that distinguished it, and gave it that lead that it still holds.

From 1820 to 1828 the Berkshire was very much improved by Lord Barrington, who devoted much time and a great deal of care and judgment in developing what was even then the most popular breed in England. That the efforts of Lord Barrington were so signally successful is attested by the fact that most English Berkshires trace their ancestry to his herd.

Mr. A. B. Allen, who is authority on the subject, states that the first importation of Berkshires into the United States was made in the year 1823, by John Brentnall, of New Jersey. In 1832 a Mr. Hawes, an Englishman, made the second, and afterwards other importations at Albany, New York. In 1839, Bagg and Whit, of Orange county, New York, began importing largely, and engaged extensively in raising and disseminating the breed throughout the great corn producing regions of the west. The Berkshire immediately became very popular, and fancy prices were paid for the animals throughout the new pork producing territory. They were especially esteemed at the time for their quality of crossing, and thereby improving not only the common but other breeds of swine. The Berkshire was no less than a faithful companion to man in the subjugat-

ion of the great west. It followed him in all his journeyings into the new and undiscovered countries awaiting to yield up the bounties of their soils. From year to year infusions of new Berkshire blood has followed the first, until to-day the great pork packing regions of our nation are world-wide famous, not only for the amount but in the quality of the product.

So in early days, as at the present time, the Berkshire held first rank throughout the Mississippi Valley. Its success has come largely through the fact that its promoters have been of sound judgment, coupled with that skill and discernment that has enabled them to develop those essential qualities of a perfect animal that is now almost a machine in its regularity, while eliminating those points that are detrimental to the highest success.

The characteristics and markings of the Berkshires are as follows: Color black with white feet, white line in face and a white spot at tip of tail; face short, fine, well dishd, and broad between the eyes; eyes bright and expressive; ears small, thin and upright, or inclining their points a little forward; neck short, thick, and symmetrically swelling to the shoulders; chest deep and full; back broad and moderately arched; hams broad, deep, and so thick that standing directly behind, the sides are scarcely seen; legs strong, short, and set wide apart; feet small, with clear, tough hoofs; tail slender, well set up to the sacral curve, and with a handsome curve near the rump; bones fine, ivory-like and hard; offal very light in comparison with weight of carcass; of hair soft and silky, no bristles; stylish carriage and imposing appearance.

The flesh of the Berkshire consists of well marbled streaks of lean and fat, and this fact alone will readily distinguish it to any one familiar with the slaughtered product. Not only does this great essential recommend the breed to the one who raises pork for home consumption, but it is taken into consideration by best butchers on the market, and is no small factor in determining the animals that bring the top prices.

With these points of superiority already acquired, and with the best interests of the breed in hands of such eminent and successful men as now compose the Berkshire Association, the continued and future leadership of this breed is assured.

Two Good Pig Pointers.

"A fine external form is only the result of a superior external organism. There are some points that all good hogs have in common, and these are so important that they should not be overlooked; as, width between the forelegs and large girth behind them, denoting large, active heart and lungs, the very foundation of any animal; straight, strong, clean limbs, with hoofs erect, denoting solidity and firmness of the framework; smooth, mellow skin, covered with fine, soft hair, denoting healthy liver and absence of internal fever; short, thick neck and well-sprung ribs, showing that vitality and power of assimilation which are requisite in every meat-producing animal; the short, concave face and slightly

drooping ear, sure signs of an easy keeper and a quiet disposition. Such are some of the features that should be demanded in the male hog, not merely for the sake of appearance, but because they indicate qualities of real value."

No farmer is prepared to raise hogs in any considerable numbers unless provided with pasture and grass lands in which abundant water and shade are accessible at all times; with such, hogs will thrive and grow, with but little or no grain, from early spring until the new crop of corn is ready for use and the process of fattening should begin.

Don't forget our job printing department. We save you money.

If there is one subject beyond all others that has been definitely settled by investigation, it is that gains in live stock are most economically made early in the life of the animal, and that the cost per pound for making them increases with increased age. The universality of the rule, and its importance in connection with the question of economical production, has given rise to a demand for early maturity—the earlier the better—in all live stock grown for the purpose of making meats. While the fact of increased cost per pound of gain with advancing age is well established, it cannot be too often insisted upon until all come not merely to know it, but to make it their practical guide in the every day affairs of live stock growing."

Oil Cure for Cancer—Epithelioma Under Right Eye Yields to This Mild Treatment.

Easton, Maine, April 14, 1904.
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
GENTLEMEN—I am glad to inform you that the cancer is out and the place is healed over. I have great faith in your treatment, and if I can help you in any way will be glad to do so. Very respectfully yours,
H. KAM SMITH.

Cancers and tumors are permanently cured by soothing, balmy oils. No pain. No scar. No experiment. Dr. D. M. Bye's thirty years of success stamps him the master specialist of the day. Convincing evidence in his new book, which will be sent free on request. Address the originators, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 595, Dept. 66, Indianapolis, Ind.

Brooks' Sure Cure

FOR RUPTURE
Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No knives. No sympot. No lee. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., Box 977, MARSHALL, MICH.

Wm. Nisbet, Richland Center, Wisconsin.

Breeder and Importer of Imp. Large Yorkshire and Tamworth Hogs. Spring pigs and weanlings, not related, also a few gilts and boars ready for service at a bargain

Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.

From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write wants.

A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

John E. Watkins & Son, PENN YAN, N. Y.

Breeds Yorkshire Swine. The kind you want. Inspection invited. Write your wants.

SPRING LAKE FARM
LARGE YORKSHIRES

A superior lot of January and February pigs from imported stock. By ordering early you will of course secure the most desirable specimens. One February pig is worth two April pigs. Prices are reasonable.

H. T. MORGAN, MT. MORRIS, - - MICHIGAN.

BLOODED STOCK

The Berkshire for Profit.

By Prof. D. W. May, Agricultural College, Mo.



The hog has in all ages been a faithful companion to man. It was known and esteemed among the first tribes of whom we have any record, and has followed the human race around the globe, aiding in no small manner in the subjugation of the earth.

The status of pork raising of the present day is immense. Like all other forms of industry, it has advanced in an enormous degree, both in its methods and in the quality of the product. There is no branch of animal industry that offers quicker or greater returns, yet at the same time reveals a range of activity wherein are such rare opportunities to display good judgment and skill. Like all industries, it must necessarily have its periods of depression; at the same time the man who engages in it with the determination to weather the dull seasons, and use always that judgment that is essential to success in any pursuit, is certain of his reward.

There is a sense of satisfaction in raising stock. Though the comparison between man and the hog is usually made for the purpose of ridicule, there are yet strong points of resemblance in several respects. The internal anatomy of the hog is very similar to man; they eat the same food and are attacked by the same diseases. There is, too, a certain animal companionship between them, the hog readily conforming to the habits of man, in many countries occupying the same shelter and reckoned a member of the household; it responds readily to care, grunting out its satisfaction in no unmistakable tones, and finally giving up its life for the good of its master.

The chief requisite to successful pork raising lies in the selection of the breed. In points of superiority the Berkshire has for over a century been among the foremost, and of late years by the aid of its promoters has easily led as the best all purpose hog among the many breeds that have come and gone. Being long established and upon a good foundation, it has led the way in the advancement, or evolution, from the rude types of our forefathers to the perfected, one might say, meat machine of the present day. The Berkshire that we now know is very different from the original stock. This accounts for the different description of the breed as recorded by many editions of the old encyclopedias. The Berkshire has progressed, and therefore must necessarily depart from ancient modes in reaching that high state of perfection it has attained.

It has ever set the pace, has always been the model form, uniting grace with utility, profit with quality, and the highest development without impairing its vitality or productiveness. Being carefully bred for so many years by men of sound judgment and with well defined aims in view, it is no wonder that the Berkshire of to-day unites in itself so many of those points that attest its claim as the superior breed for all purposes. Let us note a few of its strong points. The first requisites that the intending breeder looks to are the growing and fattening qualities. These the Berkshire offers in the most marked degree, not only making a rapid and uninterrupted growth, but possessing a frame and internal organs that combined readily convert and store the food consumed as more profitable flesh. While comparatively speaking a large hog, yet the Berkshire is not an unwieldy animal. It has been bred well to form, and unites the prize taking qualities with the ability of rapid growth. But as the proof the pudding is in eating it, so is the strong point of the Berkshire in its sweet, juicy and well marbled flesh. No other breed can approach the uniformity and regularity of the lean and fat; as it is found in the Berkshire. The day is past when pork was grown for fat; it is the amount of flesh that may go upon our table as such that selects the animals that bring the top prices on the market. Not only does the quality of the flesh determine what breed to raise for home consumption, but the markets are gauged on the same consideration.

Here is why the Berkshire leads all others in the west, it is simply unequalled to build up a strong, thrifty, and prolific stock of swine by crossing. Of course it is not profitable to attempt to raise thoroughbreds for market, but that man will succeed best who continues to infuse into his drove some of

the best Berkshire blood he can obtain. Then with these points before us, it follows that to reach the highest success in hog raising, it is necessary, for market, to keep the drove well graded up with Berkshire blood; and in raising thoroughbred animals, to select the breed that has the highest reputation fully sustained, and that one is undoubtedly the Berkshire.

LINDENWOOD HERD OF POLAND CHINAS

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs from fine stock at farmers prices.

Berkshire Bargains

to close out a herd, Spring Pigs and an 18-months-old Boar at a Bargain.

C. O. CARMAN, R. 32, Trumansburg, N. Y.

„POLAND-CHINA PIGS..

ready to ship. Good ones. Sired by Top Wilkes 2745, L & B. Chief Perfection 23359 and Chief's Lad 23525, and out of high class sows. Write us.

LINDLEY & BUTLER, Russiaville, - Indiana.

POLAND - CHINA BARGAINS

I will sell September pigs at \$10 each of the large growthy kind by Prince Jumbo 33710, the giant, an entire out cross on the Tecumseh, Perfection and Black U. S., and by Missouri Black Mischief Maker 33711, brother to Meddler, the grand Champion Boar at St. Louis World's Fair and close akin to quite a number of winners at that Fair. His sire, Mischief Maker, was first at Iowa State Fair and Pan-American in 1902. Write for circular.

A. F. SIEFHER, R. F. D. No. 1, - - DEFIANCE, MO.

FOR SALE TO QUICK BUYERS

One two-year-old Herd Boar, one April '04 Boar, one April '04 Gilt bred for April farrow, four July Boars and one Gilt. Perfection bred. I need the room quick so do not fail to write quick.

F. E. MONINGER, DEFIANCE, OHIO.

Walnut Ridge Herd of Poland-Chinas

THE BEST TO BE FOUND

Herd headed by such noted boars as Proud Chief Tecumseh and Ohio Sunshine.

The sows are great producing matrons, backed up by being bred from producers. No danger of them showing pigs tracing to inferior ancestors.

Boars ready for service

Gilts open and bred

Fall pigs that will make prize winners

Come and see us or write.

Vogelsberg & Merrow, Kerens, Texas, or Theo. Vogelsberg, Cedarville, Ohio.

CLOVERDALE HERD
POLAND-CHINA HOGS, ANGUS BULLS

20 BRED GILTS--\$24.00 BARGAIN PRICE.
4 CHOICE BOARS, NICE STRING FALL PIGS, 2 ANGUS BULLS

Remember We Ship Subject to Approval.

MEISSNER BROS., - R. F. D. No. 2, - Grundy Co., - REINBECK, IOWA.



How to Sell Berkshires.

By George S. Prine, Oskaloosa, Iowa.



FIRST the seller must have something marketable to offer. Not only must the stock be in salable condition, but up-to-date in breeding in well-established blood lines. Breeding that has proven a success will, in the homes of the purchasers, prove a good investment that will add value to any breeder's business. If a feeder for pork, the investment in a good sire means the shortening of the feeding period, an increase in the weight of pork for the feed consumed, a larger bank account that follows sales that top the market.

Merit based upon such a reliable foundation will not only win, but will

Save Your Pigs

Nearly one-half of the Fall Pigs die from SCOURS and THUMPS

Blooded Stock Remedies Save Them

Our remedies have been thoroughly tested and any careful feeder need not lose his young pigs from these diseases if he will use our simple directions. These remedies have been used by hundreds of successful swine growers.



They Cost Less Than the Value of One Pig.

These remedies are the result of a practical swine breeders' experiments, covering a period of fifteen years. In the last five years he never lost a single pig from either of these diseases. He has sold these receipts to many breeders, who have used them successfully. Thumps cannot be cured but can be prevented. Scours can be cured. These remedies will do this. Every man breeding pigs should have these receipts in his house ready when trouble occurs. You cannot afford to be without them as the saving of a single pig more than pays the cost.

...GIVEN FREE...

We give these receipts free to every one who will send us \$1.00 for four years' subscription to Blooded Stock, or for a club of four new subscribers at 25 cents each. Now is the time. Don't delay. Renew at once and have these remedies on hand. Do it to-day.

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

give increased confidence to your customers and promote enthusiasm for the Berkshire business.

To sell Berkshires you must first advise the swine breeders that you are in the business to stay; and by the intelligent use of printer's ink in the live stock and agricultural journals tell the public what you have to sell. Advertise in the papers that circulate in the territory in which you wish to sell your Berkshires. Adopt the system of advertising by regularly exhibiting your Berkshires at your county and state fairs, and show good representatives of your herd that will demonstrate your skill as a breeder. You will not add much to your reputation by making an exhibit on the menagerie plan, which consists of purchasing a show herd from parties residing in all portions of the country for the express purpose of making a circuit of the fairs for prizes and the revenue of the show ring. When buying breeding animals for use in your herd buy only first-class stock and advertise the fact. An important matter to bear in mind is the advantage of keeping the breeding herd as well as the stock for sale in strong, healthy breeding condition.

Always be honest with your customers and give good value for the money asked for the stock. Never over estimate the quality or value of your hogs and never attempt to deceive a correspondent by over-rating the value of a pig offered for sale.

Have a clean floor upon which to feed the hogs. A hog does not like to eat in filth, and it does not improve the pork to compel him to do so.

The value of a cow is in her ability to produce butter-fat. The cow that gives a large milk production, with but 2 1/2 percent of fat, is not as desirable as the cow that gives you less milk with 5 per cent of fat, only if she gives half the quantity, for you do not want to milk so many tons of water for nothing.

\$1 100 Magazines Each Year \$1

OUR GREAT CO-OPERATIVE CLUB consists of yearly subscriptions to the following high grade magazines. Each stands at the head of its class. This combination furnishes your home with plenty of good clean, interesting and instructive reading matter for every member of the family at the very lowest cost.

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For forty years the most earnest advocate of all things which tend to make life on the farm more pleasurable and profitable. The only farm paper that gives its readers the best of all the news. Best of market reports.

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A Monthly Magazine of Progress. Never less than 164 pages. Never less than six cracking good short stories. Each issue contains articles by Opie Read, Stanley Waterloo, Col. Wm. Lightfoot Visscher, Chas. Eugene Banks, Irving Bacheller, and other leading American writers. Beautifully illustrated.

The Household Realm 19th year

A carefully edited monthly for the home; owned, edited and published exclusively by women and treating of every interest in the household. Profusely illustrated.

The American Poultry Journal

The oldest and best poultry paper in the world. It has improved with the years until it stands in the fore front of its class.

Greens Fruit Grower

The leading horticultural magazine of America. For Greens Fruit Grower you may substitute Vick's Magazine, Farm Journal, Blooded Stock, Kansas City Star or St. Paul Dispatch.

Sample copies of The Farmers Voice free. Liberal terms to agents. FARMERS VOICE PUB. CO., 25 Voice Bldg. Chicago.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

BLOODED STOCK



VOL. XI.

OXFORD, PA., APRIL, 1905.

No. 2

Jerseys.

Jersey cattle, so far as we know, were originally from Normandy of which the Island of Jersey once formed a part. The people on the Island have the same customs and language of 800 years ago. Surrounded by the sea, they have been able to keep their breed of cattle pure for eight centuries. In 1789 a law was passed prohibiting the landing on the Island of any live animal of cattle kind, under a penalty of heavy fines and imprisonment. This law has been strictly enforced to this day.

Jerseys have been bred through all these years for one special purpose—butter. Breeding only from the best, it

has been the custom for ages never to use a bull unless his dam and grand-dams were excellent producers of butter. This careful selection combined with conditions that allowed the cattle to be tethered in green fields, tended mainly by women, almost all the year, has produced cows unequalled for profit and beauty.

The American Jersey Cattle Club was organized in 1868. Present membership 438. Net assets \$59277.57. The membership of this Club is said to represent more wealth than any similar organization in the world. Number of registered bulls more than 69604 and cows 187902.

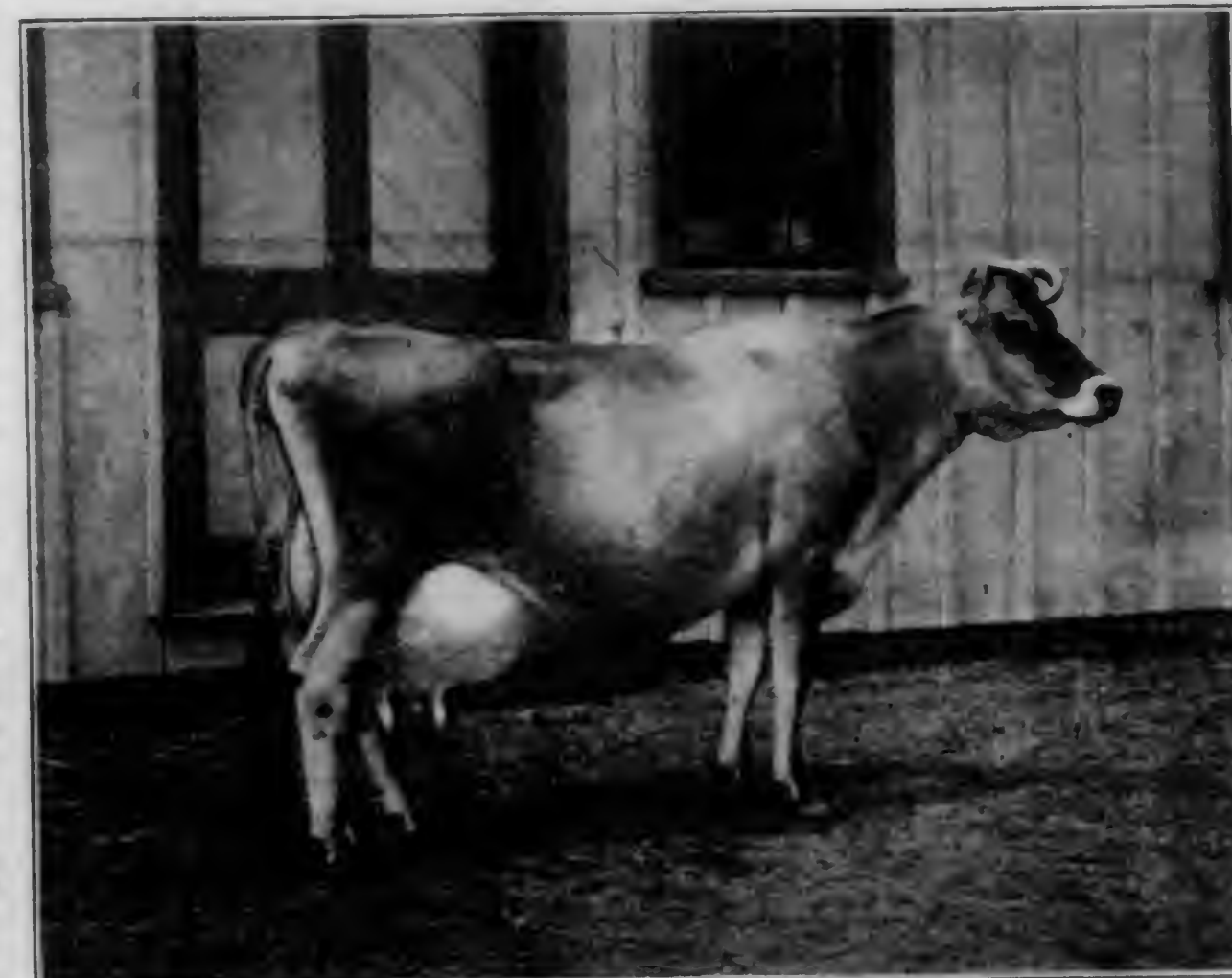
Mr. Henry E. Alvord, Chief of Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture states: For scores of years Jerseys have been

bred especially and almost exclusively for butter. There was no demand for milk on the home island, and the whole effort was to increase richness and add to the product of butter. In America breeders have striven with success to increase the milk yield, while maintaining its high quality. Two, three and four gallons per day are common yields, and these cows are noted for persistence in milking, making a long season of profit, with great evenness of product until near its close. Herd records are numerous. Ten selected as having average dairy farm conditions include 140 cows and cover six years. The annual milk product per cow was 5,157 pounds, yielding 293 pounds of butter. Among these was one herd 25 cows of all ages with a continuous record of

seven years. The annual average per cow was 5,698 pounds of milk and 342 pounds of butter. Several herd records; for shorter periods show average yields of 6,000 and 7,000 pounds per cow. Single animals are on records as producing 9,000, 10,000, 12,000, and at least two nearly 17,000 pounds of milk in a year. The characteristic of the milk of this breed is a high percentage of total solids, especially fat; 4 to 5 per cent of fat is a usual rate, in many instances higher. Jersey butter records are correspondingly large. Good herds are depended upon to produce 350 to 400 pounds butter for every milking animal fed the full year. Individual cases are recorded by the hundred of cows making 15 to 20 pounds of butter in a week, and there are numerous weekly records of 25 to 30 pounds and more. Several tests with single animals have resulted in 600, 700, 800, and even 1,000 pounds of butter within twelve months."

Great care should be exercised in the foundation of a herd especially in the selection of a bull as on this may depend success or failure. Perhaps the most noted example of the impress one animal may give is that of Eurotas, butter record 778 pounds. This cow had eight bull calves that became the sires of 365 males and 449 females. While the Jerseys are especially bred for butter it is a singular fact that at St. Louis they surpassed all others as profitable producers

of milk, and that too for a short period. The Jerseys are noted for their staying qualities and persistence in milking well for a long time. It is still more remarkable that for butter, milk and beef combined they distanced all competitors. It is fair to state that the Jerseys were carefully selected while the Holsteins were hastily gathered. In the long cold Winters of Canada or in the heat of Cuba, from the bleak hills of Maine to the ever blooming flowers of Southern California the Jersey is everywhere the rich man's pet and pride and poor man's producer of profit. S. E. NIXON.



ROSETTE 5th, P. 2181 H. C. SULTANA'S ROSETTE 149740.

First Prize over all Jerseys, 1899. Forfarshire \$1750, Uncle Peter's Rosette \$1000, &c.

Dam of Flying Fox sold for \$7500, of milk, and that too for a short period. The Jerseys are noted for their staying qualities and persistence in milking well for a long time. It is still more remarkable that for butter, milk and beef combined they distanced all competitors. It is fair to state that the Jerseys were carefully selected while the Holsteins were hastily gathered. In the long cold Winters of Canada or in the heat of Cuba, from the bleak hills of Maine to the ever blooming flowers of Southern California the Jersey is everywhere the rich man's pet and pride and poor man's producer of profit. S. E. NIXON.

It is the character of the animal that counts, and the pedigree is merely a certificate.

2

BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Subscription Price 25 cents per year in the United States, Mexico and Canada. Renewals should be sent promptly as paper is only mailed to paid-in-advance subscribers.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

What Do You Want?

Publishing a stock paper to meet the various wants of the different breeders of different kinds of stock is in itself a big task. Much of this difficulty can be removed by the readers of a paper if they would give the editor their views. It would assist him in improving along the desired line.

With this view in end we ask our readers to write us what they think of Blooded Stock and suggest points that would be of interest to them and this may enable us to make changes.

We would be pleased to have breeders send in reports of sales of stock and other items of interest such as appears in this issue, as such items tend to interest others in the business.

It is our desire to make Blooded Stock one of the best stock journals published. Every effort is being made to have only practical up-to-date matter appear in these columns. We want every article to be of some benefit to some of our readers.

To get the best results and give our readers to best we need the support of every reader. Our readers are our agents in a manner in their locality. Everyone can aid us in some way to build stronger paper, if only by speaking to their friends about Blooded Stock. Some can secure a few subscriptions for us. You can get persons interested that we never could and in doing this you are helping the stock business as well as us.

We are glad to be able to report that we have at the present nearly double the circulation we had a year ago. Breeders having stock for sale would find it a profitable investment to carry a small adv. with us. We do not advise the running of a small adv. for a shorter period than three months. Try your adv. with us.

Jerseys for Profit.

While the experts are figuring out all the details of the great dairy demonstration held at St. Louis last summer, which takes time, that part of the public interested are eagerly awaiting the official results. Some figures are already at hand, however, from reliable sources. In Test "A"—herds and individual cows entered for demonstrating the economic production of butter-fat and butter—the Jersey herd is far in the lead, with the Holsteins second. As there were twenty-five Jerseys and but fifteen Holsteins entered in this test, it is necessary, for comparison, to take the average net profit per cow. The Jersey herd yielded during the one hundred and twenty days 124,525.2 lbs. milk, containing 5,810.69 lbs. fat equivalent to 6,844.99 lbs. butter, which, valued at 25 cts. per pound, amounts to \$1,711.25. The feed consumed cost \$722.40, leaving a net profit to the credit of the Jersey herd of \$988.85, or a profit of \$39.55 per cow for the 120 days.

The net profit of the Holstein herd is \$438, or \$29 per cow. Thus the Jerseys have surpassed the Holsteins as profitable butter-makers by \$10 per head.

In regard to the relative standing of individual cows, four Jerseys lead all the herds in net profit, while the best Holstein comes fifth, followed by ten Jerseys. In the best fifteen cows there is but one Holstein; in the twenty leading cows there are but three Holsteins.

The figures given may be somewhat modified by the final official computations, but no material alteration is likely. What has been demonstrated in Test "A" is plainly—"Jerseys for profit."

BLOODED STOCK

World's Fair Tests.



THERE has been some disposition to disparage the dairy test held at the St. Louis World's Fair, and to minimize its value to the dairy interests of the country. Dairymen, however, after looking in to the matter, should decide for themselves as to the reliability and practical value of this test. It should be remembered that the test was planned by the management of

the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was carried out by the Department of Agriculture, aided by some of the best dairy experts in the country, and that it was conducted under rules formulated by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Association of States Experiment Stations and five breeds of dairy cattle. These rules may not have been all that could be desired. Compromises had to be made, or some breed, perhaps, would not have entered the contest. It is subject for regret that butter was estimated from the fat content of the milk, chemically determined, and not actually churned out. Certainly, the breed that was shown by the test to be the most profitable for the dairy would not have suffered if the cream had been churned.

The test was conducted by Prof. E. H. Farrington, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, and we will quote what this eminent and impartial dairy authority writes in regard to its reliability and value. In a communication to "Hoard's Dairyman" he says:

"Dairymen of this and every other country are greatly indebted to the management of this World's Fair for the accumulation of so much valuable data. No college, experiment station, State or government has ever carried on, and probably never will conduct, such an experiment as this has been. The cows represented a great variety of animals, such as can only be gotten together by an enterprising organization like a World's Fair management; the men in charge of each herd were feeders and cow owners of long experience and the weights and records have been kept with scientific accuracy.

"The careful watch that was kept over the feeding of the cows, and the accurate weighing of everything given to and taken from them, make the records extremely valuable. There was no guesswork in any of the weights, and the entry of every figure was verified within twenty-four hours of the time it was recorded.

"To dairymen in general the most important question to be studied is the economical production of milk. Can the milk production of a certain herd be improved by changes in feed suggested by these records, and will it not be profitable to make a change in the herd, and replace some cows with better ones.

"There is no fiction in these World's Fair records, and they should stimulate many thousands of dairymen to do better. The standard has been placed many points higher than it was one year ago, and it is to be hoped that these records will not lack for company as time passes, but that within a few years a goodly number of cows will be found in the new class that has been established by the cows at St. Louis."

Nothing that the writer can add will give any additional force to the above endorsement. But it may be pointed out that the results of the test are neither so novel nor so startling as to be thereby subjected to doubt or dispute. The Jersey herd, for instance, was not composed of phenomenally rich cows. Probably there are plenty more such, and even better, to be found where these cows came from. That the Holsteins should prove enormous milkers, when fresh, was certainly to be expected. In the case of the Jersey herd we simply have had demonstrated in comparison with the Holsteins, Brown Swiss and Shorthorns, what was shown formerly at Chicago, in comparison with the Guernseys and Shorthorns, viz., that the Jersey is pre-eminently the breed for the dairy, when quantity and quality of product and profit is all taken into consideration, and that this breed presents that standard of dairy excellence with which to compare all other dairy breeds, and to which all other dairy breeds herds must strive to attain.

R. M. Gow.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has completed an experiment which proved that well-bred lambs are much more profitable to feed than scrubs. High-grade Shropshires and scrubs were given the same feed. The Shrops made a net profit of \$1.12 per head. The scrubs 65 cents per head.

After horses have been galled and the hair begins to grow again, rub the spots with fat bacon several times and the new hair will be the same color as the old. Without the aid of the fat it is liable to come in white, thus disfiguring the appearance of a dark horse.

BLOODED STOCK

Hood Farm Jerseys

8. Sophie's Tormentor, sire of 21 in 14 pound list, including—

1. Sophona, 18 lbs. 5½ oz. 8 months after calving, 9,000 lbs. 7oz. milk in 9 months 13½ days, testing 639 lbs. 11 oz. butter.

2. Sophie's Lily, 16 pounds. 15½ oz.

3. Marna, 16 lbs. 12 oz. 40 lbs. milk in one day. Won over the great show cow, Figgis, three times under three different judges.

4. Sophie Hudson, 19 lbs. 12½ oz., 50 lbs. 14 oz. in 10 months, testing 716 lbs. 4 oz. butter. Sister to Torono.

5. Elsie Wolcott, 14 lbs. 6½ oz., 6,692 lbs. 6 oz. milk one year, testing 405 lbs. 1 oz. butter.

6. Elphie May, 17 lbs. 11 oz., 8,803 lbs. 5 oz. milk, testing 552 lbs. 1 oz. butter.

9. Pansy's Thoughts, 17 lbs. 6 oz., 7,253 lbs. 6 oz. milk, testing 460 lbs. 4 oz. butter.

10. Torono, sire of 5 in the 14 lb. list, brother to Sophie Hudson.

7. Figgis, grand champion cow in the World's Fair show ring St. Louis, 1904, when 13 years old. Test, 19 lbs. 15 oz., 50 lbs. 7 oz. milk in one day, 9,181 lbs. 7 oz. in 7½ months, testing 547 lbs. 6oz. butter. This test would have been continued for a year had she not been sold in the Hood Farm Sale of 1902, when she brought \$875. She is dam of Hood Farm Pegis 9th; the great bull at the head of the Hood Farm herd. She has two daughters in the 14 lb. list, and another daughter was second in the calf class at the World's Fair. One thousand was refused for the calf she was carrying at St. Louis, if a bull, which it proved to be.

There is not a herd in the country that is more widely known than the Hood Farm Jerseys. The policy has been to breed cows for utility and beauty. A cow cow, no matter how high she will come, that does not pay a profit, is discarded, as no cow that will not pay is allowed to remain in the herd.

The above pictures of the Sophie's Tormentors will give the reader an idea of a family that combines utility with beauty. This blood predominates in the Hood Farm herd. Hood Farm would not pass by a cow that was a good worker, even if she did not come up to their standards in points, but they would breed her to a bull that could reasonably be expected to improve upon her looks as well as her dairy capacity. A cow of this type will not bring the top price, but where you have one like Figgis that will give a large quantity of rich milk and can go out and win in the show ring, it is impossible to estimate her value. By careful culling and breeding, Hood Farm is trying to raise up a herd of Figgises.

An enviable record was made by Jerseys from Hood Farm at the World's Fair, St. Louis, where both the grand champion bull and grand champion cow in the show ring were sold by Hood Farm, and in the 121 days World's Fair dairy cow demonstration more of the 25 Jerseys were bred by Hood Farm than by any other breeder.

During this time the herd at home was doing profitable work, as is shown by the 1904 account, during which year, from the sale of milk, cream and butter, an average of \$175.40 gross was realized from each cow, several of these being heifers with their first calves.

Hood Farm believes in the yearly test as the true criterion of the dairy cow, and many of their cows are being run for yearly authenticated milk records and butter fat tests. Twenty-nine yearly records were reported last year, and they averaged 470 lbs. of butter per cow. Thirteen Hood

The Dairy Record fires the following shots at the bull's eye, and each one is a hit:

"It may be true that a good dairy cow is a good cow, no matter to what breed she belongs, but the fact remains that the special dairy breeds produce by far the greater number of good cows. See the point?"

"It does not pay to feed high priced

feed to poor cows; in fact, it does not pay to feed poor cows at all, except for the butcher's block, but it always pays to feed even high priced feed to real good cows."

"If the breeder wishes to raise draft horses he does not breed to Dan Patch, and the dairyman should use the same judgment, and breed to a dairy type bull, when he wishes to raise dairy

Sophie's Tormentor Family.



Sophie's Tormentor, 9 of his daughters and his son. These cows were developed at Hood Farm and this blood largely predominates in the Hood Farm Herd.

Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

Farm heifers that have qualified for the Register of Merit in the American Jersey Cattle Club, have an average yearly production of 6,421 lbs. 7½ oz. milk and 406 lbs. estimated butter.

In January 35 cows were scored by an expert judge authorized by the American Jersey Cattle Club to see if they were eligible to the Register of Merit under Class A. All the cows scored had either made authenticated records or confirmed tests, or were on authenticated test, and they average 91 points, 80 entitling cow to entry.

Hood Farm bred, owned and tested Torono 9th of Hood Farm, that holds the yearly authenticated test record of the Jersey breed for a heifer with her first calf. She milked 8,033 lbs. 12 oz. that tested 539 lbs. 6oz. butter. Her average daily grain ration was 6.6 lbs., her daily milk yield 12 lbs., and daily average butter yield 1 lbs. 7½ oz. The total cost of her feed was \$62.38, and the products sold as 40 per cent cream realized over \$250. This heifer is a daughter of Torono.

One of the greatest points in favor of the Jersey cow is that she breed true. This is a fact that cannot be underestimated by breeders and beginners. She has proved her superior dairy qualities in the great public tests and in private. That the breed is being improved is shown by comparing the records made at St. Louis with those made at Chicago 11 years before.

Hood Farm is certainly on the right tract, as is shown by the fact that heifers bred there are better than their dam.

cows from his heifer calves."

On page 18 the boys will find out how easily they can get a pig and \$10 in money. Get to work at once.

See our special offer on page 10. Twenty-four papers for 25 cents.

Origin and Development of The Jerseys



ONE of the most striking characteristics of our modern economic progress has been specialization—the devising of the ways and means best suited to attain specific results. The breeding of cattle was one of the first industries to feel the effect of this tendency, and the various specialized breeds of to-day are result, developed from races of cattle that,

originally, were but indifferently fitted for any particular purpose, and which were utilized for beef, for milk, for butter, for ploughing or other draught purposes as occasion required.

The demand for superior beef cattle led to the selection and development of the Short-Horn breed, and the Ayrshire and Dutch cattle are the results of efforts directed to attain large milk-flow. But these breeds left important functions of the bovine race still largely unfulfilled, and progressive breeders sought a cow that would yield a product of great richness, combined with persistency of milk-flow, gentleness of disposition and beauty of conformation. In the search for such an animal the attention of breeders, both in England and America, was early turned to the cattle of the Channel Islands, and eventually became concentrated upon the cattle of one of them—those of the Island of Jersey.

Jersey, together with the other Islands of the group, which lie in the English Channel near the French coast, formed part of the ancient Duchy of Normandy, and when William the Conqueror became King of England, Jersey was part of his possessions. When Normandy was restored to France, the Channel Islands remained English possessions. Jersey is the largest of the group, being eleven miles from east to west, and about seven and a half miles from north to south. Its area is about sixty-two square miles, or 39,680 acres. It has an agreeable and equable climate, noted for its salubrity. About 25,000 acres are under cultivation or used for pasture, and the population is about 56,000.

The origin of the cattle peculiar to the Island of Jersey is unknown, but they have been isolated for such a long time from admixture that the influences of climate, food and care have differentiated them from any other breed. Before the beginning of the nineteenth century the characteristics of Jersey cattle were pronounced, and were generally recognized, especially their adaptability for butter-making. The people of Jersey evidently decided, many years ago, that they were in possession of a valuable breed of cattle, for in 1789 their legislature passed an act prohibiting the importation of foreign-bred cattle, imposing a heavy fine in money for any breach of this law, as well as forfeiture of the vessel employed, and providing for a fine on every member of a ship's crew who should fail to notify the authorities of any attempt to evade the law. Thus none are imported into the Island of Jersey, except for immediate slaughter.

In 1834 systematic efforts to improve the breed were begun in Jersey, by the Jersey Agricultural Society. A scale of points was drawn up to guide in the selection of animals for breeding purposes. The great and principal aim of the Island of Jersey breeders had always been a good yield of butter, and from the time mentioned above there has been, combined with this, considerable attention paid to conformation and general beauty. Jersey cattle have always possessed the deer-like head and limbs, the fine crumpled horns, the yellow skin, large, soft eyes, lean throat and neck, light proportions and fine tail; but above all else, they have attracted notice for their large and well-formed udders and prominent milk-veins. In color they are of various shades of soft fawn, from red to silvery, with more or less white.

The land in Jersey is divided into small holdings. Very few farms contain over fifty acres. The common size of farm has from fifteen to twenty acres, but there are many much smaller holdings. Most of these farms are free-holds—that is, they are the property of the farmers; which fact renders the farmers of Jersey superior to, and more independent than, the peasantry of most of the rest of Europe. This system of small farms has no doubt had a considerable influence on the formation of the Jersey type of cow. The land is at once so valuable and so productive that a sort of "garden" cultivation is the rule, with deep ploughing and heavy manuring. The mildness of the climate in winter is phenomenal for the latitude. Oranges and lemons ripen in the open air, and flowering shrubs may be seen in December. The pastures are green and nutritious the year around. This environment has produced the Jersey cow—an animal small in size compared with other breeds of cattle, docile, domestic, and highly specialized for the production of rich milk.

The Jersey farmer tries to have his cows calve during the first three months of the year. They are housed at night

during the winter, being brought in about four o'clock in the afternoon, when they are milked, each receiving about three-quarters of a bushel of roots and some hay. At eight o'clock a bundle of straw is given to each. In the morning they are milked and fed about six o'clock, again receiving the same allowance of roots and hay, and at nine are turned out to pasture. Farmers endeavor to dry their cows about a month or six weeks before calving. Bran mashes are given them about the time of calving and for a fortnight thereafter, the only time this food is used. The bull calves intended for veal are fed the milk of their dams for about six weeks. Heifer calves are invariably reared. About two weeks after calving cows are turned out on grass during the daytime, if the weather be fine, the general custom being to tether them. About every three hours they are moved and tethered in a fresh spot. They are watered in the morning and also at noon, and in warm weather again in the evening. From May to October they are allowed to remain out at night. During the summer cows are often milked three times a day, and during warm weather are brought into the stable for a few hours during the heat of the day. In the fall butter is made and crocked for winter use. A cow is in her prime at six years of age, and is considered to remain so until ten years old.

The Royal Jersey Agricultural Society publishes the Island of Jersey Herd Book, and through their rules of entry seek to induce breeding from the best stock, and in other ways to maintain the excellence and stimulate the advancement of the breed. Any Island cow obtaining either first, second, third or fourth prize, or certificate of merit, at a departmental show is eligible to the Herd Book as foundation stock. The produce of qualified stock is eligible to the Herd Book. When the first calf of registered stock is presented for entry, the dam must also be presented for examination and qualification. Animals approved by judges appointed up the Society are entitled to the qualification or rating "C." (commended), and those judged to be of exceptional merit are entitled to the qualification "H. C." (highly commended).

It is known that a cow from the Channel Island was brought to America in 1817, but whether this was a Jersey is not positively known, although very probably so. The foundation stock of American Jerseys were cattle imported in 1850 by Messrs. Thomas Motley, of Massachusetts; John T. Norton, and D. Buck, of Connecticut. Many others afterwards imported animals at different times, and importations have been almost continuous until the present. Very soon Jersey breeders felt the need of organization and the establishment of a herd book. In 1868 Messrs. S. J. Sharpless, Geo. E. Waring, Jr., C. M. Beach and Thos. J. Hand requested the concurrence of the leading breeders, and a meeting was held in Philadelphia which resulted in the organization of the American Jersey Cattle Club and the institution of its Herd Register. Forty-three breeders constituted the original organization, and six hundred and forty-five members have since been elected, including breeders in every part of this country and Canada, many of them men prominent in business or statesmanship. Up to May, 1904, 249,335 animals had been entered in the Herd Register.

Since their introduction into some of the Eastern States in 1850, Jersey cattle have been distributed, in greater or lesser numbers, throughout every State Territory, and Canadian province, and during recent years have been exported from the United States into Mexico, Central America and Cuba. The breed has become thoroughly acclimated and inured to the various conditions of soil, feeding, and climate to be found in their wide Western home. Some of their characteristics have no doubt become somewhat modified, and improved to meet American conditions and requirements. Although the breed may still need the benefit to be derived from the admixture of judicious importations from the Island of Jersey, there is no question but that American Jerseys are the best suited to American conditions; and in ability to fulfil their chief function—the production of butter—American Jerseys are second to none. This and other valuable qualities have been not only perpetuated, but augmented, by the work of American breeders. That the breed is not degenerating, but being improved, in this country is borne out by the results in the two great public tests, made under official supervision, one at the Columbian Fair at Chicago, in 1893, and the other at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, in 1904.

Another step looking towards the improvement of the Jersey breed has recently been taken by the Club in the establishment of the Register of Merit, "with the purpose" (to quote the official announcement) "of raising to a still higher standard the average excellence of the Jersey cow, and of securing an additional authoritative and permanent record

to which reference can be made in the selection of breeding animals." A bull is admitted to this Register in Class A after scoring eighty per cent., as determined by the Scale of Points, and after three of his daughters, from as many different dams, have been entered; or he may be admitted in Class B without the scoring. A cow is entitled to entry in Class A after scoring eighty per cent., if she has produced either 14 lbs. or over of churned butter in seven days, confirmed; 12 lbs. or over of butter-fat in seven days, authenticated; 260 lbs. butter-fat, or 6000 lbs. milk, within one year from dropping first calf, animal not to be more than thirty months old at beginning of test; 300 lbs. butter-fat or 8,000 lbs. milk within one year, if cow is more than thirty months old and less than four years at beginning of test; 350 lbs. butter-fat, or 9,000 lbs. milk, in one year, if cow is between four and five years old; or 400 lbs. butter-fat, or 10,000 lbs. milk,

in one year, if cow is five years old or over; all yearly records to be authenticated. A cow is entitled to entry in Class B, without scoring, if she has produced either butter-fat or milk as above specified. The Club will pay one-half the expense of confirmation or authentication and scoring, provided the result of the test makes the animal eligible to the Register of Merit.

There have been issued up to the present time fifty-nine volumes of the Herd Register of the Club, containing the pedigrees of 246,550 animals—an attestation of public conviction as to the merits as the Jersey cow, as well as of public confidence in the wisdom, rectitude, progressive yet conservative management of an institution that has no small part in the introduction and development of the Jersey—viz., the American Jersey Cattle Club.

R. M. Gow.

SOME TRUTHFUL STATEMENTS ABOUT CREAM SEPARATOR AWARDS

The shouting of our "Would-be Competitor" reminds us of the old story of the running thief who, in his efforts to direct the attention from himself, cried louder than any one else, "Stop thief," but it will not work this time, for he is known too well in the Rogues' Gallery.

Our "Would-be Competitor" flatters himself that he is the "Only can on the ash heap," and we are perfectly willing to concede him that distinction, for that is appropriate to his station and methods, but when he claims to be the "Only pebble on the beach"—that is too clean for him, as there are other pebbles much cleaner and brighter.

Our "Would-be Competitor" is continually misrepresenting and bluffing, in order to detract attention from the merits of his case. We have repeatedly offered to forfeit large sums of money if our statements are not correct, provided they would give the same amounts if our statements are correct. We know that our statements are correct. We know that our "Would-be Competitor" has continually made false claims.

We now offer the following amounts, to be given in premiums to any State Dairymen's Association if the following statements are not correct, provided our "Would-be Competitor" will give the same amounts if our statements are correct.

\$5,000.00

That there was no test of cream separators made at the St. Louis Exposition. That the claimed awards on cream separators at the St. Louis Exposition are among some of the worst scandals at that Exposition, which is now becoming noted for its scandals and grafts.

\$5,000.00

That in the four different months' scoring of Dairy Butter at the St. Louis Exposition, every highest score was given to the United States Cream Separator Butter.

\$5,000.00

That the United States Cream Separator made the world's record for the most thorough separation of cream from milk in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, beating our "would-be competitors" and every other Separator that dared to enter that contest.

\$5,000.00

That the United States Cream Separator was awarded a Gold Medal at Pan-American Exposition, 1901.

\$5,000.00

That the United States Cream Separator was awarded a Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

\$5,000.00

That our "Would-be Competitor" did not receive a Grand Prize or any other prize at the Paris Exposition, according to the official list. They have admitted this in the papers in days gone by, and have tried to palm off a fac-simile of a certificate awarded an insolvent concern which they got possession of by purchase or some other way, but this is too transparent deception for the public to swallow.

\$5,000.00

That the United States Cream Separator received the Highest Award on Separators at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893.

\$5,000.00

That the United States Cream Separator has whipped our "Would-be Competitor's" Separator at every International Exposition where both were exhibited and contests have been held.

\$5,000.00

That many hundreds of prominent dairymen who formerly use our "Would-be Competitor's" Separators have discarded them for the United States Separators.

We quote from our "Would-be Competitor's" advertisement, and make the same offer:

"TO EVERY DAIRY FARMER

Furthermore, we pledge ourselves to present one of our latest \$100 machines to every fair-minded dairy farmer, having use for a cream separator, to whom any one can show facts proving that the above statements are not absolute truth, and that any one has not viciously lied in ever asserting anything to the contrary.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Distributing Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., and Hamilton, Ont.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

150,000 Dairy Farmers

are going to be added to the big army of more than 600,000 users of

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

during the year 1905.

The all important profit-earning, time-saving need of the Cream Separator is now universally recognized by everyone.

As between different separators the De Laval is the original, and has for twenty-five years led in centrifugal separation. Would-be imitating machines simply utilize the construction which expired De Laval patents leave free to them. New patents still protect modern improvements.

The St. Louis Exposition gave the Grand Prize (very highest award) to the De Laval Separator and three Grand and Gold Medal prizes to its inventors and improvers, while the Grand Prize and Gold Medal butter exhibits were all De Laval made.

A catalogue and any desired particulars are to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY,
Randolph & Canal Sts. CHICAGO. 74 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK.

Difference in Milk



THE fact that there is milk and milk has come home to many dairymen who sell the product of their dairy cows to creameries, and get paid in accordance with the percentage of fat it contains; and also to some who supply city consumers, and whose cans of milk, perhaps, have been dumped in the gutter by the milk-inspectors, not coming up to the required standard of solids, although no water had been added. The private consumer, too, is becoming more and more alive to a knowledge of what good milk should be, and the day is perhaps not far distant when milk, like most other commodities, will be everywhere retailed according to quality, and will fetch a price per quart regulated by its percentage of butter-fat and other solids. And this is in accordance with reason and common-sense; for the part of milk that does not come under the head of "solids" is simply water, which adds bulk, but is of no

BLOODED STOCK

nutritive value whatever.

In view of these considerations, the man who is in the dairy business for profit, and not for recreation, will try to find a breed of cows that will produce milk rich in fat and the other solids, and which will not "eat their heads off" in doing it. As over half the milk produced is used for butter production it will be seen that the percentage of fat in it becomes of prime importance.

As a guide for dairymen in the selection of the breed best suited for the dairy, a breed test was conducted officially at the St. Louis Exposition, in which chosen representative cows of four breeds were entered. The best dairy breeds of the four proved to be the Jerseys and Holsteins. The Holstein herd produced 53 lbs. 4 oz. milk per cow per day, and the Jersey herd produced 41 lbs. 7 oz. milk per cow per day. But every 100 lbs. of Jersey milk contained 13 lbs. 8 oz. of solids; whereas 100 lbs. of Holstein milk contained but 11 lbs. 7 oz. of solids. The laws of many cities require 12 per cent. total solids in the milk sold in them, so that the milk of the Holstein herd would not have come up to the legal standard in such cities. It would require 118 lbs. of the Holstein milk to equal in nutritive value 100 lbs. of the Jersey milk. This means 18 per cent. more bulk, weight and handling in the case of the milk of the Holsteins, without any compensating increase in its solid contents. Such is the comparative value of the milk of these two herds on the basis of quantity of total solids, without taking cost of production into consideration.

Let us now examine the milk of the two herds from the standpoint of the butter-maker. The milk of the Jerseys contained 4.66 per cent. fat; that is, every 100 lbs. of Jersey milk contained 4 lbs. 10 1/2 oz. of butter-fat, which is equivalent to 5 lbs. 7 oz. butter containing 85 per cent. fat. The milk of the Holstein herd contained 3.45 per cent. fat—3 lbs. 7 1/2 oz. fat in every 100 lbs. of milk—which is equivalent to 4 lbs. 1 oz. of 85 per cent. butter. So that every 100 lbs. of the Jersey milk would yield 1 lb. 6 oz. more butter than 100 lbs. of the Holstein milk. In other words, it would take 135 lbs. of the Holstein milk to equal 100 lbs. of Jersey milk for butter-making uses. But this is assuming that the same proportion of the fat in the Holstein milk would be converted into butter as in the case of the Jersey milk; whereas it is well known that the cream of Holstein milk does not separate so thoroughly as that of Jersey milk; and, again, the lower the percentage of fat the greater the loss in the butter-milk.

Now let us consider the cost in feed at which the milk of the respective herds in question was produced. The value of the Jersey milk is stated to be \$2,070.279, and the cost of the feed to produce same \$722.507, which shows a net profit for the 120 days of the test of \$53.61 per cow. The net profit in the case of the Holstein herd is \$46.85 per cow, leaving a balance in favor of the favor of the Jerseys as profitable milk-producers of \$7.06 per cow in the 120 days.

The value of the butter which the Jersey milk would produce is stated at \$1,710.463. Deducting the cost of the feed, given above, we find a net profit of \$39.51 per cow. The net profit in butter production of the Holstein herd is \$20.20 per cow. So that the Jerseys proved the more profitable producers of butter by \$10.31 per cow in the 120 days. The official figures are not yet

published, but it is believed that those given are correct. Truly, there are differences in milk and in dairy breeds, and also in the profits to be derived from them.

FOR SALE



CHESTER WHITE SOWS

Due to farrow in May and June. Write quick. Bargains.

J. H. YARNALL, - KELTON, PA.



Not a Question of Breed But a Question of Feed

The choicest animal ever sired cannot thrive if improperly fed. For breeding, market or exhibition, to have well rounded plumpness of form, solidity of muscle, firm, spirited tread, the glossy coat, the lustrous eye, requires that your stock should be in the pink of condition. Haphazard feeding will not give results which bring the largest profit. The mere fact that an animal is fat by no means insures its sale at a high price when marketed unless it is the right kind of fat and not over fed. Your fatten cows may not be off feed, but unless they are in proper condition the milk flow will not be as great nor as good.

O. K. Stock Food

is a pure, guaranteed emollient, the best preparation of its kind known. Equally good for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Not only conditions stock, but prevents disease, purifies the blood, increases flow of milk and a positive cure for colds, influenza; prevents cholera among hogs and is a great economy of feed. Scores of letters like the following testify to its merits:

Office of J. J. VANDERBILT
Wholesale Hay, Grain and Feed,
Chicago, Ill.
O. K. Stock Food Co.,
Gentlemen:—I have handled and used your Food for some time and can cheerfully recommend it to all horse owners. I find it gives better results than any food I have ever used. Yours very truly,
J. J. Vanderbilt.
Send for our booklet. It's free. We make poultry food too.
O. K. Stock Food Co.,
448 Monon Bldg., Chicago

BLOODED STOCK

Ruth of Spring Brook

Among the well known farms of New York State is Dotshone, owned by, and the family home of, Frank E. Dawley, of Fayetteville, who for the last nine years has been the popular and efficient director of farmers' institutes in this State. The beauty of location is rarely equalled, lying upon a range of hills which constitutes a portion of the extreme northerly spurs of the Central Alleghany Mountains, where they sink down to a level with the lowlands which surround Lake Ontario.

Mr. Dawley's motto, "Kept for business, not for fun," would lead one to expect to find a useful herd, and we are not disappointed, for the entire herd has a yearly average of considerably over six thousand lbs. of milk, which tests 5 1/2 per cent. of butter fat as delivered at the creamery. The question of whether to breed for a show ring type or for practical utility has seemingly never troubled Mr. Dawley to as great an extent as it has some other breeders, for in his herd we find a rare combination of high records from animals of most fashionable type.

Attention is also called to Ruth of Spring Brook, a picture of which is given. This cow produced 9,470 pounds of milk in less than a year and made 19 lbs. of butter from 291 pounds milk in seven days.

Enough has been given to show that the herd consists of producers, in fact, they are "kept for business, not for fun." It is a matter for congratulations to the farmers of New York State, that they have at the head of their institute work, since a real farmer, who is able to get such results as those here mentioned.



Hog Pasture

This is the time of the year to go over your old hog pastures and sprinkle a little grass seed on the bare spots. Then cover with a light coat of straw manure. Clover and timothy can be sown any time in March or April. Seeding on a fall of wet snow is very good as there is always sufficient moisture to insure good germination.

If you do not have plenty of hog pasture seed down a strip along your old pasture and move the fence. Grass makes the cheapest and healthiest pork. Seed about four or five lbs. of clover and seven or eight lbs. of timothy to the acre. This can be sown with oats (better early oats) or wheat or better still with barley as barley is the first to ripen and is off the ground earlier, giving the young plants a better chance. Grain that lodges will kill the young nurse plant. Rye is also a very good grass plant. Here sow your Rye and timothy in the fall and your clover in March and your stand will be assured. Seed the small lots around the barn, for two reasons, you keep down the weeds and you get lots of good pasture for hogs.

Any of the following grains will make good pasture sown alone or better mixed. Rye, oats, wheat, barley or rape or you can mix them to suit yourself. In barn lots where cattle tramp out the grass the following spring it scarcely pays to seed timothy and clover. Of the mixture of grains sow about four or five bushels per acre to insure good pasture. After the grain is up four to six inches turn on the hogs. Care must be taken to keep hogs off this pasture in wet weather as they soon ruin a lot when ground is soft.

Meissner Brothers.

"K'ek!" chuckled the Old Codger, in the midst of his perusal of the village newspaper. "I sh'd judge that here's mention of about the peculiarest critter ever born in captivity! A feller is advertising for sale a Jersey cow, givin' 'leven quarts of milk a day, couple of tons of hay, a jump-seat buggy, four hives of bees, and a good second-hand

harrow. Pretty unusual sort of a cow I sh'd surmise. K'ek!"—Puck.

\$1500 YEARLY easily earned by Christian men or woman as Manage. Pictorial Biographical Engraving of President Roosevelt's Career from Boyhood to Presidency. Send addressed envelope for particulars to HON. ROBERT DOAN, Ex-Member Congress, 169 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

A. J. C. C. Jerseys

ADMIRAL SCHLEY FOX
62401
Bred by John G. Romeril,
St. Saviour, Island of Jersey
Solid color, black tongue,
black switch, handsome head
with prominent eyes, straight
back, broad hips, slim, long
tail, splendid withers, great
depth of body, soft, mellow
skin.
"A magnificent calf by a
great sire and out of a remarkable cow."
T. S. COOPER.

FLYING FOX, P. 2729 H. C. C.
CHAMPION FLYING FOX,
62441
First prize over Jersey 1889
Sold for \$7500 May, 1902.
Sire of G. F.'s Brown Fox \$2200
F. F.'s B. Beauty 1400
F. F.'s Foxhall 1050
F. F.'s Golden Gem 1000
Brookhill Fox 1000

GOLDEN FERN'S LAD
P. 2166 H. C. C.
Sold for \$2250, May, 1903.
Sire of Rozel of C. 15 lbs. 12 oz
Golden Sultan 1000
ROSETTE 5th, P. 2151 H. C. C.
SULTANA'S ROSETTE 149740
First prize over Jersey '89.
Dam of Flying Fox. ... \$7500
Forfarshire ... 1750
Uncle's P's Rosette 1000

MOTH, P. 6266 H. C. C.
GOLDEN MORION'S DUCH
ESS 192139
Moth, P. S., 6269 H. C. C., is a
grand daughter of Golden
Lad, through her sire Morion
and has 75 per cent. of the
same blood as Golden Lad.
Moth is a splendid type of
cow. She is light of a golden
fawn and has a splendid head,
nice horns, a very thin wither
and is a perfect wedge shape.
She is an extra good body, a
very deep panache, good back,
a slight pelvic arch and high
hip bones. Her udder is very
large, full in front, is well out
in the rear and is fed by very
tortuous milk veins. She is
very handsome and is built
for continuity in milk.

MORION, P. 1690 H. C. C.

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Young Stock for Sale. Mention this Paper.
S. E. NIVIN, - - - Landenberg, Pa.



BROWN BESSIE 74997.

Champion Butter Cow, Winner of 90 and 30 Days Test, World's Fair Dairy Tests, Against All Breeds.

Suggestive Figures

HOARD'S Dairyman strives to the best of its ability to teach dairy truth. It finds everywhere a great lack of understanding of that truth among farmers, even among thousands of farmers who have all their lives kept cows. But the light is breaking upon the minds of men who never believed that they had any light. The St. Louis Cow Demonstration was a great light. The truth that was dug out of that 120 day trial of cows was of immense value to every man who has mind enough to appreciate the truth. Here are a few figures to tell a great story:

IN CLASS A		Profit above
	Cost of food	cost of food.
Best Jersey	\$31.99	\$50.50
Poorest Jersey	30.23	26.72
Difference	\$1.76	\$23.80
Best Holstein	\$36.57	\$46.02
Poorest Holstein	34.08	18.03
Difference	\$1.89	\$27.99
Best Shorthorn	\$28.57	\$32.56
Poorest Shorthorn	27.69	1.95
Difference	\$.88	\$30.61
Best Brown Swiss	\$33.49	\$27.77
Poorest Brown Swiss	32.21	19.75
Difference	\$ 1.28	\$ 8.02

Let us study these figures a little. For years Hoard's Dairyman has been trying to get farmers to see what a tremendous difference it made with their profits between putting their hard earned feed into a good cow or a poor cow. Look at those figures. The difference in cost of feed between the best Jersey and the poorest Jersey was \$1.76 yet there was a difference in the value of the product against the poorest of \$23.80.

The difference in cost of feed between the best and poorest Holsteins was only \$1.89, yet the difference in value of the

returns was \$27.99.

The difference in cost of feed between the best and the poorest Shorthorns was only 88 cents, yet the difference in the value of the returns were amazing, being \$30.61, because the poorest Shorthorn made a profit of only \$1.95.

The difference between the best and poorest Brown Swiss in cost of feed was \$2.28, and the difference in value of the return was \$8.02.

How clearly this shows to the farmer that his poorest cows cost him practically as much to keep as his best cows, yet the difference in profit between the two is immense. Does this not prove the value it will be to the farmer to establish some system whereby he shall know just what his cows are doing? Does it not prove finally the tremendous value of our knowing a great deal more than we do about this business?

A St. Louis Test Deduction.

In Class B, but five Jerseys fell below the average daily net profit of the entire 15 Holsteins, while the average net profit of the fifteen poorest Jerseys was 2 cents per day per cow ahead of the 15 Holsteins in the test.

"The Influence of Breed."

Prof. Clinton D. Smith of the Michigan Experiment Station, at the Ohio State dairy meeting said, substantially, that—

"If you want a butter cow, select the Jersey. If you want highly colored milk, select the Guernsey. If you want to go to jail, select the Holstein."

CLOVER LEAF FARM.

Exclusive Large English Berkshires.

2 Sevice Boars ready now of best English and American Breeding. Special price \$25 each to quick buyers. Crated, Registered, D. I. F. O. B. he-e. Booking orders for Spring Litters. **Nothing Shipped but Selects.** Write me your wants before buying.

E. E. HALL,

STANLEY, N. Y.

—Jersey breeders at this season are looking for a reliable remedy for calf scours, a disease which cuts off some of the best and most promising calves. Hood Farm Calf Scour Treatment has been given a very thorough trial, and has proved its great value in the Hood Farm herd and elsewhere.

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Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. **SUPERBIDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.** Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

THE AIR-COOLED Power and Pumping Engine

Engine that requires no water; that has no water jacket, pipe connections or tank to freeze; no lighter to get out of order. Fired with a jump spark, gasoline kept in base of engine. A fan on exhaust side cools it. 11 H. P. Engine combined with Gould's Fig. 120 Spray Pump makes the ideal spraying outfit of the world. Costs only 10c an hour for fuel. For further information, address CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Swanson, McKean and Meadow Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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WM. EMPIE, Amsterdam, N. Y.

What is in a Name



very pertinent questions apropos of the subject:

"Many farmers believe in the 'dual-purpose' cow—an animal that will produce both beef and milk profitably. We will not, at present, discuss the advantages or disadvantages of keeping such an animal; sufficient to say that such a cow is desirable in the judgment of some cattle keepers, and that the authorities who conducted the dairy test at the St. Louis Exposition provided a class for the entry of such cattle—Class 'C.' There were 35 cows entered in this test—25 Shorthorns, 2 Holsteins and 5 Brown Swiss. The fat in the milk produced was valued at 30 cents per pound; solids, not fat, at 3 cents per pound, and gain in live weight at 4 cents per pound. The test showed a net profit, after deducting cost of feed, of \$44.81 per cow, for the Holsteins, \$41.03 for the Brown Swiss, and \$29.22 for the Shorthorns.

"No Jerseys were admitted in this test, but by applying the rules to the work of the Jersey herd of 25 cows entered in Class 'A' and 'B,' a fair comparison may be made. The milk of the Jersey herd contained 5,810.69 lbs. fat, which, at 30 cents per lb. would be valued at \$1,743.20; and 11,032.86. Their gain in live weight was 1,797 lbs. which, at 4 cents a lbs. would be valued at \$71.88. The total credit to the herd would then be \$2,146.07. Deducting the cost of the feed, \$722.40, we have \$1,423.67 net profit, or \$56.94 net profit, per cow. Comparing this with the net profits in the cases of the herds taking part in the test, we find that the Jersey's prove the best 'dual-purpose' cow, surpassing the Holsteins in net profit by \$12.13, per cow, the Brown Swiss by \$15.01, per cow, and the Shorthorns by \$24.72, per cow.

"The Jersey is not a beef breed, but if a man must have a breed of cattle profitable for butter, for milk, and for beef, what's the matter with the Jersey?"

The above pertinent recital of facts is a very good illustration of how some people love to humbug themselves with a fiction. Every one will admit that the Jersey is not bred for two purposes—dual-purpose. Yet the Jerseys beat the dual purpose cattle on their own ground. Why? Because she was bred for that one purpose gives any cow who is a worthy representative of it, so big an advantage that she wins in both slow as well as fast races.

The Brown Swiss cows each produced \$56 worth of butter, against \$84 for the Holstein, and \$68 per cow for the Jersey. The cost of feed, however, was much less in the case of the Jersey, so that the great herd of 25 Jerseys show an average profit of \$40 per cow for the four months, against \$29 for the 15 Holsteins and \$23 per cow for the Brown Swiss. (By profit we mean that the value of butter exceeded the cost of feed to this extent.)

Table 3 shows that the average feed cost of Jersey butter was only 104 cents per pound; Holsteins 134 cents; Brown

Swiss 14.7 cents and Shorthorns (this breed did not compete in the butter test) 15.3 cent. The best Jersey, as well as the poorest, also produced butter at considerably less expense per pound than corresponding animals of the other breeds.

Viewed simply from the standpoint of butter production alone, the test proves again the pre-eminence of the Jersey. She gives milk richest in butter, and while her production of milk is less than of other breeds, it contains the most fat and is manufactured at smallest expense for feed.

Mrs. J. H. McRostie of Owatonna, Minnesota, made the dairy butter that took the first premium at the St. Louis World's Fair. The herd of cows from which butter was made are composed of Jerseys, and they earned last year in milk, cream and butter \$85 per cow. Yet, with all this clear and convincing record, Mrs. McRostie has plenty of

neighbors in that great dairy state who prefer to keep general purpose cows in straight creamery work, the earnings of which do not exceed \$40 a year. Not a man Jack of them, but believes that his cows make a great deal more profit than Mrs. McRostie's Jerseys. Such is the blinding, deluding power of the general purpose idea when once it effects a lodgement in the mind of a farmer who has never had anything else to measure by.

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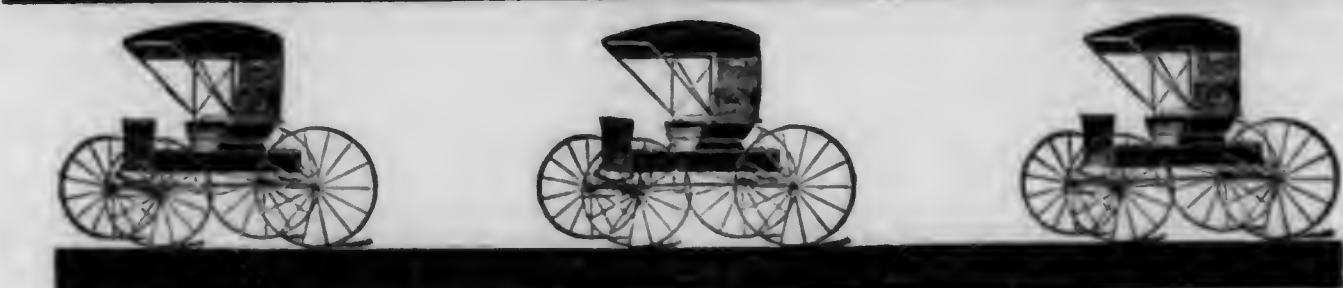
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Cows for the Dairy



THE more a bull or cow looks like a Jersey, the lower it is rated at the stock yards. A Jersey cow would not, by any stretch of imagination be classed as "choice" carcass. The usual rule is, the better for beef, the poorer for butter and milk, although there are exceptions which are really considered freaks. Prof. S. M. Tracy, who said so many good things in his bulletin published last spring on "Dairying in the South," concludes that—

"A profitable beef animal is one thing, while a profitable dairy cow is something quite different. The man who expects to make his living from a dairy should select the breed which will give him the greatest amount of butter and milk from the smallest number of animals at the least cost."

We would add, that the man will find more cows among the Jersey breed which answer these requirements; but what we started to call attention principally to, is Professor Tracy's remarks on the "dual-purpose" cow—a creation of which we have never seen a specimen that we thought warranted the claims made by some writers as to the practicability, or desirability, of perpetuating such a species. Professor Tracy says:

"Though many attempts have been made to develop a breed of cattle profitable for both beef and milk, success in that direction has not yet been reached, and it seems more than probable that such a breed will never be secured. It is the natural tendency of every cow to use her surplus food either in growth and the accumulation of fat or in the production of milk. Either of these tendencies may be greatly strengthened by intelligent breeding and selection, but no breed has ever been developed which excels in both beef and butter-making qualities, and improvement in either direction has usually been accompanied by a corresponding loss in the other."

"It is true that there are some breeds which make animals of fair size and which are also fair dairy animals, but they are only fair as either. The best beef animals and the best milking animals have never been found in the same individuals or even in the same breed, and the cattle raiser who attempts to raise beef for a living and at the same time make money by using his cows in a dairy is almost sure to find one branch of his business unprofitable."

This being true, the proper thing for the farmer to do is to get either strictly beef or strictly dairy cattle—and for the latter he should make his selections from the Jersey breed, for among them he can find the very best and most economical producers

Under the existing conditions, is a cow that will give 40 pounds of milk that will test 4.75 per cent. to 5 per cent butter fat, that will show up 13 per cent. or more of total solids. The markets are after him for it, and he has got to deliver the goods.

There are a few good herds of Guernseys and Ayrshires in Ohio, but very few, so that as a whole the Jersey and the Holstein are practically the dairy cow of Ohio. It will take years, years,

BLOODED STOCK

yes ages, to get the Holstein where she will do the kind of work that the future demands of her.

There is no cow on earth that can fill

Cancer of 25 Years' Standing Yields to Oils.

North Evans, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1904.
DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face is healed and has been for a month. Your treatment took the soreness out of my face and eye in a short time. Soon the sore began to heal and now it does not trouble me in the least. I wish that all who are afflicted with cancer would try your Oil Cure. Please accept my thanks for what you have done for me. Yours truly, L. A. FALLIS.

Old men and women do bless him. Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. D. M. Iye for his Balm Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, send for home treatment. A free book is sent, telling what they say of the treatment. Address the originators, Dr. D. M. Iye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. 66, Indianapolis, Ind. [It not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.]

the mission of the Jersey. She is the town man's favorite. She is the woman's standby, and she is the butter cow of the age. No dairyman gets reckless enough to attempt to make a gilt-edge article of butter without her.

The wife of every cattle grower in the State has a Jersey or two, or if she hasn't she is raising heaven and earth to get one so she can have some "gorgeous" butter to grace the family board, says George E. Scott in Jersey Bulletin.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

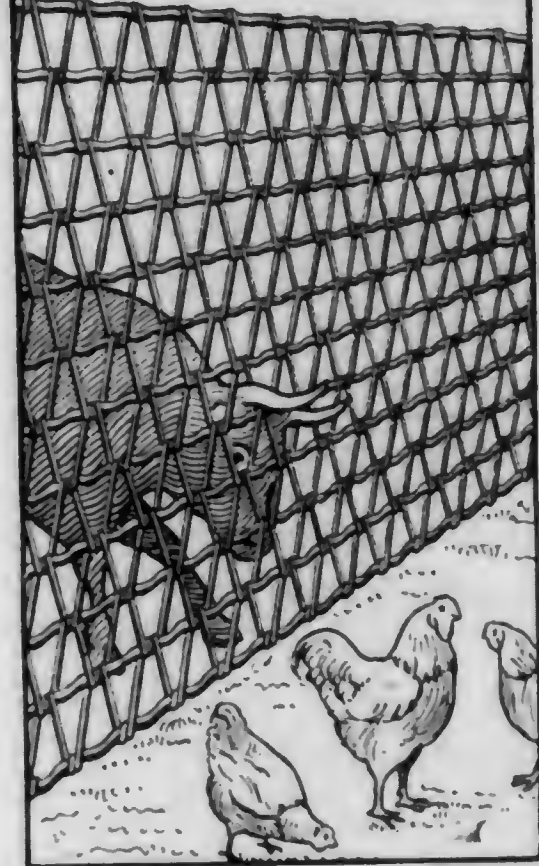
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Jerseys and Guernseys.



IN February Blooded Stock a number of comparisons are given to prove the Guernsey the best breed. A writer stated, "That the Guernseys are able to show the greatest

net profit in the production of butter fat has been proven in every public test where they have been represented.

Foremost among the public tests, perhaps the one at the Pan American was the most prominent. Surely the writer has not forgotten the Columbian Exposition. It is no doubt true that the cow showing that the most profit at Buffalo was a Guernsey, but it is not quite as true that the victory was won by this cow and not by the breed.

Cost of feed. Profit.
Best Guernsey \$29.16 \$59.40
Jersey 26.81 50.25

It took six months for a Guernsey to make \$9.15 more than a Jersey at a greater cost of \$2.35 for feed. A Guernsey cow showed the greatest profit, but there was in the same test a cow, also a Guernsey that showed, cost of feed \$24.36, profit \$29.36. How long would it take this cow to prove the Guernseys the best breed? Add the profit of the best and the poorest of each breed and note what the average proves. The Jersey Cattle Club did not take part. There was not a single Jersey from the whole United States in the Model Dairy. A few Jerseys were kindly offered from neighboring herds in Canada. Five Guernseys carefully selected

Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.

From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write wants.
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Breeds Yorkshire Swine.
The kind you want.
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A superior lot of January and February pigs from imported stock. By ordering early you will of course secure the most desirable specimens. One February pig is worth two April pigs. Prices are reasonable.

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BLOODED STOCK

Jerseys and Guernseys.

showed \$4.66 more net profit than an equal number of Jerseys, that no one claimed were fair representatives of the breed. The foremost and most prominent, in fact the only public contest, where both breeds were fairly represented was at Chicago. In test No. 1, in order of merit, the best Guernsey stood 14th, and there were 10 Jerseys and three Shorthorns showed more net profit. The poorest Jersey was 53rd and there were 8 Guernseys and 14 Shorthorns below her. Of the 75 cows in the test two of the poorest four were Guernseys. In giving the record of the best, would it not also be fair to give that of the poorest.

Order of merit.	Best.	Net Profit.
1 Jersey	Jersey	\$6.97
5 Shorthorn	Shorthorn	6.27
14 Guernsey	Guernsey	5.27
	Poorest.	
53 Jersey	Jersey	3.11
70 Guernsey	Guernsey	1.91
75 Shorthorn	Shorthorn	1.68

In this contest No. 1, the Jersey made more net profit than Nos. 72, 73, 74 and 75 combined. No. 1 made more net profit than two of the Guernseys with two Shorthorns to help them.

Order of Merit.	Best.	Net Profit.
1 Jersey	Jersey	\$6.97
9 Guernsey	Guernsey	5.40
16 Shorthorn	Shorthorn	4.45
	Poorest.	
56 Jersey	Jersey	3.12
70 Guernsey	Guernsey	2.55
74 Shorthorn	Shorthorn	1.84

Order of Merit.	Best.	Net Profit.
1 Jersey	Jersey	\$24.67
3 Shorthorn	Shorthorn	20.01
5 Guernsey	Guernsey	19.37
	Poorest.	
26 Jersey	Jersey	15.29
42 Guernsey	Guernsey	11.65
45 Shorthorn	Shorthorn	9.52

Sweepstakes for first 15 days of the three tests.

Order of merit.	No. 1.	No. 2	No. 3.	Total.
1 Jersey	\$6.97	\$12.12	\$11.47	\$30.56
7 Guernsey	5.27	9.74	9.49	24.50
11 Shorthorn	6.27	9.96	7.52	23.75
	Poorest.			
17 Jersey	3.84	8.90	8.07	20.82
23 Guernsey	1.92	7.50	7.18	16.60
26 Shorthorn	2.33	5.48	5.10	12.91

Another writer in February Blooded Stock states of the Columbian Dairy Test. Against trying conditions, where the natural color of the products were not allowed credit, where the gain and loss of live weight was considered. (Notice in test No. 2 above the best Guernsey gained, in 90 days, 58 cents and the poorest one lost \$1.13 by not considering gain and loss in live weight,) and being forced to use such cows as the public spirited breeders were willing to loan instead of a careful selection made by salaried agents traveling for months, the Guernseys made a creditable showing. Then came the Pan-American with results as follows, &c. In the same article, of the Chicago tests. "All that has been written comes from partisan resources." Might we not expect a writer making such assertions to state that the conditions claimed to have existed at Chicago were reversed at Buffalo. That the Jerseys were loaned from nearby herds while the Guernseys were so carefully selected that the Club bought and owned one of the cows. Is it fair to infer that buying a cow for such a purpose the greatest possible care was used in the selection. Madona Fern

7426, owner the American Guernsey Cattle Club, record—profit for over six months over cost of feed, five dollars.

Five Guernseys, in six months, won the first prize for greatest net profit in production of butter fat by \$4.66. There were 110 Guernseys at St. Louis for exhibition.

S. E. NIVEN.

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FALL 1904--SPRING 1905

Pigs by Mo. Black Mischief Maker, brother to the World's Fair Champion 1901 and by Prince Ju bo—he is an entire outcross on the Tecumseh, Black U. S. and Perfection. Some very good Fall Glits cheap now.

A. F. SIEPKER,
R. D. 1, Defiance, St. Charles Co., Mo.

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GOLDEN STREAMER 65000

Son of FORFARSHIRE out of GOLDEN STREAM 8th, born Feb. 22 1901, and considered the best Jersey bull that ever crossed the Atlantic as a two year old.

Specialty—Young bulls and heifers, all ages. Also Imp. CHESTER WHITES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Standard bred BLACK MINORCAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES.

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MEAT ASTRAY.



PAT. JAN. 19. 1904.

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Cost of Jersey Milk

Does Jersey milk cost too much in feed? This is a pertinent question for the dairyman, and especially for the milk farmer. Some would probably answer, Yes, offhand; but the question will bear a little closer examination. It is a common and somewhat plausible assertion that the breeds of cattle giving milk low in percentage of fat, such as the Holstein and Dutch Belted, although admittedly not comparable as economical butter producers with the Jersey and Guernsey; still, their milk being large in volume and containing a good percentage of solids other than fat, is therefore produced cheaper than the richer milk of the butter breeds. But is not this conclusion precluded by the fact that milk which is rich in fat is also rich in casing, as shown by the analyses of thousands of samples of milk? It is the solid matter, not the water, that give value to milk, and quantity only, without regard to quality, cannot properly be taken in examining this question.

Let us see what light the results of the St. Louis Dairy Demonstration will shed on this matter. The milk of the Jersey herd was produced at a cost in feed of 58 cts. per hundred pounds, and that of the Holstein herd was produced at a cost of 53.35 cts. per hundred lbs. so that the Jersey milk cost 4.25 cts. more per hundred pounds than the Holstein milk. But this statement does not conclude the matter, for the Jersey milk contained 4.7 per cent. fat and 13.5 per cent. total solids; while the Holstein milk contained but 3.4 per cent. fat and 11.3 per cent. total solids. If we consider the Jersey milk, containing 4.7 per cent. fat, to have been worth, say, \$1.18 per hundred lbs. then the Holstein milk, containing 3.4 per cent. fat, would be worth, at same rate, but 85 cts. per hundred lbs. So that, while the Jersey milk cost 4.25 cts. more per hundred pounds to produce than the Holstein milk did, it was worth, at same ratio of value, 33 cents more per hundred pounds.

The Jersey contained 8.8 per cent. solids not fat, against 7.9 per cent. solids not fat in the Holstein milk. The Jersey herd produced total solids at a cost in feed of 4.3-10 cts. per lbs. and the Holstein herd produced total solids at a cost of 4.7-10 cts. per pound. In Test B—"for the economic production of milk for all purposes related to dairying"—the Jerseys, with a production of milk averaging 41.5 pounds per cow per day, returned a net profit of 45 cts. per cow per day. The Holsteins, with a production of milk averaging 53.4 pounds per cow per day, returned a net profit of but 39 cts. per cow per day. To say that the Holstein herd produced their milk cheaper than did the Jersey herd, is to say that milk containing 11.3 per cent. total solids is just as valuable as milk containing 13.5 per cent. total solids, which is absurd.

We never hear a word against Jerseys from the lips of farmers, except that "Jerseys are not profitable for beef." They unanimously admit the Jersey's superior dairy qualities.—Jersey Bulletin.

Human nature, or rather human notions are very queer. There are lots of farmers who farm according to mere notions; whose notions cost them dearly, but they never know it, for the man who is governed by notions never subjects himself to the guidance of actual

BLOODED STOCK

facts. This "beef" notion is the great hold-back to the improvement of the dairy cow, and the profit of the dairyman. And it is mighty hard to eradicate. As a rule the men who have it never take any pains to post themselves as to the actual returns of their cows in cash above cost of keeping, or compare them with the returns of herds of Jersey cows. All they see is "beef."

We know of two men, both patrons of the same creamery; one is a dual-purpose, beef dairyman and the other has a herd of high-grade Jerseys. The yearly earnings of the Jersey herd at the creamery are \$60 per cow; of the dual-purpose herd \$35 per cow. The cost of keeping in both herds is \$30 per cow. One man makes a profit of \$30 per cow above cost of keep, and the other makes a profit of \$5 per cow. Yet the five-dollar man is all the time flattering himself that he is doing the best because he can sell his old cows and refuse stock for from \$5 to \$10 more per animal because they are beefers. In other words he is swapping \$25 a year in net earnings at the creamery for a beef chance of \$5 to \$10, and he really thinks he is a good calculator; prides himself that none of his neighbors can get the start of him in a trade, etc.

The Jersey dairyman has a nice balance in the bank; is all the time adding to the improvements of his farm. The

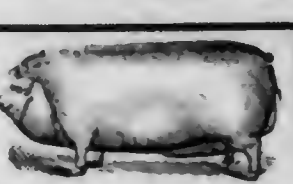
other man thinks he must be borrowing money to do it. Beef is a great consideration in the milk pail and churn. It is a blinder that thousands of good men wear, thinking all the time that they are dairymen.

The weaning time is one of the most critical in piggie's life. I have often heard that that at six or eight weeks of age pigs were old enough to wean. I have weaned pigs at nearly every age, from a week to three months, I have always found the older they were the better they did when weaned. I would suggest as the best way to allow pigs to suck until they weaned themselves. As soon as they are large enough to eat give them access to shelled corn. The dirty corn must be removed at least once daily and replaced with clean corn. After they get so they pick up the corn good set out a little swill. Allow the old sow to clean out the little pigs, trough to keep it from souring. Get them to eating and drinking good and they will wean themselves. The earlier you wean them the more runts you will have as it is next thing to impossible to keep things clean and sweet enough for the delicate stomach of a little pig and once set back they are very hard to start again. Meissner Brothers.

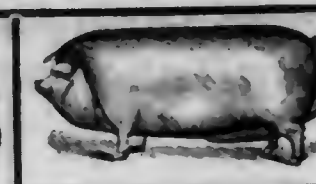


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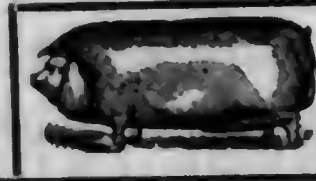
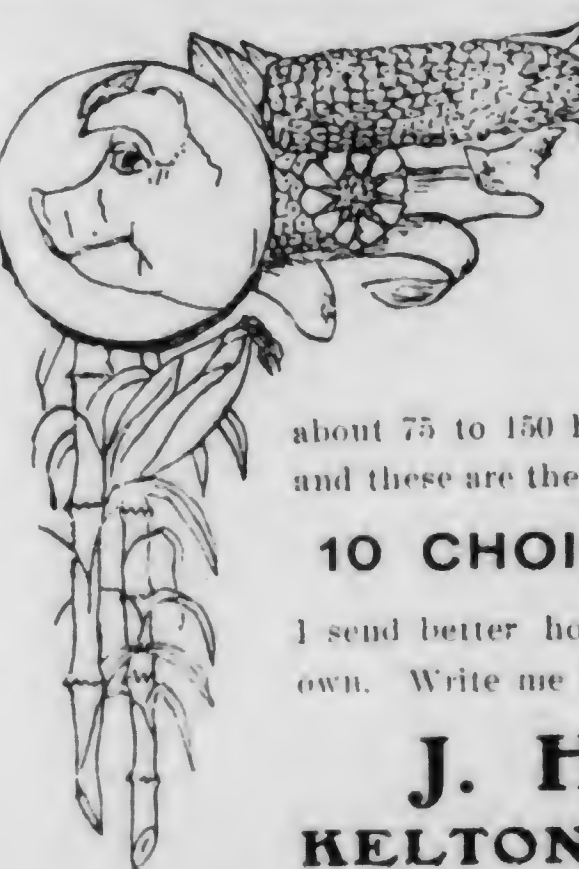
Chester Whites



For years I have been selecting and breeding to build up a herd that would be uniform in shape, stamping other herds with the good qualities that I had succeeded in fixing in my herd. If in need of first-class Chesters come and see me or write your wants. Only the best sold for breeders.



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Chester Whites!
Quality---Not Number!!

I breed a few every year and keep only the best individuals to be found. Raise about 75 to 150 head a year and out of these select a few and these are the ones I offer to breeders at reasonable prices.

10 CHOICE BOARS AND SOWS

I send better hogs to market than the best some people own. Write me if you want a good animal.

J. H. YARNALL,
KELTON, PA.

Forage for Cows

Forage plants belong to two families, the grasses and the legumes, says Mr. C. H. Everett, of Racine, Wis., as reported in the annual report of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. June grass, red top, timothy, corn and the cereal grains are types of the former; and the clovers, alfalfa, vetches, peas, etc., of the latter. Few plants outside of the ones mentioned contribute to supply of good forage, and in combination, are best adapted to central West conditions.

The legumes are most valuable of the two families, not only because their proportion of protein is high as compared with any other forage crop, but because they materially increase the nitrogen supply of the farm from sources out of the soil. Alfalfa and the clovers are most highly prized for these reasons.

Good forage must be easily digested and in a palatable form. It is that portion of food capable of being digested that gives value to forage. The age or period of growth at which a forage crop is harvested is an important factor in this relation and may affect the quantity harvested and the composition of the crop and the palatableness of the fodder.

The quality of any feed influences its value for any purpose. This is none the less true of roughage than of grain or concentrated feeds. If the bran and oat and pea meal is good it should be fed in connection with roughage of good quality, otherwise the value of the grain will be lessened. It is folly to endeavor to enhance the value of the coarse feed through the grain allowance. This, however, is the result when poor forage is given and it, of course, means expensive feeding.

Pasture grass, silage, soil crops, roots, etc., may properly be considered as forage and pea hay, corn fodder, sorghum, straw, millet, timothy, etc., are the non-succulent coarse food and used chiefly for winter feeding.

Timothy is not good forage for dairy cows and not a profitable crop to grow. Early cut, nicely cured corn fodder is valuable as affording variety and is relished by the cows. Millet and sorghum add variety and are good for silage purposes. For winter feeding there is nothing that will equal corn silage and clover hay. Good silage and clover hay make a combination that is succulent, palatable and fairly well balanced, and for cheapness it cannot be excelled. A good silo and plenty of clover solves the problem of winter forage.

Of the clovers, alfalfa, where it can be grown, is undoubtedly the most valuable as a source of protein. It is the greatest yielder of all legumes and has a high-protein content. It is the best silage crop known. It should not be grown, however, to the exclusion of the medium red clover, as it is not nearly so well adapted to rotation.

The clovers should be cut for hay early. The dairyman must provide suitable forage in abundance if he expects to succeed in the profitable production of milk. He must give as much attention, yes, more, to this phase of the food supply question than to the grain or concentrates that enter into the ration.

It should be remembered that the cow is a ruminant and that her digestion will suffer and assimilation will be imperfect if there is failure to maintain some just proportion between the concentrated or grain feeds and the roughage which she consumes. Without

BLOODED STOCK

doubt much better results will be obtained from the concentrates, which are the expensive portion of the ration, by a judicious mixing with suitable roughage.

"Consider the postage stamp, my son. Its usefulness consists in its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there." So says Josh Billings, and his philosophy is of wide application. It is especially applicable in the case of dairy cattle, for upon the ability of a dairy cow to stick to her business of producing milk and butter depends her usefulness to her owner.

In a great, public, dairy demonstration recently concluded at St. Louis, a good test of the relative "weaning" qualities of cattle was obtained although the 120 days the test lasted, were all too short to show the full results of persistency in yield of milk and butter fat. From the data now available, we find that the first ten days of this test, the Jerseys produced 43 pounds, 12 ounces of milk per head, per day, on the average. For the last ten days the corresponding amount of milk was 37 lbs., 8 oz., a loss in the entire 120 days of but 6 lbs. 4 oz. per cow. The average production of milk for the whole period was 41 lbs. 7 oz. per cow, per day, so that they finished but 3 lbs. 9 oz. per head, per day under their average yield. In considering this showing, it is to be taken into consideration that the Jersey herd had been, on the average, over six months in milk at the end of the test.

When the production of butter fat is considered, the Jersey herd makes a still better showing of persistent yield. For the first ten days of the test their average production of fat was 1.85 lbs. per cow, per day. For the last ten days it was 1.91 lbs. per cow, per day, an actual increase of fat over the amount at which they began. Their average yield of butter fat for the 120 days was 1.94 lbs. per cow, per day, equivalent to 2 lbs. 4 oz., butter containing 85 per cent fat.

Dairymen will consider the Jersey

cow, for her usefulness consists in her ability to stick to the production of milk and butter from January to December.—R. M. Gow, in Nebraska Farmer.

Some of the old time Jersey herds in England as well as America were wonderful producers of cash at the pail. Mr. W. G. Duncan, of Bradwell, England, from whose herd came the great cows, Matilda, Marjoram and Violet 31, had a herd which for twenty-two years averaged twenty-nine cows. From this number of cows he sold in that time, butter, milk and cream to the amount of \$75,000, or in sterling, fifteen thousand pounds. This was at the rate of a fraction over \$2,582 per cow for the entire period of 22 years, or an average of a fraction over \$117.36 for each cow per year. It strikes us that this is very good cash argument for the special bred dairy cow.—Hoard's Dairyman.

We give Free Tickets to California

Send us 10 cts. for particulars and copy of our "Guide to California." Write today. Address: Home-seekers Bureau Co., 133 "A" St., Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOOD FARM JERSEYS

UTILITY AND BEAUTY.
PAYING COWS & SHOW YARD WINNERS



FOR SALE.—Choice solid colored bull calf dropped Aug. 31, 1904. Sire, Hood Farm Golden Lad; dam, Figgins 2nd of Hood Farm, yearly authenticated milk record, 6.87 lbs. 9 oz. testing 84 lbs. 3 oz. butter with first calf, by Hood Farm Figgins 6th, son of Figgins, grand champion cow at the World's Fair, St. Louis, officially scored. Write for price to

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.



J. S. KEMP'S
20th CENTURY MANURE SPREADER

THE FARMER'S MONEY MAKER

Why the 20th Century is one of the best investments a farmer can make; why it saves time, money, patience, and increases the farmer's bank account; why it is durable, strong, needs few repairs; how it withstands hard usage without harming it; how it increases the fertility value of manure, how it advances the market value of every square foot of ground it runs over, these, with a hundred and one other questions vital to every farmer, are answered in our handsome, new, free catalog No. 1-18. Write for it. Read it.

The J. S. Kemp Manufacturing Company
Newark Valley, N. Y. Waterloo, Iowa

For Sale or Exchange

This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc., to sell or lease their farms, to secure good farm help or to exchange anything they do not want for something they need.

Advertisements of farms for sale, farms to rent, or farms to exchange.

Dealers in livestock of every description, poultry, poultry supplies, butter, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, carriages, engines, seeds, plants, nursery stock, fruit and vegetables, will secure orders. The cost of advertising is—

Only two cents a word.

All advertisements will be classified under appropriate heading. Each initial or number should be counted as one word.

No display type of any kind will be used, and all advertisements will be set in uniform style.

No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents each issue.

All replies must be sent direct to advertisers, as they cannot be forwarded from this office.

Cash covering the exact number of words at two cents each should be sent with every order. Address Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

JERSEY CATTLE.

FORTY HEAD Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Flying Fox and Brown Hesse strains. S. E. NIVIN, Landenberg, Pa.

EGGS.

CHOICE BAKED ROCKS and Fancy White Leghorns \$1.00 per 13. Incubators supplied at \$5.00 per 100. H. C. HAND, Amagansett, N. Y.

PURE BRED Bronze Turkey Eggs for sale. S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

EGGS FOR HATCHING Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Golden Wyandottes and Buff Cochins. \$1 per setting. Circular free. P. L. DWIGHT, De Ruyter, N. Y.

POLLED CATTLE.

LAKEVIEW HERD of Registered Red Polled Cattle. All ages. Both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. C. A. J. PERCE McPaul, Ia.

HOGS.

VILLAGE HERD of Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. Choice stock for sale. No money required till you see. Will ship C. O. D. W. F. HARRISMAN, Utica Mills, Md.

We Buy Stock

Many of our subscribers from time to time write us for stock or ask us to secure them choice animals. We have decided to act in this capacity and will now accept orders for a single animal up to stocking a farm.

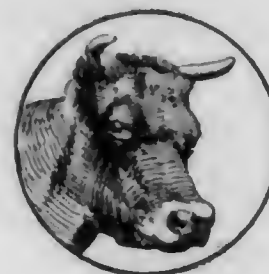
If you want our service and advice about purchasing write us what you need and fully explain to us what you would like to have us do. We have had twenty years experience. Address

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

BLOODED STOCK

An Ideal Dairy Cow.

By R. M. Gow.



A number of breeders of dairy cattle are now urged upon the attention of the farmer with a good deal of persistent clamor, and he may well be somewhat confused in deciding as to their relative merits.

Claims of large yields are frequently made, both of butter and milk, backed up by so called "test," dubbed "official." The tests upon which many of these claims are based should not be accepted at their face value without examination. A certain cow of a certain breed may be reported to have produced a large amount of butter in a week. So far so good, but the practical dairyman will ask what she has done during her entire milking period, and how long that period, has lasted. Another pertinent question is as to whether any butter was actually made, or is the stated amount merely as estimate or deduction.

In its percentage of butter fat and of total solids, the milk of the Jersey breed stands pre-eminent. Many scientific tests have established the fact that Jersey milk will test from 4 to 7 per cent, fat, and occasionally much higher, and 5 per cent, or more as the average for a herd is not uncommon. Thus, in the milk of the Jersey cow the fortunate

dairyman has a product that will be preferred by the private consumer, that will command the largest price at the creamery, and that, if churned at home will produce the largest proportionate quantity and the highest quality of butter. Scientific tests have also shown that milk which is in butter fat has generally a high percentage of total solids; so that milk of a quality which is good for butter is likewise good for each.

Another question of the greatest importance come up for consideration, the length of the milking period of the cow. Cattle being continual consumers, the breed that comes the nearest to being continual producers will be the most desirable. Jersey cows are pre-eminent for this quality of being persistent milkers. This habit they have to so marked a degree that many of them milk through out the entire year. And it is not, after all, what a cow may produce in a week or a month that determines her earning value, but what she produces during the year. This characteristic of the Jersey renders her invaluable to the dairyman who has to furnish a definite quantity of butter or milk regularly throughout the year, and enables him to gauge before hand the capacity of his herd with some degree of accuracy. From 8000 to 10,000 pounds of milk per year may be expected from a good Jersey cow.

A Jersey Victory.



THE computations of the results in the St. Louis Dairy Demonstration have been now carried to such a point that the relative standing of the two great rival dairy breeds (the Jerseys and Holsteins) may be correctly stated.

In Test "A"—herds and individual cows entered for demonstrating the economic production of butter-fat and butter—the value of butter in the case of the Jersey herd has been determined as \$1,710,403. The cost of feed consumed by them during the 120 days of the test has been valued at \$722,507 leaving a net profit to the credit of the Jersey herd of \$987,896, or \$39.51 profit per cow.

The net profit of the Holstein herd in this test is \$29,20 per cow. So that the Jerseys have been demonstrated to be the more economical producers of butter to the amount of \$10.31 per cow in 120 days.

Test "B" was for herds and individual cows entered for demonstrating the economic production of milk for all purposes relating to dairying. In this test the Jerseys produced fat valued at \$1,743,206, and solids other than fat valued at \$327,703. Total value of product, \$2,070,909. Cost of feed to produce same, \$722,507, leaving a net profit of \$1,347,772, or \$53.91 per cow.

In Test "B" the net profit of the Holstein herd is \$46.85 per cow. Thus the Jerseys prove the more profitable producers of milk for all purpose of dairying by \$7.06 per cow for the 120 days.

As an economical producers of both milk and butter the Jersey, therefore, appears as leader in the greatest public

test ever conducted, and justifies all that her friends have claimed for her. R. M. Gow.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
\$1 FOR 13
BARRED
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

From large, strong, growthy stock, from 8 to 12 birds each. Send orders early.
MARY HARRIGAN, - OXFORD, PA.

OUR
CHESTER WHITES IN DEMAND

Well, our 30 day bargains are all sold. Here is your chance:

TWO GRAND YEARLING HERD BOARS

Who wants one? Say, we are booking orders for Spring pigs to go into some of the best herds in United States and Canada.

N. P. Kershner & Co., Ansonia, Ohio.

CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

20 choice Spring Sows, open; 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and a so some very fine yearling bred sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last Fall. 12 head Poland-Chinas from 3 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

C. R. CRESSMAN,
Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.

CHESTER WHITES



If you want the BEST PIGS place your orders now and get the pick. My herd was never in better condition. Write me what you want.

C. L. Webster, Kelton, Pa.

St. Louis Milk Test



THE milk test at St. Louis was Class B in the great 120 days' contest at the exposition, June 16 to Oct. 13. Its results may be compared with the butter test (Class A) result printed in this department Jan. 15.

In the milk test, value of product was got up allowing 30c per pound for butter fat in the milk, and 3c per pound for solids not fat; this equaled an average value of about 3c per qt. upon all the milk produced. Deduct cost of feed from value of product, and the balance is profit; assuming that manure pays for labor, interest, etc.

Average per Cow for 120 days	Brown Swiss	Holstein	Jersey	Short-horn
No cows in herd.....	5	15	25	25
Milk produced, lbs.....	5,302	6,412	4,981	4,046
Fat in milk, p. c.....	3.6	3.4	4.7	3.8
Solids not fat, p. c.....	8.9	8.0	8.8	8.0
Total solids, p. c.....	12.5	11.4	13.5	11.8
Butter fat, lbs.....	192	220	232	153
Solids not fat, lbs.....	470	509	436	359
Total solids, lbs.....	662	729	668	511
Value of fat at 30c lb.....	\$57	66	70	46
Val solids not fat, 3c.....	\$14	15	13	11
Total value.....	\$71	\$81	\$83	\$57
Cost of feed.....	\$33	34	29	27
Profit per cow.....	\$38	47	\$54	30
Quarts of milk.....	2,651	3,206	2,490	2,323
Cost feed p. qt. milk, cts.....	1.24	1.07	1.10	1.32
Profit per qt at 3c.....	1.76	1.93	1.84	1.68
Profit per cow if whole milk sold at 3c qt.....	\$47	62	46	39

These figures are amazingly interesting. In justice to the other breed, it is fair to state that the Holsteins were hastily selected and put into the test without much previous preparation, while the Jerseys were chosen with great care and were kept near St. Louis for a year before the fair, in order that they might be acclimated and be in the pink of condition.

But the difference between breeds proves to be less than the difference between individual cows of the same breed, as was so strikingly shown in figures printed in last issue. This fact is again proven by the following comparison of profits, based on fat at 30c and solids not fat 3c per lb:

Profits in 120 days, per cow	Brown Swiss	Holstein	Jersey	Short-horn
Best cow.....	\$45	68	68	47
Poorest cow.....	\$34	33	40	22
Average cow.....	\$38	47	54	30

Since it cost as much, if not more, to feed the poorest cow as the best or average, the results prove the wisdom of dairyman keeping a record of what each cow does with a view to disposing of all that fall below a fair average profit. All the above figures afford much food for thought and will be closely studied by every cow owner for profit. Farm and Home has arranged the facts so as to be easily grasped. Our next issue will give results of the dual purpose test—milk and beef.

The Page Fence Age will interest all who like good fence. The several attractive illustrations show the progress of woven wire fence, now fast becoming so generally adopted by stock breeders to get rid of the cruel barbed wire. The Page Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., are pioneers in woven wire fence.

Lindley & Butler of Russiaville, Ind., breeders of Poland-China swine have better prospects this season than we have ever seen on their farms before. Seventy-three head of spring pigs have been farrowed to date and all doing extra fine. These pigs are sired by Chief's Lad, L. & W's Chief and L. B's Perfection. There are also fourteen head of sows yet to hear from and if they have a bunch of pigs as good as those now on the place their offering will be hard to beat sale day.

In the fall pig line we find sixty head of good prospects sired by the same hogs as above and a good demonstration of what good breeding will do. This is headquarters for Black Laughlan

BLOODED STOCK

and White Plymouth Rock eggs. Write for prices.

P. L. Dwight, De Ruyter, N. Y., has sold his Guernsey breeding bull, Pride of Chamango 9595, to Gregory & Naylor, Lena, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club will be held on Wednesday, May 3, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York City.

Mr. Edward Trotter Price, the well known breeder of Broad Axe, Pa., has a large importation of his favorite breed in quarantine. He has brought over 40 head in all, five of them being bulls of noted breeding.

Red Polled Cattle are being advertised in this issue in the "Farmer Want" column. Look this up and write for prices.

T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., will hold his annual sale of Jerseys on Decoration Day, May 30, 1905.

We are informed that Mr. Fred B. Keeney has purchased all of Mr. H. C. Vanaerhoe's herd at Belmont.

T. S. Cooper says that George E. Peer visited him one day last week, and yet he is alive to tell of it.

They say that Mr. Cooper has taken into partnership with him his two sons, Ralph and Peter. We are pleased to learn of this, and hope the folks will turn out this year at the Cooper sale and give the "sons" a great ovation. They deserve it.

Ely Buell of Rochester has recently started a herd and has as service bull an imported son of Flying Fox.

We hear that the Holstein people in and around Syracuse are frightened stiff over the proposed new law to raise the quality of milk to 3.3. Don't see why they should worry if their cows pretend to give anywhere near as rich milk as they pretend.

We learn that F. S. Peer is now at Greenfield, Mass., trying to interest the farmers in sheep breeding. Surely a good man for the business.

We hear that Frank S. Peer is starting a stock company, with fifty thousand dollars capital, at Greenfield, Mass. The company is called the New England Farm Stock Company, and its object is to provide the farmers of Massachusetts with pure bred cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or pure bred sires for the improvement of existing flocks and herds.

Mr. B. M. Hawks, the genial manager of Mr. William Rockefeller's magnificent herd at Tarrytown, is very proud over a bunch of yearling heifers that he owns, all sired by Financial King and out of the great cows that make up his herd.

We hear that Brother Ortiz' bosom swells with pride, now that their hundred thousand-dollar cow barn is near completion, at Gedney Farm. Surely the herd of cattle certainly could not look any finer, and any Jersey breeder who misses an opportunity to visit Gedney Farm will always have reason to regret it.

It gives us pleasure to call our readers' attention to the following letter received from the Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri:

To the Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.

Pursuant to the rules and regulations governing the system of awards, formal public announcement is hereby made that a gold medal has finally been awarded you on your exhibit of incubators and brooders in group No. 82. A medal and diploma for this award will be issued by the exposition company as soon as ready for delivery.

(Signed) David R. Francis,
President of Superior Jury.

By this it will be seen that the Prairie State Incubator Company of Homer City, Pennsylvania, have added one more medal to their already long string of 325 first premiums received at various expositions and fairs throughout the country.

Their catalogue also records hundreds of original testimonials from users of their machines; from the extensive poultryman as well as the small beginner, and they all report good results. Their catalogue is well worth sending for, as this is one of the old, practical and reliable institutions.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE.

Near Washington, D. C., and steam and electric lines. Good healthy climate. Good water. Fine market for everything to be raised on farm. We also have

75 Other Choice Farms For Sale on Easy Terms.

They range from \$500 up. SEND FOR CATALOGUE and full particulars before you buy elsewhere—it will pay you.

J. F. JERMAN, - - - FAIRFAX, VA.

FRED REPERT, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER



DECATUR, IND.
My large sale tent free to parties desiring it. Speak English, German, Swiss and Low German.
Posted on pedigrees.
Write early for dates.
Phones—Residence 302. Office 03.

150 FAMOUS O.I.C. and Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Young boars, aged boars, pigs, gilts open and bred. Standard bred stock, as good as I can breed. Prices reasonable.

JNO. M. WHEELER, - Winchester, Ky.

O.I.C. HOGS O.I.C.

Five fine spring Boars. One herd Boar two years old. Fifteen fine gilts, all for sale, or aged sows at a reasonable figure. All stock pedigreed when sent out. Send your orders early.

J. C. MURDOCK, - Milton, Iowa.

CHESTER WHITES

of best strain for sale. Booking orders for March and April pigs. Express paid on all orders. (an furnish pairs not related. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write for prices.

WM. J. KELLY, Hox 107, MINERAL POINT, WIS.

PURITAN HERD IMP. CHESTER WHITES

Service boars and bred sows all sold. Let me fill your order for Spring pigs. Express paid to your station. Catalogue free.

Will W. Fisher, R. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred boars ready for service, all prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle. Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens.

Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa.
Address C. H. GILDING, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have boars and sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; so sows bred and boars ready for service, Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.

P. F. HAMILTON, - Cochranville, Pa.

Boys Department

For Boys Under 17 Years of Age

A Pig Free and \$10 to the One Obtaining the Best Results at the End of Six Months, and \$5 to the Second Best.

CONDITIONS.

1st—We give each boy under 17 years of age who sends us a club of subscribers to **Blooded Stock** amounting to \$12, a good pig, any breed he wants, 2 months old.

2nd—Commencing 10 days after receiving the pig, a record of weight of pig and all feed is to be kept, and cost of feed, so at the end of six months you can make a full report of growth of pig, kind of feed, how much and cost of same. We will furnish blanks to keep your record on.

3rd—During the year four contests will be decided, each covering reports for three months. The first contest will be decided for reports made during October, November and December, and to the boy making the best report, showing a pound of gain at the least cost, gets \$10.00, and for the second best report \$5.00.

4th—The names of the contestants and reports will be printed in these columns.

Send at once for blanks, samples and full particulars how to get up a club. You can get a pig in a few days. Address

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

Probably there is no better judge of the "right time" to advertise than Mr. C. I. Hood, the well known owner of Hood Farm. He advertises all the time and extensively, but right now his cattle advertising is being increased, because he knows the demand for Jerseys is greater than usual. We think all will agree that whatever advertising Mr. Hood does is profitable advertising. Jersey breeders who are in any doubt as to their "knowledge of advertising" can pretty safely "take their cue" from advertising Jerseys just now is a pretty safe business.

Meissner Bros., Reinbeck, Iowa, write us that they have some choice fall boars of the large, mellow type, so much sought after. They are the kind that are good enough to ship out, subject to approval to responsible parties. Sired by Sunshine, who lacks nothing in size, bone and quality.

They have three young bulls left, 6, 8 and 10 months old, will sell these for \$75.00 each. Other breeders would ask you \$125 to \$150 for bulls of the same merit.

George E. Peer has "torn himself loose" again now we hear that he, in company with George W. Sisson Jr. and H. D. Warner, invaded Mr. William Rockefeller's place at Tarrytown last week and made our good friend Hawks a visit.

From there the party (including Mr. Hawks) went down to Gedney Farm, where Mr. L. E. Ortiz was in waiting, and that great establishment was thoroughly inspected. They have moved the cattle into their grand new barns, and things looked fine.

We have carried the advertisements of the Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., in our columns for years and have never had a complaint from a single subscriber. Those of our readers who think of buying a buggy, or a vehicle of any kind, should send for a free copy of their new catalogue, containing 192 pages, and showing their entire line of Split Hickory Vehicles and Oak Tanned Harness. A postal card request will bring it. Address The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. (C. H. Phelps, Pres.) Station 2 Cincinnati, O.

When the Editor read 10,000 plants for 10c, he could hardly believe it, but upon second reading finds that the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., than whom there are no more reliable and extensive seed growers in the world, makes this offer, which is made to get you to

BLOODED STOCK

test Salzer's Warranted Vegetable Seeds. They will send you their big plant and seed catalogue together with enough seed to grow 1,000 fine, solid cabbages; 2,000 rich, juicy Turnips; 2,000 blanching, nutty Celery; 2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce; 1,000 splendid Onions; 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes; 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers; all for just the postage, providing you will return this notice and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of famous Berlinger Cauliflower. Mention Blooded Stock when writing.

—How would you like to breed cows with udders like that of Gertie of Glynlllyn carries at fourteen years old, and with the finish commonly attributed to daughters of Golden Lad? George H. Sweet is offering a bull for sale. He is out of a granddaughter of the great "Gertie" and sired by a double grandson of Golden Lad. Write Mr. Sweet at Beechlands Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., for particulars. Mr. Sweet writes: "See the finish he is made of. Gertie of Glynlllyn, Matilda 4th, Majoram, etc. His dam is a beauty—have refused \$500 for her—a cow doing better with every calf. This bull is good enough for anyone—has greatest get on both sides, and a regular milk factory on dam's side."

Buggies by the thousands, and mighty good ones too, are being shipped all over the country by the Model Carriage & Harness Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, on one full month's trial. The company has struck a body blow to the old system of selling vehicles through middlemen. Its success in dealing with the people direct, giving every vehicle buyer the benefit of the "inside" or wholesale price usually allowed by other manufacturers to the dealers exclusively, shows plainly that the public is tired of being compelled to pay almost two prices for vehicles. Its experience proves that by means of the big free Model Catalogue of Vehicles and Harness anyone can select just exactly what is desired without having to hunt up a buggy dealer or a harness shop. Just a little common sense and care in filling out the very complete order sheets which are furnished, is all that is necessary.

Even if the buggy or the set of harness ordered shouldn't be just as good as the prospective buyer expected, he is nothing out, as the company expressly agrees to take back anything that doesn't exactly suit, and refund the money, besides paying freight both ways.

A company that makes such a liberal proposition is going to be exceedingly careful to send the very best goods, and to see that everything is just as ordered. If anything goes wrong, the Model Carriage and Harness Co., must stand the loss of freight and other expenses, and lose a sale as well.

This Company runs the only One Quality Buggy Factory in the world. It builds high grade vehicles exclusively. Other factories build various grades of vehicles and thus cheap material is frequently used in high priced jobs, and workmen who build both cheap and good buggies grow careless and often slight the work on a high priced vehicle.

The Model Carriage and Harness Company buys only first class material and employs only expert carriage builders. As a result, Model Vehicles are all of uniform high quality.

It will pay anyone who is thinking of buying a buggy or a set of harness to get the big Model Catalogue, which is sent free on request.

The address of the Model Carriage and Harness Company is—102 Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DUROC-JERSEYS—100 head, 45 fine cows and 15 State, at private sale.
JOHN SCHWARTZ, Cook, Neb.

KALORAMA FARM BERKSHIRES

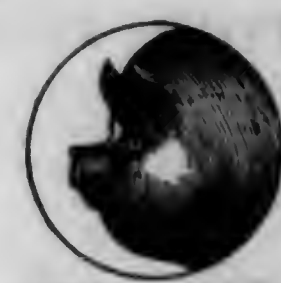
are noted for their size and early maturity. A grand lot of young pigs now ready. Also Boars ready for service and a few Bred Sows. Correspondence invited.

CALVIN J. HUSON, - **PENN YAN, N. Y.**



SUNNY BROOK FARM —IMPORTED BERKSHIRES—

Choice pigs, 2 to 6 months old, from the best Imported and Domestic strains for sale. We can suit you in price as well as quality. Write at once.
SUNNY BROOK FARM - - - **BROOKLYN, CONN.**



GLENBURN BERKSHIRES
We are direct Importers. Herd headed by High-bred Royal Victor, winner of English Royal, and Imported Loyal Hunter, winner first Va. State Fair. Nine Royally bred imported sows. Also Biltmore bred boar and selected American bred sows.
DR. J. D. KIRK, - **Roanoke, Va.**

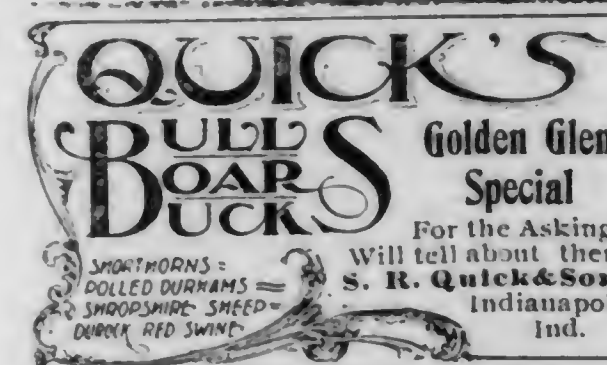


BERKSHIRES..
Three Berkshire boar pigs left, 1st farrowed; dam, Topper's Beauty (Biltmore); sire, Lord Toronto. These are extra fine pigs, large, straight, stand up well, fine hams, correct marking. Dought to make show hogs. \$18.00 gets one if sold before April 1st.
L. A. TRUXELL, - **Peninsula, Ohio**

JERSEY RED PIGS

I have a limited number of fancy young sows bred to a pure red hog. The sire of these sows is at present 22 months old and will weigh 1100 lbs., and is a fine individual. This is a rare chance to get some extra fine stock. Write for prices, etc.

Thomas Harrison,
Chesterfield, Burlington County, New Jersey.



OAKVIEW FARM DUROCS

Won three ribbons at the Illinois State Fair on Four Entries.

One of these a first prize winner, would do some breeder good as a herd header. Can spare "Jay's Onward"

one of my herd boars, winner of 2nd premium in yearling class. Have for sale a yearling boar sired by a prize winner that would make a good herd header. Also

75 Spring and Summer Pigs
for sale at reasonable prices.

Money Back to Any Dissatisfied Customer.
Write your wants.
J. COY ROACH,
Girard, - **Illinois**

Of Interest to Stockmen.



The beautiful illustration given herewith is one which appears in an interesting folder just issued by the O. K. Stock Food Co., Chicago. The subject matter of this folder treats of the practical uses of stock food for conditioning stock and keeping the animals healthy and productive.

The topic is one which interests all owners of stock whether they own many animals or few. Health is the absolute necessity to success in stock raising and anything that will aid in insuring health is a most valuable article. More and more with the growth and development of agricultural interests advanced methods are being applied and the stock raiser cannot afford to be behind the times.

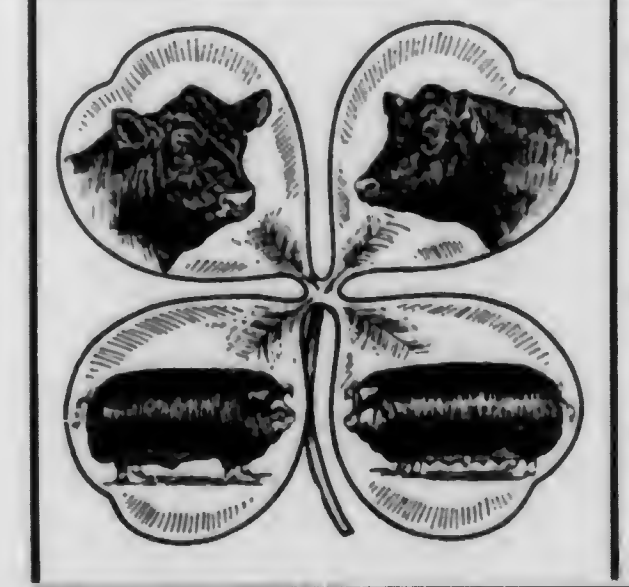
The use of stock food, however, is not confined to the range and ranch. The farmer and dairyman are if anything the greater beneficiaries by its use for it is especially calculated to keep the horses in condition for work and the best condition for a large and rich yield of milk. The raiser of hogs is, of all persons, the last who can afford to disregard a study of this subject. He knows only too well what the terms hog cholera and swine plague means, to him it would mean total loss should these dreaded diseases gain headway among his herd and the use of a preventive such as O. K. Stock Food is a wise precaution which may save him hundreds of dollars.

The sheep raiser is also interested and the needs of his flock, especially the young lambs, require the use of the most healthful food he can supply. This folder should be read by everyone who is interested in stock of whatever kind and number. It will be mailed free to any address upon request. Application should be made to the O. K. Stock Food Co., Monon Building, Chicago, Manufacturers of Stock and Poultry Food. See their advertisement in this issue.

The biennial meeting of the Brown Swiss cattle breeders' association of the United States was held at Hartford, Conn., the early part of March, the session occupying the day. Walter Fish of Mystic, Conn., presided and Nathan S. Fish of Groton was secretary. The election of officers for two years resulted as follows: President, George W. Harris of Wetherfield; first vice-president, F. R. Hazard of Syracuse, N. Y.; second vice-president, E. M. Barton of Chicago. C. D. Nixon of Owego, N. Y., was made secretary. George W. Harris, L. H. Leonard of Owego and T. H. Inman of Hanover, Wis., were made the examining committee. Since the organization of the association in 1882 records have been made of 2000 cows and 2100 bulls. There are cattle to be recorded in California and in Portlandville. A special meeting of the association will be held at Owego, December 5, 1905, for alterations in the constitution. A new herd book will be published.

"Now that I have a sheep and a cow, everybody says, Good morning, Peter." Spanish quotation.

But suppose you should allow your sheep or



BLOODED STOCK

your cow to suffer or die for the want of proper care and attention, what will everybody say then? You wouldn't want to hear it, would you? The above quotation shows, however, that even in far off Spain people "look up" to the fellow with property.

If you have a sheep or a cow, you know that domestic animals are subject to numerous ailments that cause them to suffer a great deal, and if allowed to run their course may result fatally. Most of these troubles are subject to a simple remedy, which if used at the right time, will quickly cure the disease. The thing is to find the remedy and then to be prompt in applying it.

A valuable little book, "The Dipping Proposition," published by the Prescott Chemical Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, tells all about just such a remedy, tells how to apply it, and what to use it for. Tells how to prevent disease, "the time to save is before loss occurs." A careful study of

the valuable information this book contains will help you to increase your live stock possessions, and to keep the stock you have in the pink of condition, so that everybody you meet will say, "Good morning, Peter." The publisher has promised to send a copy of the book free to any of our readers who own a pig, a horse, a cow, a hen, or even a dog, and will write for it, mentioning this paper. They will send it to you free of cost, and will include a complete set of plans for home dipping vats. This is surely a generous proposition. The book is well worth the trouble and expense it will be to you in asking for it.

LINDENWOOD HERD OF POLAND CHINAS

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs from fine stock at farmers prices.
C. O. CARMAN, R. 32, Trumansburg, N. Y.

..POLAND-CHINA PIGS..

ready to ship. Good ones. Sired by Top Wilkes 22745, L. & B. Chief Perfection 23350 and Chief's Lad 23525, and out of high class sows. Write us.

LINDLEY & BUTLER,
Russiaville, - Indiana.

FOR SALE TO QUICK BUYERS

One two-year-old Herd Boar, one April '04 Boar, one April '04 Gilt bred for April farrow, four July Boars and one Gilt, Perfection bred. I need the room quick so do not fail to write quick.
F. E. MONINGER, - **DEFIANCE, OHIO.**



Walnut Ridge Herd of Poland-Chinas

THE BEST TO BE FOUND

Herd headed by such noted boars as
Proud Chief Tecumseh
and **Ohio Sunshine.**

The sows are great producing matrons, backed up by being bred from producers. No danger of them showing pigs tracing to inferior ancestors.

Boars ready for service

Gilts open and bred

Fall pigs that will make prize winners

Come and see us or write.

Vogelsberg & Merrow, Kereens, Texas, or **Theo. Vogelsberg,** Cedarville, Ohio.

BAUM'S STOCK FOOD

The Reliable and Effective Preparation for
Dairy Cows, Hogs, Steers, Sheep and Horses

It is a tonic and a regulator and an aid to the complete digestion and assimilation of all the grain. Twenty years of phenomenal success has attended the sale of Baums Foods and the demand to-day is increasing faster than ever.

BAUM'S POULTRY FOOD IS A GOOD THING TOO.

SOLE MAKERS

UNITED BREEDERS COMPANY OF AMERICA

B. S. Dept. Chicago, Syracuse, N. Y., Fort Erie, Can.

"De Laval Dairy Supply Co.," Pacific Coast Agents, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Oregon.

CLOVERDALE HERD

POLAND-CHINA HOGS, ANGUS BULLS

SUNSHINES Large mellow type, having size, bone and quality. Good enough to ship on approval. All ages.
ANGUS BULLS 10, 8 and 6 months old, at \$75.00 each. Other breeders would ask you \$125.00 to \$150.00.

Remember We Ship Subject to Approval.

MEISSNER BROS., - **R. F. D. No. 2,** - **Grundy Co.,** - **REINBECK, IOWA.**

\$10,000 IN PREMIUMS

After much time we can now offer our readers any article used in the house or on the farm Free as a premium for getting subscriptions for us. Our terms are very liberal and with very little work you can get anything needed.

SEND FOR 1000 PAGE CATALOG.

It gives description and prices of thousands of articles in every day use. It will be sent you by Express—you to pay Expressage. This offer never was duplicated or attempted by any other paper. Full information given. Send at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

Volume 5 of the American Shetland Pony Stud Book has been issued by Secretary Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind. It carries the numbers of registered pedigrees from 3837 to 4579, and presents complete index of animals on record, owners, breeders and importers of the ponies registered, a list of members of the club, the rules of registry, the by-laws of the club, the scale of points by which the excellence of Shetlands is rated and other matters of interest. The price of the volume is \$2.

Your PRINTING

CATALOGUE WORK

Our Catalogue Department is up to date in every particular. The composition, press work and binding is under the supervision of skilled hands. Half-tone cuts from original photographs furnished at lowest rates.

LETTER HEADS

Printed on the best paper, obtainable. Cuts of all kinds for customers' use.

ENVELOPES

Best XXX White Wave Envelopes only used in our work. Cheaper grades only when ordered. It pays to get the best.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Announcements and all Wedding Stationery. Send for samples.

OUR PRICES

on all printing is 20 per cent. lower than any other house using the same grade of paper and inks. The immense quantity of work done enables us to do this. Send for samples and prices.

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

Stock Sales.

H. P. Christianson, Platte, S. D., writes that his Duroc sale was very satisfactory, that the average was \$25.00 and the top \$51.00.

F. E. Van Demark, of Hartford, S. D., writes that his brood sow sale held March 8th, the registered Poland Chinas averaged \$20.50 per head.

M. M. & E. J. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa., have sold the Guernsey bull, Electrician of Wasteland, of Glenwood breeding, to George A. De Prietes of St. Georges, Grenada, British Indies, also the bull, Pauline's Glenwood 9963, to W. S. Beyer, Christiansa, Pa.

Mr. James H. Beltrac, Oakfield, Wis., has sold Guernsey bull and 2 cows to Mr. J. G. Hickox Milwaukee, Wis., and a cow, Calla's Countess 1813 to Mr. C. P. Tibbits of Menomonie, Wis. Mr. Hickox also purchased a cow, Edith of Cloverbrook, of Mr. Levi O. Knudsen, Brodhead, Wis., and 2 cows, Linnie's Beauty, Lipamy, of Mr. M. D. Cunningham, Kansasville, Wis.

Our circulation is increasing throughout the stock breeding states. We make Blooded Stock worth the price within the reach of all who have the desire and ambition to make the farm stock pay with the improved breeds of stock. We have put in our own printing plant and we are making our paper better each year and we invite farmers and breeders to join our live stock prosperity. Send us your neighbors subscription.

The greatest jack and jennet sale ever held in America was that of L. M. Monsees & Son at Smithton, Mo., in March which was their twenty-sixth semi-annual public sale. Old time jackmen by the score declared it the greatest auction in their memory. No such offerings of quality and breeding were ever before made in one day. The sale of jennets was a surprise to every one. The top jennet sold with colt at her side brought \$80, and 30 head averaged \$225.50. The jack offering was a most unusual one. Three jacks sold for over \$1,000, the top being \$1,405, yet the average on 29 head was \$704.14. The first ten jacks sold averaged \$1,034.50. The first 20 head averaged \$855. Of the 50 head sold, 24 were winners of big prizes at the World's Fair, the greatest jack and jennet exhibition ever made.

The sale of Mr. E. L. Jimison, Oneida, Ill., on March 22, was a success, making an average of over \$55 on the entire offering. The top price of the sale was for Golden Perfection 2d, by Ramsey's Perfection, and bred to Keep On. She went to C. H. Swiney, Webster City, Iowa, at \$227.50. Many of the animals sold at very moderate prices, but as nearly all had been raised by Mr. Jimison there was plenty of profit in the sale. Mr. Jimison joins E. H. Ware in a sale June 8, to be held at Elmwood, Ill. We list the entire sale:

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1.	W. H. Sibbit, Pence, Ind.	\$102.50
2.	Dan McCarty, Oakwood, Mo.	30.00
3.	C. H. Swiney, Webster City, Iowa	227.50
4.	John Anderson, Altoona, Ill.	30.00
5.	J. C. Hanna, Burlington, Ia.	70.00
6.	J. C. Hanna	105.00
7.	S. H. Kaylor, Macon, Ill.	136.00
8.	L. M. Powell, Onarga, Ill.	40.00

A Living Monument.

If we were to assemble all those who have been cured of heart disease by Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and who would to-day be in their graves had not Dr. Miles' been successful in perfecting this wonderful heart specific, they would populate a large city.

What a remarkable record—a breathing, thinking, moving monument, composed of human lives,—that for which every other earthly possession is sacrificed.

The Miles Medical Co. receive thousands of letters from these people like the following:

"I feel indebted to the Dr. Miles' Heart Cure for my life. I desire to call the attention of others suffering as I did to this remarkable remedy for the heart. For a long time I had suffered from shortness of breath after any little exertion, palpitation of the heart; and at times terrible pain in the region of the heart, so serious that I feared that I would some time drop dead upon the street. One day I read one of your circulars, and immediately went to my druggist and purchased two bottles of the Heart Cure, and took it according to directions, with the result that I am entirely cured. Since then I never miss an opportunity to recommend this remedy to my friends who have heart trouble; in fact I am a traveling advertisement, for I am widely known in this locality."

J. H. BOWMAN,
Manager of Lebanon Democrat,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

BLOODED STOCK

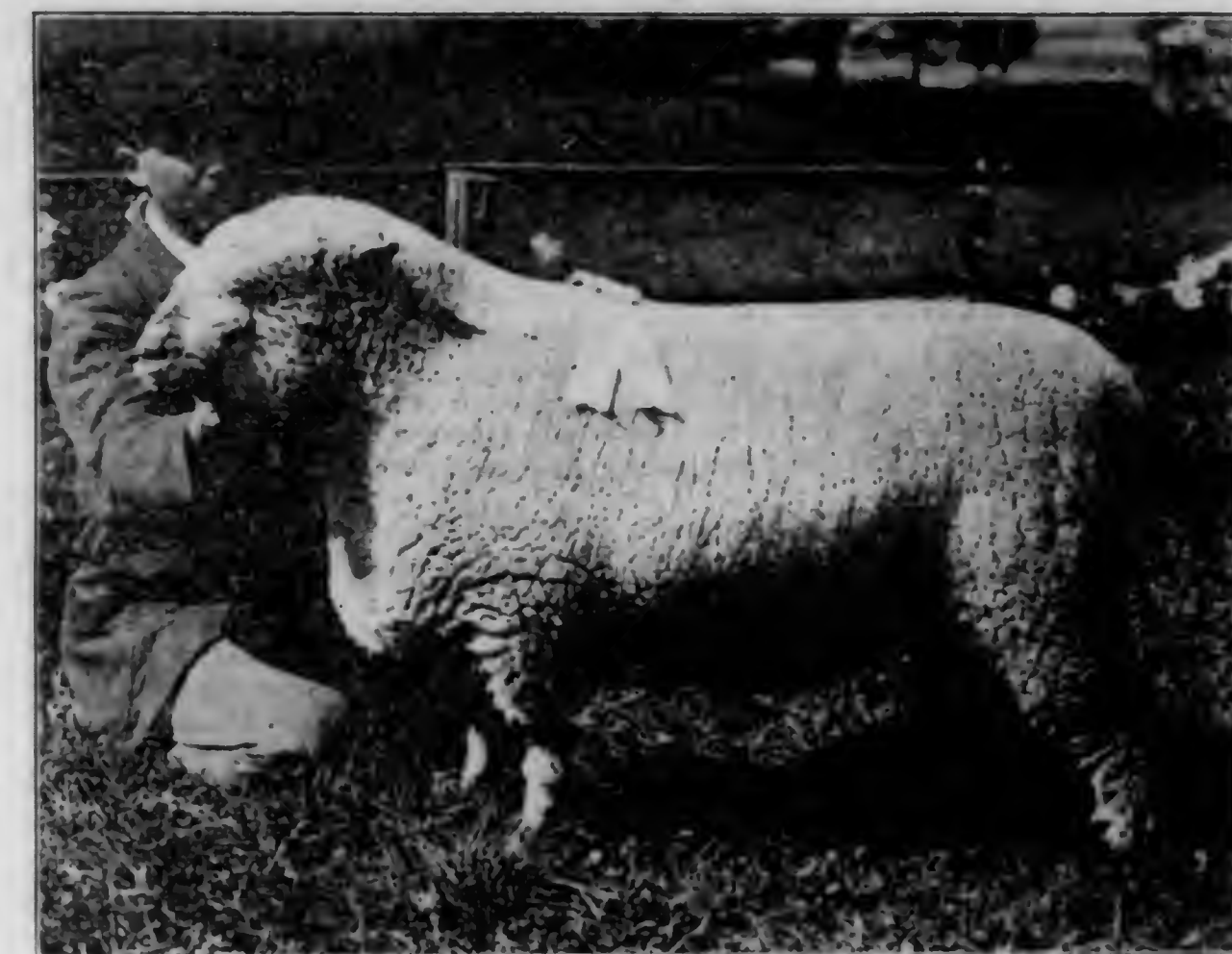
VOL. XI.

OXFORD, PA., JUNE, 1905.

No. 4

IMPORTED
SHROPSHIRE
RAM,
MARAUDEUR.

Two Years Old.
Champion at
London, Ontario.
1903.



Owned by
LLOYD JONES
& BRO.,
Burford, Ontario,
Canada.
Engraving from
Live Stock Champions

Founding a Pure Bred Flock.

To become successful in the breeding of pure-breds, we must go to work with all our energy and with an aim for the top of the ladder of success. A successful shepherd always has a love for his sheep and is always on the alert to know of any news or ways of improvement of the sheep industry. By this way he becomes well acquainted with other sheepmen, thereby opening the doors to better shepherding whenever such a chance comes his way. But, before the flock is founded, as a rule the beginner often questions himself and probably many of his neighbors as to which breed he would like best. Before a decision can be made, careful study should be made of the many involving factors. One of the greatest questions is, "Which breed would be the most profitable to me?" It certainly is well to choose a breed that you would enjoy raising, yet it would hardly be advisable to commence with a breed for which there is little or no demand. Right here is where the Shropshire leads all other breeds. It is the most universal breed almost the world

over and there is always strong demand for good representatives of the Shropshire breed. But the best way for the novice to find out which breed sells best is to go the fairs and to read the leading journals pertaining to sheep husbandry and it will soon be quite easily determined what breed does best and what breed sells best in the locality in which the flock is to be founded. Of course, if the breeder intends to build up a wide reputation he must, in order to receive the largest possible profits, choose a breed for which there is universal demand because the increase from a large flock could not all be sold in hardly any immediate vicinity. Now, that the breed has been chosen, comes another important factor, that of proper selection. The beginner, before he commences to purchase, should have a correct idea of just what his desires are. Constitution, natural covering of flesh and breed type are three of the most essential points to keep in view at all times.

To have the greatest success in the

sheep industry, the beginner must choose only those sheep which have strong constitutions for it is this that insures thrift and vigorous production.

Much emphasis must be placed upon breed-type because no breeder can derive the greatest benefits either in the sale or the show ring unless his sheep show strength of character and true breed type.

If Shropshires have been chosen, study the Shropshire standard and adhere close to it. Be sure that each individual has good mutton form and a dense fleece of good length all over and under the body, and then get as many fancy points as possible such as exceptional wool covering on head, the color of nose and legs, etc.

But whatever the chosen breed may be, learn the breed characteristics and then go ahead accordingly. In buying the foundation flock it is never best to be in a hurry. Take your time and find out what several different good breeders have to offer and then you can much oftener find sheep which come

(Continued on page 4)

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BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Subscription Price 25 cents per year in the United States, Mexico and Canada. Renewals should be sent promptly as paper is only mailed to paid-in-advance subscribers.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

A Subscription Error

By an error, the subscription offer in the May issue on page 2, was run in part of the issue offering four papers for forty cents. This was an error and was corrected. We cannot accept subscriptions on that error and call notice to the offer in this issue. It reads seventy-five cents. Please make note of this correction.

A Good Investment

The owners of this paper are arranging to make it a far better paper than anything of its kind now printed. Our readers will be glad to learn that from a small start out on the farm that it has grown to its present form and printed in a \$25,000 plant of its own.

The Company is Chartered under the Laws of Pennsylvania and is on a good sound business basis. The par value of the stock is \$5 per share.

The arrangements for the improvements desired, require that we increase our capital and we would like to give our readers and friends the benefits to be derived. This stock has not been offered to anyone. The business is a first-class one and those taking stock will have a good investment that will make you good returns on the money invested.

The Editor makes the following offer to show his idea of the value of the investment offered:—

"To any subscriber investing any sum from \$10 to \$100, at least 5 per cent is guaranteed and the right to redeem the stock any time within five (5) years, at the rate of \$1.10 on the dollar."

It is more than likely that the stock will pay larger dividends, and if so the holders will receive the increase just the same as the rest of the stockholders.

We shall be glad to have your check for any amount until the amount of issue has been subscribed for. Certificates will be mailed you at once for the number of shares you take.

Should you desire any information in regard to this matter we shall be pleased to have you write us. If it were possible we would have each subscriber a stockholder for at least two shares. This would make our Company one of the strongest in the country and we would be able to give you one of the finest and best papers printed in the country. We make you a square deal offer and hope that a large number will take stock at once so that by the next issue we can tell you about the matter.

In making you this proposition we not only get the desired help, but those taking stock secure a good investment which will be secured in event of death by life insurance. Let us have your help. Write us at once. Address the Editor.

Special Sale Notice

On another page in this number we print a letter from F. F. Moore, Rochester, Ind., in which he tells about his herd of Chester Whites and gives the breeding so that readers may fully understand what he will offer for sale on September 20, 1905.

For several years the annual sale of this herd has been the best held by any Chester White breeder. The herd is known to possess the best breeds in the country and Moore's judgment is acknowledged to be the best, so that his "say so" goes, when he passes judgment on a Chester White.

The offering this time will be above the average and the

BLOODED STOCK

fact that he is offering them early gives the purchaser the advantage of saving express charges by being able to purchase the pigs at a younger age.

The foundation of this great herd started when Mr. Moore purchased Happy Medium 6019 from the Editor of Blooded Stock several years ago, and has never rued taking the advice given him about that great hog. The success of this great hog crossed on new blood has made Moore's herd famous and the blood from this herd can now be found in nearly every herd in the country. We have asked many times about this herd and have many inquiries for fine animals.

For the accommodation of our friends and subscribers, C. E. Morrison has decided to attend this sale and will act for anyone not able to attend. Any order placed in his hands will be given his attention and judgment. He will be pleased to be of service to any of his friends in this manner and guarantees that orders from any one will be protected to the best of his ability. If he cannot, in his judgment get the animal such as you desire, your order will be returned. Write us if you want something from this herd.

A Big Stock Farm

From time to time we have intimated that it was our idea to have a large Stock Farm connected with this paper. After much consideration of the matter and getting our plans matured so that we could have this farm and make it of great value to the subscribers of Blooded Stock, we can now give them an outline of our plans.

A Company has been Chartered under the laws of the District of Columbia, and the same filled with the Commissioners at Washington, D. C., giving the right to have stock farms and do business in every state in the United States.

N. S. Burrier, well-known to our readers a few years ago as a breeder and showman and now a government official is president of the company and will be in direct charge of the farm. This assures us that the supervision will be the best, and by a man who was taught in the school of "hard knocks," and has practical experience and one who is judge. To secure the proper man for the position has long been our stumbling block.

An option has been secured on a suitable place of nearly 1000 acres and as soon as our plans will permit, work will start.

The object of the Company is to make the farm of National Importance and the headquarters and fountain head where the best blood and individuals can be found so that Blooded Stock readers may be able to get new blood of the best breeding in the country.

The Company will be owned and controlled by breeders and subscribers of this paper. The object is to have as many of our friends to take stock in the company as possible. By co-operating a farm can be made of great value to every one interested in live stock, and at the same time a very profitable investment. Every animal on the farm will be thoroughbred and the farm will become the great headquarters for purchasers looking for high class stock.

The farm will be located a few miles from Washington, D. C., Potomac river, and will be an ideal spot for such a place. The climate is the best for such a place and the farm is close to the National Capitol.

We invite our friends to write us their views on this matter and what they think of the project. We want your advice and ideas. Everyone interested in live stock should take at least one share of stock as the information and experience you will get from the tests made on the farm will make you dollars and be of the greatest value to you on your own farm and in your care of stock. It is our intentions to have this farm one of the greatest in the country, in fact a place that will not only be a great breeding farm but a stock show at the same time. We want a farm where our friends can spend their vacations and take their time seeing over a great farm and go home feeling that the money invested by them in helping to organize the company was one of the most profitable investments they ever made. This is our purpose. We want you at least to take one share of the stock if not more. Write us at once.

Whenever a dog is seen chasing sheep it should be made to pay the penalty and the sheep owner need never fear being brought to face a magistrate. Sheep protection means this much.

BLOODED STOCK

3

A Plea For the Father of Our Flock

It is hard to understand whence came the notion that it makes little difference about the rams in winter. Just so they can be carried through the hardships of winter they will soon pick up as soon as they get to pasture, so it is cheaper to feed them little and economy of time to bother with them as little as possible. If they can run to an old haystack when snow is on the ground they can get their roughness from old blue grass left on the ground and their grain ration may be only an ear of corn thrown over in the field to them occasionally. What a mistaken idea.

The ewe end of the flock is very important and demands all the care and attention the shepherd can give it in the hard weather of winter. The ewes need a liberal grain diet, a balanced grain diet, roots, clover hay and regular and judicious feeding for best results. Certainly so. We are glad that sheep raisers are improving all the time in their handling of the ewes.

It is a great mistake to neglect the rams. Don't think that they have no drain on their system to counteract, no latent powers to sustain, no preparation for their part to make. The ram is just about half the flock and if he was cared for in proportion to his value and usefulness he would be the constant object of your care. My friend, if you have a fine ram and value his service in your flock, remember he is your surest hope for success. You can not always tell what your ewes will do for you, but after you have tried a ram and know his value, you can generally know what you can count on from him.

I find so many farmers around the country who are ashamed to show you their rams in the spring. They are soapt to say "I have some fine rams, but they have wintered in

bad shape and I hate to show them to you." Whose fault was it that they wintered so poorly? I desire to enter a plea for the rams that are the improvers and builders of our flocks, writes H. B. Arbuckle in the American Sheep Breeder. During their hard service in the fall they should be looked after and they should receive a grain ration of oats once a day. The excitement of their business keeps them from pasturing regularly and they are sure to run down, if left to themselves. A ram will show heavy service very quickly. This prepares him for a bad winter. Now, if he is not well and regularly fed during the winter, he is sure to go to pieces. He should receive a grain ration of oats and bran and should have roots once a day, with exception of mangels, which interfere with his water works, and he should have the best of clover hay with some bright fodder for roughage. A little corn added to the grain diet will be found best for some rams. Nothing will pay you better than the grain and hay you give your rams as the ram will be kept up in constitution and will develop better in his sexual organs, so that he will get better lambs. Don't make the mistake of forcing your ram into a fat condition, as this is not conducive to best service. He should be strong, active, muscular, and should feel his ramhood all the time.

On Edgewood Farm we have a ram barn, where our rams are fed in separate stalls, so we can cater to the taste of the individual ram and can feed just as we think he should be fed. Not all rams eat alike; not all require the same ration. It pays well to study your rams and learn their individual tastes and needs. We find it pays us better than anything we do in the handling of our flock. Don't neglect your rams, if you desire to succeed with your flock.

Some Sheep Notes

The great majority of sheep breeders have their lambs drop in April or May. They do this because they do not have a good place for them when the weather is yet cold. Such breeders usually feel that it is useless to have them drop earlier and thus they save what is to them an unnecessary expense of providing a good place for the ewes at yearning time.

When lambs drop then it is necessary to put off shearing until the weather becomes quite warm, since many shearers cannot handle pregnant ewes without incurring loss. By having the lambs drop in February they are out of the way at shearing time and they will also be out of the way of the twisted stomach worm which appears later.

Ewes go in lamb twenty-one weeks and October is the general time for service so they will lamb in February or March. Where there is a demand for early spring lamb it

may be well to arrange for them to drop earlier. A friend told us only a few days ago that he was now selling and delivering his February lambs which weighed from fifty-five to sixty pounds and was getting ten cents per pound for them. He brought in two the day he told us this, for which he received a check for \$11.20 and both of the lambs were products of the same ewe. This is not such a small income on the investment of one ewe, and he has the fleece of the dam yet to dispose of.

By starting the sheep early in the fields and pastures they will subdue many kinds of weeds and growth that they will not eat later. Sand burs, burdock, cockle burs and such weeds will be eaten greedily if sheep have access to them while they are yet tender, but if allowed to become old and tough and to set on burs they do not take them so readily.

Fences for Sheep in the West

That the sheep industry will grow in the United States does not admit of any question. That it will grow into one of the gigantic agricultural industries of the country is equally evident. But that it will reach this point as quickly as could be desired is not so clear or certain. There are some hindrances in the way of such extension. One of these, the relative strength of the writer. The other, the absence of fencing on western and especially on northwestern farms will be discussed in this paper.

The extension referred to is far more likely to take place in the west than in the east, for the reason that in the east many farms are already stocked with sheep, while in the west and northwest, on farms that have been mainly or wholly devoted to the growing of grain, no sheep have ever been kept, notwithstanding the crying need for their introduction if for no other use than to help the farmer to clean his fields from abounding and pestiferous weed life. Such introduction, however, cannot be effected until fencing of some kind is introduced onto these farms. Until this is done, sheep husbandry can never be made to flourish in what is now the grain belt of the west and northwest. The most that can be done under present conditions is to introduce sheep from the ranges after the harvest season and graze them in the autumn and the stubbles after the grain has been removed and in charge of a herder. In some seasons the opportunity for doing this much even, is not present, owing to the lateness of the harvest and threshing season. It is no uncommon sight to see grain standing in the shock during such autumns when the snows of winter begin to fall.

As long as the lands of the prairie, now beautiful crops of grain sheep will not be generally introduced upon them; while farmers can thus sow and reap in the absence of fences

they are not going to build fences nor keep sheep. Nothing short of some necessity is coming. Waning fertility even in the once fat lands of the northwest, as evidenced in reduced crops and the accumulating presence of pestiferous weed life, are leading thoughtful men to see the necessity for a change in present methods of farming. That change points in the direction of stock-keeping, which means also that fencing must accompany such introduction.

How can such fencing be introduced to best advantage? What materials can be used to answer the purpose at least cost? What will be the style of construction? These are questions that must be answered say Prof. Shaw in American Sheep Breeder. Fencing on the prairie is usually relatively costly, since the material must all be purchased and to this must be at least is true in nearly all instances. Economy in construction, therefore, is of great moment to the man who builds fences in the west.

In constructing fences sufficient to hold sheep, I would venture the following suggestion: 1. Let a ridge be made on which to set the fence. This need not be more than eight feet wide, but should be thrown up in the center by using the road grader. The elevation in the center should be from 8 to 12 inches above the surrounding level. The primary object of such a ridge is to save height in the fence when constructed. But, on millions of acres of nearly level prairie land, it could be made to serve another beneficial purpose, that is to carry off much of the surface water that accumulates on such land in the early spring time and retards seedling by its presence. The movement of the water would take place in the shallow depressions on both the outer edges of the ridge. These should not be filled by the plow when tilling the field.

(Continued on page 6)

4
Founding Pure Breds.
(Continued from page 1)

After the ewes and ram have been selected and the flock is founded, there are many things that will have to be considered, such as feeding, the shelter and the selling, all of which count a great deal in the profits to be derived from the flock.

Breeders as a rule want to send their rams out in the best possible shape, but we would rather see one a few pounds less in weight with a good strong constitution than a big blubbery fellow that is not capable of siring a strong, robust lot of lambs. Here lies the main trouble in buying flock heading rams, especially with rams just imported. They have as a rule been fed so high that care must be taken in reducing them to breeding condition.

A great deal could be written on feeds and also in the manner of feeding, but the beginner must learn gradually from every available source.

After being in such a storm it is im-

It is not a great while after a flock is founded till a few rams and ewes are ready to sell. Then comes the idea of showing at the fairs also advertising in a good sheep paper. When fitting for fairs every effort must be made "to

Any one founding a flock and caring for them as outlined in this article will find a ready sale for his surplus stock at good figures.

In building a suitable pen, as in other successful farm operations, notice should be taken of the preference of sheep for resting on dry roads as compared with grassy plots. This characteristic demonstrates that the building site of a sheep barn cannot be too high and dry for the best comfort of the stock, for if there is one thing more than another that sheep do not like it is dampness; and to insure perfect dryness in a pen it must be well lighted.

Another characteristic of sheep to remember when building a house is that they require a lot of exercise during their whole lives. Notice how well lambs grow on the roadside, where they

The house itself can then be built of the desired material, but wooden walls are to be preferred. The place must

n t be made too warm and must be well ventilated, else the sheep will show their disapproval of arrangements by sleeping out in the yards. The feed racks may vary, according to the variety of stock kept. With the short-

wooled sheep the side of the rack from which the sheep feed should be perpendicular, to prevent the chaff getting into the wool. Beneath this rack there should be a trough for feeding grain and roots. Mangels should never be fed to pregnant ewes, and never more than two pounds of turnips per day to the smaller breeds, nor four or five to the larger breeds, gradually accustoming them to this amount.

Always look well to the water supply, in order to prevent the sheep acquiring an appetite for snow. Clean the pen out frequently, if roots and other succulent foods are fed.—John Campbell before a Canadian Farmer's Institute.

A large dealer in wool thinks that the future is assured at good prices for this year's fleece and says that the influence by limited supply, manufacturer's goods well sold up in this as well as in foreign countries, no serious strikes or labor trouble on hand, an excellent prospect for good crops, no financial stringency in sight or prosperity of the coming year diminishing. Thus, summing up the facts: they are before us we can reasonably be assured of a continuance of high prices on wool for some time to come.



This beautiful Jersey Cow was owned and entered by F. H. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis., at the St. Louis Exhibition in the Dairy Cow demonstration for the "Most Economic Production of Butter," and also for the "Most Economic Production of Milk," and won the **Championship of the World** in both points over all breeds competing.

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\$25 Cash	For any boy or girl under 18 years of age raising the largest lamb to four months old.	\$25 Cash	For anyone showing largest gain for two steers for any 90 days.	\$50 Cash	For anyone reporting the largest gain for 25 sheep for any 90 days.
\$50 Cash	For any woman reporting largest amount of butter from one cow for any 90 days.	\$125 Cash	For anyone showing largest gain for one ear load of hogs for any 90 days.	\$25 Cash	For anyone reporting the largest wool clip from one sheep.
\$25 Cash	For any woman reporting the largest amount of milk from one cow for any 60 days.	\$25 Cash	For anyone showing largest gain for ten hogs for any 90 days.	\$25 Cash	For anyone reporting the largest gain in ten sheep for any 90 days.
\$50 Cash	For any man or woman reporting largest amount of milk from 6 cows for any 60 days.	\$25 Cash	For anyone raising the largest hog to six months of age.	\$25 Cash	For anyone reporting the largest gain for five goats for any 90 days.
\$50 Cash	For any man, woman or boy raising the largest number of pigs from 5 sows to four months of age.	\$25 Cash	For anyone showing the greatest gain for one hog for any 90 days.	\$25 Cash	For anyone reporting the largest wool clip from five goats.
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[illegible]

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\$1000. CASH

The sheepman does not always do as well as he knows. For this he can give no good reason. In order to remind the old sheep men of some things they have forgotten or lost sight of we compile a few gems.

A small, fat sheep will always bring more money than a large, poor one. The profit is in the first 100 pounds. Overstocking is usually injurious to the flock and ruinous to the farmer.

Sheep are almost essential in maintaining the fertility and cleanliness of the land. Dryness overhead and underfoot is a rule that should be as uncompromising as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The sheep is a most particular animal and quarters should be kept scrupulously clean. The feed should also be kept clean. When hunger forces a sheep to eat unclean feed the danger has been reached.

Sheep are naturally gregarious, and when one sheep is seen off by itself it is to guess that something is wrong with it and the matter should be investigated.

There is as much danger in overfeeding sheep as in underfeeding. To know the exact amount requires an experienced sheepman. No set rules can be laid down for this business. It should be remembered that sheep that are thin and flesh have digestion and therefore can be easily hurt by overfeeding of grain.

To have large sheep they should grow rapidly at the beginning and it is very important to give them a good start. The first 100 pounds should be made rapidly.

Get *The* Sheep.

It is with a good deal of satisfaction that we see in traveling over the country quite a number of farms that are ornamented and will be enriched and cleaned by flocks of sheep varying from twenty-five to a hundred. We are anxious for farmers of this class to succeed. We don't see how we are to handle the weed problem during such seasons as we have had lately without keeping sheep.

There are a good many things to be learned about sheep growing. One is to keep sheep clear of ticks. The clearance can be effected just after shearing better than any other time. A few days after shearing dip the sheep and dip the lambs. The ticks will be found most abundant on the lambs. They have more protection

lamb. They have more protection at that time and we suppose ticks like lamb blood better than they do mutton blood. One advantage in dipping at this time of the year is that you can put them out in the fields and keep them away from the sheep pens. Once in this way can dipping be really effective. The dip will kill the ticks on the sheep, but if they are allowed to go back to their old pens, they will soon get a new supply, for the sheep tick, like the chicken louse, loves to stay in pens. Dip the sheep now. Turn them out into clean pasture. Then in the fall dip them again, at

you will not have much trouble with ticks. As to the dips, any of those that are advertised with us are good enough and will bring the answer.

In fattening sheep the character of the fodder fed exercises an important influence. When corn or even barley is the important grain factor in the food, clover hay, fed as the fodder, will fatten the sheep more quickly and more satisfactorily than corn fodder or timothy hay. The reason is found in the fact that the clover is more palatable, even more so than the other fodders named, and it also balances the ration better than these. Some seasons clover is scarce and therefore cannot be much used for such a purpose. That is not true of it the present year. The clover crop was unusually plentiful. Not a little of it, however, was spoiled or injured by rain. Much of it is also coarse, and such clover is not relished by sheep. They will reject the coarsest portions.

When the second crop was well saved it answers well for such feeding. But the past seasons in some sections much of the second crop was spoiled by rain. Notwithstanding the amount thus injured, the crop was so large that much good clover is available for feeding. It cannot be devoted to a better use than to feed it to sheep that are being as described above. It is also excellent for breeding ewes, particularly in the lambing season. It is good for producing milk, and sheep are very fond of it when the clover is properly saved.—New York Farmer.

Fences for Sheep

(Continued from page 3)

Thus constructed the labor of making the ridges would be very light. They should be persistently sown with grass seeds until a sod was formed which would be kept clean by the sheep. 2. Posts should then be set say two rods apart and these should stand out of the ground to the height of not less than three feet. If the fence were designed to hold cattle also, the height should be not less than 3½ feet. This on the level would be too low for cows, but where the fence stands on the center of such a ridge, it should be amply high. 3. Some kind of woven wire should then be strung along the posts. It is not necessary that the web of such wire shall be more than two feet high. In the center between the posts it may also be necessary to drive down stakes, which, when driven shall be as high as the woven wire and the latter should be fastened to these stakes with staples. 4. Above the woven wire it will be necessary to stretch one or two barbed wires, one at least for sheep. For cattle two are necessary, the top one being strung at the top of the posts.

It is not necessary that the wire shall be of close mesh. But such wire is preferable to barbed wire near the ground, as sheep, will soon learn to go through between the wires unless these are close, thus pulling out their wool and it may be cutting the flesh. The posts may of course be of such material as will last and is most readily available, and the stakes may be of the same. In building fences which are to be permanent, the aim should be to use materials for the posts that will last to save the cost of early renewal.

The cost of such a fence will of course vary with the location, but it should not be oppressively costly. Cedar posts will be likely to cost laid down from 16 to 20 cents each. Tamarack would cost somewhere about 10 cents. The woven wire would cost about 25 cents per rod. The stakes would cost from 1 to 3 cents each. Including the barbed wire, the cost of the materials for such a fence using cedar posts would be somewhere in the vicinity of 35 to 40 cents per rod, and if tamarack posts were used it should not

much exceed 30 cents.

Of course there would be the labor of constructing to be accounted for, but this could all be done by the farmer and his help at times when other work is not pressing. Whether a money value should be attached to such work would depend on the extent to which the hired help was employed in building the fence and on the way the time of the farmer himself would be engaged. If that time were spent in town discussing politics then clearly no charge should be made for it.

I venture the statement that before such a fence would wear out it would be more than paid for by the mutton made from weeds growing on the farm and the influence on weed reduction that grazing with sheep would exert. The fertility thus brought to the land would be clear gain. This of course is simply an assertion. I cannot point to an instance of actual demonstration. But, reasoning from general principles based upon experience and observation in relation to sheep, I do not feel like modifying these statements. When fences come to be introduced in northwestern farms and they must be introduced, such introductions should be followed by great increase in the numbers of sheep kept on the farms of the northwest.

Chester Whites

Happy Medium Jr., is a strong built hog, deep and wide, length in proportion, and bone to make him the great breeder he has proven himself to be, a much better individual than his sire. He is a pure outcross out of a dam that did not know what defeat was! where she was shown. King Medium is a result of serious work in line breeding, a fancy pig getter, a prolific breeder, compact as H. M., but not so lengthy. Ollie's Prince has shown himself a great credit to Elm Dale stock, mating such sows that have been not only prolific but has put my old herd boys to envy and almost to shame, when they see his pigs develop and possibly out sell them September 20, 1905.

Meyers Alright while at the foot of his class is ready to go head at the first blunder made by any of his pre-

decessors.

The list of sows that have raised herd headers that are now located in nearly every state in the Union, and are as follows: Miss Rank No. 28272; Elm Dale's O. K. 27036; Elm Dale's Al-right 28954; Grace Medium 30976; Moore's Alright 19366; Cyclone Protection 330104; Ohio Girl 32494; Annie Moore 30112; Modoc Lady, Bells Medium, Lady Flora 32344; Elm Dale's Princess 32428; Bankers Protection 32426; Musey Moore 33102; Princess III 33100 and others of select type and breeding. Will try and keep you posted.—F. F. Moore, Rochester, Ind.

Write "Osgood" Binghamton, N. Y., about their "New Idea" ready to weigh "Pitless scale."

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

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For particulars write to F. F. MOORE, Rochester, Indiana.
Persons unable to attend the sale can send bids to the
Editor of Blooded Stock, who will attend.

The Sheep Industry.

That there has been a great decline in the interest taken in sheep as a part of our farm stock is evident to the most casual observer. That this is a regrettable fact will be admitted by nearly all students of farm problems. That it would be a good thing for the country and an especially good thing for our farms if we could awaken such an interest in sheep farming as to lead up to our former standing in the industry is also admitted. To try to see if we cannot help trace the causes that have led to the decline and also help to create a new interest in the sheep is the object of this article.

It is well to pause in our busy lives, at times, and look back over the past. For the past has its lessons which, if learned, will help us to meet the present and prepare for the future. It is, therefore, necessary that I should refer briefly to the past life of the sheep industry as it applies to the eastern half of this country, so that we may be able to get a correct view of its present condition and understand the causes that have led to its decline.

In the days when our country was in its infancy, when the axe of the settler echoed from hill to hill and our fertile acres were being denuded of their forest growth, the conditions of life were much harder than we find them upon our farms today. The necessities of life made it imperative upon the farmer to live, as far as possible, upon the proceeds of the farm. He needed not only food and clothing, but he needed to produce that food and clothing at home. Naturally, the early settlers turned to the sheep, "the animal with the golden hoof," for all ages the emblem of purity and innocence. Its fleece could be woven into the "warm homespun" which our grandmothers knew so well how to make, its meat would give nourishing food to the household, while the animal itself found rich pasture upon the new lands and helped to bring the farm into better condition by feeding on the rough and partly cleared places that, like all semi-civilized things, tended constantly to revert to their natural state of wildness. Hence, the growth of the sheep industry is closely allied to the growth of the country up to the time when the conditions of life began to change so rapidly that the people found it possible to change their way of living.

When the inventive genius of man, coupled with skilled labor, made it possible to produce and sell wollen clothing at prices within the reach of the farmer there was removed from the farm and family the necessity of growing the wool and making the animal supply of "homespun". Sheep farming then ceased to be a question of farm policy.

As soon as the necessity of keeping sheep was removed the business became one of dollars and cents to be increased or diminished as it proved profitable or otherwise. It was thenceforth to be weighed in the balance against money, the love of which (but not the thing itself) is the root of all evil.

As a matter of policy, a simple question of dollars and cents, it confronts us to-day, and the balancing of the ledger is largely to determine the farmer's attitude toward the business.

Statistics are not necessary to make the subject clear. Suffice it to say that east of the great range section of our country we have only one-third as many sheep on our farms as we formerly had. In my own State we are annually losing

\$1,500,000 that might be ours if we had kept up our flocks. The loss is relatively greater in many other States. That this is a total loss is evident from the fact that our farms are capable of supporting all the stock we now carry and our former flocks of sheep besides. I maintain that the fertility brought to the farms by the sheep would so improve them that the whole income from the sheep might be regarded as clear gain to our farm industry.

One of the evils against which our flock masters have had to contend has been the dog nuisance. Legislators have repeatedly tried to find some law that would be effective against this evil, but thus far the dog has had more protection than the sheep and the evil still remains. That it is one of the great obstacles in the way of increasing our flocks is abundantly proved by the statement of thousands of farmers who say they would keep sheep if it wasn't for the dogs. To my mind there appears only one sane way of solving the problem—recognize the dog as the owner to keep his dog at home. If this cannot be done then the alternative is to kill the dog. It is certainly true that there are many thousand worthless dogs, "both mongrel, puppy, whelp and bound, and curs of low degree", in this country which are a constant menace to the sheep industry.

Then the question of fences is an important one. We do not have the available supply of forest fencing that our forefathers had. We turn to wire as the best substitute and find that expensive and unsatisfactory as a sheep fence. We cannot afford to fence large pastures for small flocks as people used to do. We must learn different methods and fence small pastures for large flocks. Instead of pasturing one hundred acres with forty sheep, we must learn to feed as many on ten acres. With the cheapening of woven wire fencing there will be no great difficulty in making needed fences to restrain the flocks. The modern sheep is unlike her ancestors in some respects. She can be confined on small acres and kept at a profit. One of our most successful sheepmen recommends that flocks be pastured at the rate of four-sheep an acre.

There is no question to-day in regard to the possible profit from sheep. In fact, there has never been a decade in which the profit from the flocks would average up well with the profit from other kinds of stock.

There is another reason for the lack of interest in sheep—a reason that has been so insidious in its work that we have realized it only when the effect has been felt.

The several State organizations, the writers for the farm papers, the institute workers and in some cases, the experiment stations, have neglected the sheep for the cow. The great increase of dairying has been brought about by the combined forces of nearly all agricultural workers. I find no fault with this. It is right and the work should be continued, but it is a case of "this ought ye to have done and not to have left the other undone".

Had the same effort and the same amount of thought and study been devoted to the sheep that have been given to the cow we should to-day have a larger number of sheepmen making a success of their business. There are many farms better adapted to sheep farming than to dairying; there are

(Continued on page 10.)

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Trial gallon \$1.50, express paid; 5 gallon can \$5.00, freight paid.

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co.

Originators of Hopping Trunk. 1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

The So-Called Sheep Tick.

The so-called sheep tick is not a tick at all; but a fly without wings. The real tick is a variety of spider, and has eight legs as all the spider family have. But the so-called sheep tick has six legs only, as all the flies have. And it belongs to that class of flies which, like the mosquito, lives on blood which they draw from animals on which they prey.

Just now, in the spring of the year, these ticks are leaving the ewes on which they have been living—buried deeply in the fleeces—and especially so as the ewes are shorn, and are changing their homes on to the lambs in whose closer fleeces they find safer quarters and less exposure. They suck a large quantity of blood; this having been estimated at ten times their own weight every day. In fact they are sucking blood while they sleep, having their proboscis—which is really a pump fastened to the unfortunate lamb down into its skin, and thus they work, awake or asleep, day and night, protected by the dense covering of wool against all efforts of the lamb or the sheep to dislodge them. Of course, when the sheep are shorn, the ticks are exposed to sight, as well as to the efforts of the sheep to pick them off the skin, and by natural instinctive efforts to save themselves, they leave the ewes and go on the lambs, which are very soon covered by them. Then the young lambs, unable to withstand the loss of blood and the continuous worry, as well as pain inflicted on them, stop growing and fall off in condition, and indeed in many cases, unless relieved from these enemies, they hide themselves in some corner and die, for want of blood. Of course it is always a time to keep a watch on the lambs to relieve them from these tormenters, but it is especially needed when the ewes are shorn and the ticks become exposed to the light, and so leave the ewes and crowd on to the lambs which are then literally bled to death, unless relieved from these persecutors.

This may be done by dipping the lambs in any good prepared dip. But this is to be done with care that the dip reaches every part of lamb's body. The close fleece should be opened and searched for ticks, and a thorough clearance be made of them, during the dipping. The work is so easy, if done properly, that it should never be omitted. And it will save many lambs, that otherwise may be lost, for want of the relief.

The fact is that it is so easy to save both lambs and ewes from all this class of skin parasites that it is a matter for surprise that the owners of flocks do not practically exterminate them, and save much money as well as humanely relieve the sheep and lambs from much discomfort, and indeed torture, from these pests by the easy means suggested.

Every flock should be dipped as soon as shorn, and the lambs should be included in the treatment. But the common half-work done is nothing more than a method of continuing the evil. There are many flocks in the hands of foresighted and humane owners which are completely free from all this class of external enemies of sheep. The cost is not nearly so much as the saving made

in the mere produce of wool from the flock. But there is a large gain made in the better growth of the sheep and lambs, as well as in the product of wool. It is a great mistake to think that the sheep turn out quite as much wool at the annual shearing whether they are annoyed by these parasites or are free from them, or that the lambs will make the same growth in spite of them. The facts are, that every discomfort to which the flock is subjected takes so much from the sheep both as to the regular growth and yield of flesh, and wool, as well. And while these losses may not be thought worth considering as long as the sheep survive, and live through them, yet the pocket of the shepherd suffers every year from losses that it would be profitable and easy to avoid. It is not a question of mere humanity and comfort as to the lambs and sheep, but it is a serious money matter, and this has been so shown by the figures of the profits of the owners of flocks duly cared for in this way, and the losses of other flocks which have been neglected. There is a very common proverb in use: "It pays to be good." And there is no other way in which it pays so well as it does to be good, as in respect of the shepherd and his sheep will repay every dollar spent on them in this way of securing ease and comfort, three times over—once in their growth, once again in their health, and the absence of occasional dead sheep, and again in the better condition of their lambs. And beside there is that personal reward in the contented and satisfied mind of the shepherd who loves to see his ewes feeding in comfort, and the lambs play in pure, over flowing happiness. And all this is gained at the mere cost of a little care and watchfulness which cost nothing, and a little work by which the expense of it is returned several times over.

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that it is far superior to anything known for scab, mange, lice, ticks, and other parasitic live stock troubles. We know it has no equal. We want you to know it by actual test at our expense. We also send free complete set of plans for home-made dipping vats. Trial gallon Carbolem Dip \$1.50, express prepaid. Enough to make 100 gallons ready to use. Dipping tanks at cost.

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Strong Constitutions.

Strong constitutions in all animals are necessary to the hardiness of those animals. Whether they are show animals being fitted for the show ring or breeding animals on the farm or in the feed lot to be sold to the butchers. To be the most profitable they must have strong constitutions.

In sheep that have strong constitutions we expect that its chest shall be wide and deep, that its body shall be long that its ribs be well sprung, and no falling away just back of the shoulders.

But no matter how strong a sheep's heart, lungs and digestive organs may be, if he has not plenty of room for the free and proper action of them, he cannot give the best results in the feed lot.

We also look for many other characteristics, such as large nostrils indicating strong lungs. A bright eye and a bold walk indicating life and activity. A large mouth is usually found with strong vital organs.

When selecting sheep for breeders it will be well to select sheep with the characteristics just spoken of, as the lambs from strong constituted parents are more likely to be large lusty fellows, full of vim and vigor, that will develop into good strong constituted sheep.

Sheep with poor constitutions as a rule, readily succumb to any disease that may be prevalent or if they do not they just drag along an eye-sore to a good flock and the poorest of a poor flock, it neither responds to medicine or good feed and care and is of little value where ever he may be. We might say a strong constitution and then as good an individual as possible.

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Kills every FLY it strikes. Keeps the rest off Cows while in pasture, longer than any imitation. Used by leading dairymen since 1883. If your dealer does not keep the genuine, send us \$1.00, will return latest Improved 3-Tube Sprayer and enough "Shoo-Flies" to protect 200 cows. Name Exp. Office. Free Booklet. SHOO-FLY MFG. CO., 1025 Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pa. EDITOR knows from experience "Shoo-Flies" is O. K.



Pure-Bred Hog Values.

The past two months have witnessed a panorama of bred sow sales, such as had never before been seen in the great American hog belt. They have been alike outstanding in numbers and in the successes that have attended them. Several of the more important sales, however, in both Iowa and Nebraska had to be postponed to a later date because of the snow blockade.

The point to which we may direct attention at this time is that of the very substantial rating of values all along the line in these public sales of breeding stock. A careful retrospective view of the public sale field for the months of January and February will show an average for the entire docket of not less than \$30. This is certainly a fine showing, and one that should stimulate the breeders of pure bred hogs to more earnest and intelligent endeavors in their chosen field of work.

A more particular analysis of the situation would bring to light many interesting phases of the hog question. It would show that the industry has taken a fast hold upon every section of our fine but limited area of country devoted to the production of corn, grass and pork. One of the interesting side-lights of this big public sale question is the fact that there are thousands and tens of thousands of farmers who are still content to make use of a sow, whose value is rated anywhere from \$8 to \$15, never appreciating that an addition of \$10 to \$25 at that price would put their breeding operations at once on a high level, where market-topping values would add a new zest to their business.

Boys Department

For Boys Under 17 Years of Age

A Pig Free and \$10 to the One Obtaining the Best Results at the End of Six Months, and \$5 to the Second Best.

CONDITIONS.

1st—We give each boy under 17 years of age who sends us a club of subscribers to **Blooded Stock** amounting to \$12, a good pig, any breed he wants, 2 months old.

2nd—Commencing 10 days after receiving the pig, a record of weight of pig and all feed is to be kept, and cost of feed, so at the end of six months you can make a full report of growth of pig, kind of feed, how much and cost of same. We will furnish blanks to keep your record on.

3rd—During the year four contests will be decided, each covering reports for three months. The first contest will be decided for reports made during October, November and December, and to the boy making the best report, showing a pound of gain at the least cost, gets \$10.00, and for the second best report \$5.00.

4th—The names of the contestants and reports will be printed in these columns.

Send at once for blanks, samples and full particulars how to get up a club. You can get a pig in a few days. Address

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

However, there is a gradual awakening along this line. In nearly every public sale we have noted a few farmers who have made a purchase of one or two good sows. This gives them an excellent prospect for a high class boar for the coming year, and it will put their breeding operations on a different basis from this time forward.

One of the lessons to be learned from the facts gleaned at these public sales is this—the desirability of discarding the "tail end" of the boar crop. Put the inferior pigs in the feed yard. You can make market hogs of them. They are money makers there, and they cannot cut down prices on the good ones. It is a mere matter of business interest that breeders should act together in the discarding of all second rate stuff for breeding purposes. No move among the breeding fraternity could be better timed for putting down the "scrub" hog. Try it.

Care of Sow and Litter.

The man who makes a success of raising hogs knows how important it is to give the sow and young pigs particular attention at this season. The sow about to farrow should be fairly well fed, but not made fat. Her food should be varied. This question is thoroughly discussed by Farmers' Advocate. It says that a week or ten days before the sow is due to farrow she should be given a pen to herself, in order that she may get used to the place, and such food supplied as will have a tendency to relax her bowels. In the meantime, the attendant should get on good terms

by scratching, brushing and handling her, so that in case of special attention being needed at farrowing, she will not be frightened or excited by the attendant's presence. Her quarters at this time should be dry and warm and her bedding of short straw, and not too plentiful. When the pig is born, if the weather is cold, the attendant should be present to see that the youngsters get to the source of nourishment, and if they are weak it is well to rub them with a flannel cloth, and put them up to the milk vessel. If the sow is restless and excitable, it is sometimes well to place the pigs in a basket covered with a blanket until all are born and the sow has become quiet, when the family may be placed with her. It is better not to disturb the sow by feeding her for ten or twelve hours after parturition, and then only a warm drink should be given. Her feed for the first two or three days should be bran and kitchen swill, and richer food should be liberally fed, as a litter makes heavy demands on the sow. When the pigs are a week old they should be hustled around the pen for exercise, and as soon as the weather is warm enough they and the sow should be encouraged to run out on the sunny side of the building for exercise for a short time. There is danger, if they are closely confined and the sow is fed liberally, that the pigs will become too fat and contract thumps, a disorder due to a surplus of fat around the heart, and which is apt to prove fatal. The object should be to make the pig grow, rather than get fat, as a pig started as a "fat" is likely to end in that class.

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We are able to make this great offer only at an immense outlay and the offer has never been equalled. These papers cover every branch of reading needed on agricultural and live stock subjects. Each of the papers are leaders in their line and will keep you thoroughly posted on up-to-date subjects.

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The Sheep Industry.

(Continued from page 7)

many of our farmers who could make a success of the work if they would only apply themselves to the business in an intelligent, energetic manner. The methods of work that answered in the past are not the ones to be used to-day. We are in a transition state. We are passing way from the old and learning the new. Competition in all lines of work has become so keen that we are obliged to study our business as never before, and it may be safely said that in the years to come success is to come only to the man who prepares for it. The highest profit in any branch of farming is obtained only by getting above the average.

It is every man's privilege to get above the average if he can, and thus increase the value of its flocks and farm, says E. C. Dow, in N. Y. Tribune Farmer.

It would be folly to advise everybody to keep sheep, but here is good money in them for those who are adapted to the business. With only one third as many sheep upon our farms as we once had, with our farms understocked and losing in fertility, with our incomes below good business standards and our needs increasing we may well pause and ask ourselves if we cannot work out our own salvation with the aid of the sheep.

"Be thou diligent to know the state of the flocks, and look well to thy herds, for the lambs are for thy clothing."

Cooper Sale of Jerseys.

The annual sale of imported Jerseys, Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Pa., property of T. S. Cooper & Sons, took place as usual on Decoration Day (May 30, 1905), with a representative attendance of Jersey breeders. In all, one hundred and three head were disposed of. The sale of ninety-five head was witnessed by the writer, and they brought an aggregate of \$61,060, an average price of \$642 per head. The highest prices paid were \$10,000 for bull Eminent 61631, by Geo. E. Peer, of Chili Station, N. Y.; \$2,525 for cow Reminder's Duchess 187420, by Bowmont Farms, Salem, Va.; \$2,500 for cow Fontaine's Oxford Pride, by Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.; \$2,000 for heifer Agatha's Dainty Lady 187478, by Gedney Farm; \$1,600 for cow My Gray Buttercup 187416, by Gedney Farm; and \$1,500 for cow Eminent's Evasion 187443 by Bowmont Farms. The ninety-five head mentioned included eight bulls, forty-two cows, twenty-eight heifers and seventeen calves. The eight bulls brought \$12,520, an average of \$1,565 per head; the forty-two cows brought \$31,465, or \$749 per head; the twenty-eight heifers brought \$12,615, or over \$450 per head; and the seventeen calves brought \$4,460, or \$262 per head. R. M. Gow.

BLOODED STOCK

OAKVIEW FARM "POLAND-CHINA HOGS"

"Improved Delaine Merino Sheep."

Stock all high class—none better. In Poland Chinas have such sows as "Belle Climax," "Frazier Delight," "Lady Perfection 2nd" and others of equal merit. All have fine litters from "Ohio Sunshine," one of the greatest boars in Ohio. Will book orders for spring pigs. Also have three choice October Boars for sale. Four extra fine yearling Delaine Merino Rams, also Ewes later on. Stock all guaranteed as represented. Write for what you want.

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STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM. N. H. Hood, Adrian, Mich. BREEDER OF THE WORLD'S BEST O. I. C. SWINE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock for sale at all times of the most approved strains. I have three service Boars now ready of the choicest breeding and to make your acquaintance and show you what kind of stock I send out will make a special price \$25.00 each, crated, registered and delivered f.o.b. here. Satisfaction guaranteed. I have a select herd of quality and shall be pleased to supply the wants of any breeder or farmer who appreciates the best obtainable. Write me your wants before buying. Come and see me when you can. Call at Dr. Gibson's livery; carriage at my expense from Adrian.



STOCK RIGHT

PRICES RIGHT

Have some extra choice Chester White Pigs—the kind that you want in your herd. Prices right. For bargains write at once.

D. W. Shellabarger, - Enon, Ohio.

Just Sold One Sow for \$45.

Have another just as good that is a Bargain.

If you want a Chester White to improve your herd try one that has been bred from high class animals on both sides for fifteen years. A boar bred this way will stamp uniformity of type in your herd. I have two yearling boars, a lot of Fall pigs, both sex, and Spring pigs. Don't have so many, but good ones. If interested in such write me.

J. H. YARNALL, Kelton, Pa.



Colorado Alfalfa Meal

A high protein food. No waste. The greatest food in the world for brood sows, increases milk flow, makes healthy pigs.
G. E. ADY & CO., 1902 FIFTEENTH ST., DENVER, COLORADO.



CLOVERDALE HERD POLAND-CHINA HOGS, ANGUS BULLS

SUNSHINES Large mellow type, having size, bone and quality. Good enough to ship on approval. All ages.
ANGUS BULLS 10, 8 and 6 months old, at \$75.00 each. Other breeders would ask you \$125.00 to \$150.00.

Remember We Ship Subject to Approval.
MEISSNER BROS., - R. F. D. No. 2, - Grundy Co., - REINBECK, IOWA.



Roots for Sheep.

We have the following letter from Mr. A. Melsen, of Cook county, Illinois:

For the benefit of others, as well as myself, I would like to have your advice through your columns the relative value of mangels as compared with sugar beets as winter feed for sheep. I contemplate a wintering some sheep in northern Wisconsin. I would also like to know the value of rutabagas in the place of grain along with timothy hay and clover. I wish you would write fully about the results expected.

All books on sheep recommend roots of all kinds as a valuable feed for sheep and some of them add that they are easily and cheaply grown. Notwithstanding this advice we are in a position, after having fed a good many roots of various kinds, to doubt the advisability of an unqualified recommendation of them. Succulent feed is all right to feed in winter when dry feed is so prevalent and when exercise is limited, and yet feeding them is not without its drawbacks and danger. Since roots of various kinds are eighty-five per cent water, it will be easily seen that they cannot take the place of grain as a ration.

In feeding roots of any kind it should be understood that they must be fed with grain of some kind, preferably oats or bran. In a table before us we find that an equivalent of 100 pounds of good meadow hay is found in the various roots as follows: Swedes, 300 pounds, mangels, 400; carrot, 200 pounds. As a flesh producer the relative value of roots as compared with some kinds of grain, where the assimilation is good, is as follows: 1,000 pounds of raw mangels will produce increased weight in a sheep to the amount of 38 pounds; 1,000 pounds of peas will produce 134 pounds and 1,000 pounds of oats will produce 146 pounds.

In feeding roots to male sheep there is danger of calculi. In roots of various kinds there are certain salts which find lodgment in the uretra (of males only) and obstruct the passage of the urine, which accumulates in the bladder, and with distension it may cause rupture and death. Many fine rams have been lost in this manner by feeding mangels and some shepherds will not feed them at all. With ewes there is not this danger.

There is danger, however, in feeding ewes mangels. Usually they are fed as a succulent feed and some feeders in a desire to keep the bowels in a good condition will feed in a careless manner. Large masses of cold mangels will be fed to the ewes and this cold mass will lie in the stomach, the body not having sufficient warmth to counteract the danger of chilling the fetus, and will thus cause abortion. When fed with caution, however, there is not this danger. No shepherd should leave feeding roots to careless hands.—Homestead.

Happily the question of the transmission of tendencies to increased prolificacy by the male, and of begetting increased prolificacy in the female as the result of present mating is one that is susceptible of positive demonstration. The first could be determined by mating with one part of a flock of ewes a ram come of prolific stock, and with an equal number of ewes of the same flock a ram of about equal vigor come of ancestry of the same breed which had produced but one lamb at a birth. And the second could be determined by mating a ram with a certain number of

BLOODED STOCK

ewes until his vigor was reduced, and then mating the same ram with an equal number of ewes of the same breed and of equal breed and of equal vigor, immediately thereafter. This would be good work for some experiment station, as it involves important questions of breeding that have a very direct bearing on the profits of the flockmaster.

At the great auction sale of Jerseys held by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., in June, 1902, the greatest buyer was Mr. Doane of Connecticut. Previous to the auction, Mr. Doane had engaged as superintendent of his farm John T. Carpenter, who had for ten years been superintendent of Hood Farm. Mr. Doane was therefore in a position to know as much about the stock as Mr. Hood, and it is needless to say he secured the most desirable individuals in the sale.

It recently came to the knowledge of Mr. Hood that Mr. Doane intended to dispose of his Jersey, and a trade was consummated by which Hood Farm has secured back the choice of the herd, with their increase, 32 in number. Among the cows is Koffee's Winnie, that sold for \$550. She is a granddaughter of Sophie's Tormentor, and has milked 10,485 pounds 5 ounces in a year, testing 67 pounds 4 ounces butter.

A very important individual in this lot is Hood Farm Torono, a son of Torono and Tormentor's Lass. This bull has been wanted back by Hood Farm ever since he was sold. He has several daughters in milk at Hood Farm, including Lass 4th of Hood Farm that has made an authenticated yearly test of 5,865 pounds 4 ounces milk, testing 39 pounds 7 ounces butter. Hood Farm Torono will be used extensively in the herd, sharing the honors with the other great sires, Hood Farm Pegasus 6th, the son of Figgis, and Hood Farm Golden Lad, the son of Silent.

We congratulate Hood Farm and Jersey breeders on the energy exhibited at this great breeding establishment in the interests of this most popular breed.

150 FAMOUS O.I.C. and Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Of Spring farrow. The best lot I have ever grown. Herd Boars, Gilts, etc. Standard bred—as good as I can breed them.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. John M. Wheeler:
Dear Sir—The Duroc boar came O. K. and exactly as described. Am much pleased with him. I think he is a dandy—W. J. Gillespie.
Write to

JNO. M. WHEELER, - Winchester, Ky.

Walnut Ridge Herd of Poland-Chinas

THE BEST TO BE FOUND

Herd headed by such noted boars as
Proud Chief Tecumseh
and **Ohio Sunshine.**

The sows are great producing matrons backed up by being bred from producers. No danger of them showing pigs tracing to inferior ancestors.

Boars ready for service

Gilts open and bred

Fall pigs that will make prize winners

Come and see us or write.

Vogelsberg & Merrow, Kerens, Texas, or Theo. Vogelsberg, Cedarville, Ohio.

LARGE GROWTHY POLAND-CHINAS

PANSY PERFECTION

FOR SALE Five last spring Poland-China boars and three July boars. Some of these are really fancy and toppy, and will make stylish herd leaders. They are a good, strong, smooth lot of pigs and have plenty of bone and size. Also 20 fine Sows and Gilts, most of them are bred to a grand boar, a few of the youngest are open. These are good money making sows. We please our customers. We have on hand a nice lot of Hereford Bulls, best quality and breeding. Live and let live prices.

J. E. Summers & Sons, R. F. D. No. 3, Clifton Hill, Mo.

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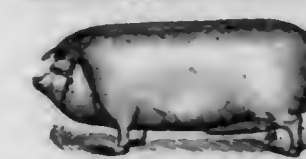
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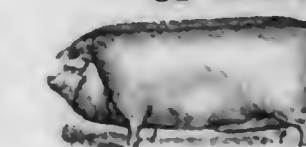
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of best strains for sale. Booking orders for March and April pigs. Express paid on all orders received before July 1st. Can furnish pairs not related. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write for prices.

WM. J. KELLY,

Box 107, MINERAL POINT, WIS.

Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites



I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; so as bred and boars ready for service, Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.

P. F. HAMILTON, - Cochranville, Pa.

Influence of the Ram on Prolificacy

The question of the relative influence of the ram and ewe on prolificacy has been much debated. The controversy has waxed fierce and warm, and what has been the outcome? It has lingered largely on the question, first, as to whether the male can create increased prolificacy in the female, as the outcome of a single mating, and second, as to whether the male can transmit an increased tendency in the female progeny to the same because of inheritance. In the controversy, some have claimed, and confidently, that the male exercises no influence on prolificacy. Others claim that the male does exercise an influence that is far reaching. Some go the length of saying that the influence thus exerted is as great as that exerted by the female, but a majority of those who hold to the view that males do exercise such an influence, are ready to concede that this influence is less than that exerted by females.

In the present discussion the question will first be examined as to whether the male does influence prolificacy in procreation, and second, what is the relative strength of the influence compared with that of the female. Of course a negative conclusion as to the question first discussed would preclude the necessity for discussing that other question.

With quadruped females capable of producing more than one at a birth, and which produce one in some instances and two in others, the different results are the outcome of some influence exerted on procreation in the dam rather than the result of chance. It is evident that such influence comes entirely from the dam or entirely from the sire or partly from both, or it comes from one or more of the sources named, aided by external conditions such as food and environment. The ewe capable of bearing twins does not always produce twins. Why should there be such variation? The sow capable of producing twelve pigs at a birth, as shown by the fact of such production, in another instance will produce but six pigs at a birth. Why should that be?

That the female does exert an important influence on prolificacy is universally conceded. Some ewes produce only one lamb at a birth while others produce two, though mated to the same ram for successive years. It may be asked, then, does not this prove that the ram does not influence prolificacy? I answer no. The most that it can prove is, that the ram does not exercise as much influence on prolificacy as the dam. Such evidence is negative rather than positive, for the same ram mated with other ewes will in some instances result in but one at a birth and in other instances in twins, which at least makes it possible in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the ram does exert an influence on prolificacy.

It has been noticed that when but one ram is used in a flock, the proportion of twins from the earlier births is greater than from those later. From this it has been argued that this result follows from the greater vigor possessed by the ram. But if vigor in the ram influences prolificacy then, by parity of reasoning, it does in the ewe, hence it is conceivable the result stated may come partly or chiefly or even wholly from the ewe, as the more vigorous among the ewes come first into heat. But it is almost certain that some of the influence result-

ing in plural births comes from the ram, as, if the said ram, enfeebled by excess of service, was then turned in to mate with the ewes of another flock, equal in prolificacy and vigor to the former, it is almost certain that a less proportion of twins would be produced in the earlier births. It is also true that Poland-China sows enfeebled by injudicious management when mated with Poland-China boars similarly enfeebled, will produce fewer at a birth than if mated with vigorous Tamworth sires. This at least is the result of limited observation. If it could be sustained by facts the result of well conducted experiment, it would settle the question, at least as to the fact that the male does exercise some influence in prolificacy, but it would not determine the degree of such influence. From the argument given above, therefore, it would be correct to say that it is extremely probable that the male does exercise an influence on prolificacy.

But the argument thus far has only recognized vigor as the source of such increased prolificacy. To this may be added judicious feeding. The ewe pastured on rape or roots for some time before mating will be more prolific than the ewe confined to dry prairie grasses. Likewise the sow habitually fed on a variety of succulent foods will be more prolific than the sow fed habitually on corn. It is taken for granted then, that vigor and food do exercise an influence on prolificacy. No one well informed on these questions will deny this. And it is almost certain that these influences are so operative through the male as well as through the female.

Once grant that the male does exert such influence as the outcome of judicious feeding, and it is then not difficult to show that this influence on the part of the male will be strengthened or weakened as the case may be by inheritance. Some persons claim that the female influence only certain parts of the organization and that transmission in the male influences certain other parts. This I do not subscribe to. It has never been proved. Until it is proved, the conclusion is justifiable that the influence of both parents extends to every feature of the organization, including breeding tendencies, not necessarily in equal degrees nor always in the same degree. Now if this is true, and I believe it true, then it follows that the power to transmit tendencies to prolificacy or the opposite inheres in both male and female as the result of inheritance. No one will doubt this in the case of the female, but many do doubt it in the case of the male. If it is true that the male does exert influence on every part of the organization, including capabilities in the line of performance as well as physical features, then it is true that the male, as the result of inheritance, does transmit tendencies to increased prolificacy, the influences that govern reproduction being so effected by the degree of this inheritance, but this may to some extent be modified by the influences of quality in foods and by vigor inherited or acquired. To increase prolificacy in ewes, therefore, it would be in order to choose rams from ancestry that have produced twins for generations previously, says Prof. Thomas Shaw in American Sheep Breeder.

From what has been said, it will be

obvious that though males should have the power to transmit tendencies to prolificacy as well as to beget prolificacy in the female, it will be impossible to determine the degree of the influence which they will thus exert, absolutely or relatively, since as previously intimated, it will be a varying quantity because of the influence from the various sources mentioned, but it is to be expected that the influence on increased prolificacy will be greatest when the influence exerted by the male and female operate in conjunction rather than in opposition. In other words, that influence will be the greatest, when both ram and ewe come of ancestry noted for prolificacy, than when such inheritance belongs only to one parent.

GEDNEY FARM

L. E. ORTIZ, General Manager.

HIGHEST CLASS JERSEYS



GOLDEN STREAMER 65000

Son of FORFARSHIRE out of GOLDEN STREAM 8th, born Feb. 22 1901, and considered the best Jersey bull this ever crossed the Atlantic as a two year old.

Specialty.—Young bulls and heifers, all ages. Also Imp. CHESTER WHITES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Standard bred BLACK MINORCAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES. Correspondence solicited.

GEDNEY FARM, White Plains, N. Y.

MEAT ASTRAY.



SEE THE POINT?

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

INSIST ON HIS GETTING IT.

E. K. REA, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Swine Breeder

is the leading hog monthly in the west and is as good as any in the corn belt. 16 to 40 big pages monthly. Trial year's trip with us for 15 cents. Sample of its goodness free.

WESTERN SWINE BREEDER,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Prepotency in Rams.

The value of a ram used in breeding as every one knows depends on his prepotency, on the supposition that his form is correct and his development sufficient to meet the requirements of a rigid standard. It becomes a matter, therefore, of first importance, when a ram is to be brought into a good flock, that the person who selects the ram shall fully understand what the indications of prepotency are, judged from the standpoint of individual form and also what are the guarantees of the same viewed from the standpoint of pedigree.

Both classes of evidence must be given due weight, since, though one should be present in a marked degree, it will not avail in the absence of the other, even though both classes of evidence are present in that degree which to the mature judgment should seem ample. The discouraging truth remains that the animal thus furnished does not always prove prepotent, but he does prove so in a sufficient number of instances to justify giving the closest attention to both classes of evidence when choosing breeding rams.

Prominent among evidences of the first class are those which relate to robustness of form and those which indicate inherent energy present in such degree that it most amounts to restlessness. The most important indication of robustness taken singly is ample chest development which carries along with it heart-girth and width. The prepotent ram usually has such chest development to the extent of being positively massive in degree. The evidences of inherent energy include an easy carriage, and a movement so active as to be almost sprightly, notwithstanding the massiveness of form, referred to. The animal thus furnished will carry his head proudly. The head is elevated when he walks. The ears are fairly active, and the eye is full and bright and observant. The animal appears to enjoy locomotion for its own sake, as though furnished with a supply of energy that was seeking an outlet. A third indication of this class is the head itself. The head should be strong almost to the border line of coarse, rather than small and refined. In other words it must be masculine rather than feminine in its cast.

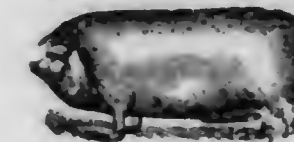
The second class of evidence considers pedigree. Length of pedigree is good as far as it goes, but that alone is not enough. A pedigree may be traceable through twenty generations of pure blood and yet that may not mean much. It will not mean very much if none of the animals in it have been noteworthy. If may be, in fact it will be, and indication of prepotency, but it is likely to be prepotency of a very mediocre character. Along with length of pedigree, character of pedigree must

be considered. The latter is the more important. A pedigree tracing to but six generations of recorded animals, all of which have been more or less noted, is much to be preferred to a pedigree with twelve generations of the same all recorded and all ordinary. The deceitful and deceiving charm is also to be guarded against, of high character in the remote rather than in the near ancestry. It is high character in the near ancestry that is valuable rather than the other. If the males in the near ancestry have been famous from generation to generation, they have been prepotent, and if the females in the same have been thus noted they also have been able to transmit prepotency.

The closeness of the breeding in males to be used as sires is well worthy of consideration. Line bred males will certainly be more prepotent than those not so bred, the individuality being equal. Line bred may be variously defined. In its application, it is rather a wide term. But it will answer the purpose here to say, that in the sense in which it is now used, it means bred within the limits of a family. But it may be answered, will not such a breeding bring along with it the elements of a weakening vigor. It may and does in some instances, but these elements will not be present in rams with physical development as outlined above, says Thomas Shaw in Sheep Breeder. Such development shows that degeneration because of the closeness of blood affinities, gives them an aggregation of properties which they can hardly fail to hand down to the progeny in a marked degree. There need be no hesitancy in using such rams because of the closeness of the blood relations in the ancestry. But to us such rams of

ordinary or especially of inferior development, would simply be calamitous.

With such precautions taken in the choice of a ram, he is almost certain to be prepotent, and yet an exception sometimes occurs for reasons that are not always clear, but it very seldom happens when the ram is possessed of the indications of vigor referred to. But because it does happen sometimes, the fact remains that the only absolutely infallible assurance of prepotency is prepotency proved by the character of the progeny. Because it is so, rams introduced into very valuable flocks should be used with much caution at the first. They should be mated with but a limited number of ewes the first year. But as soon as desirable prepotency has been proved, then they should be retained in service in the flock as long as they can be used. Their value in the same, it would not be easy to estimate.



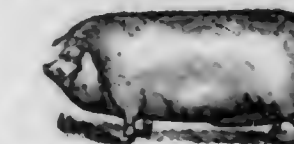
PURITAN HERD IMP.

CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars and bred sows all sold. Let me fill your order for Spring pigs. Express paid to your station. Catalogue free.

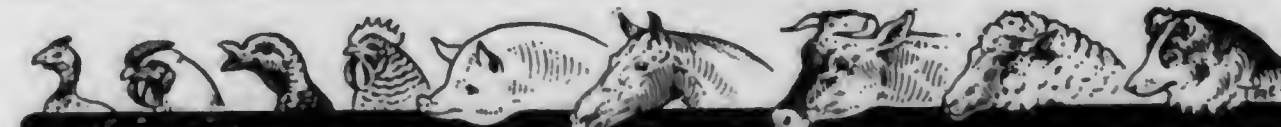
Will W. Fisher, R. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS



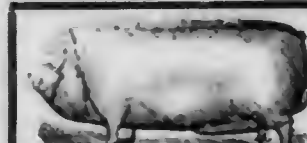
Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred, boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle. Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens.

Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa.
Address C. H. DILDINE,
Route No. 1, Rohraburg, Pa.

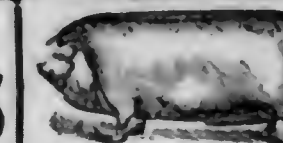


HILLSIDE FARMS
GREENVILLE, MAINE.

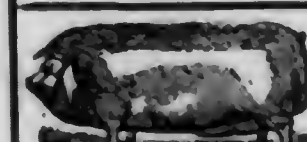
GUERNSEY + CATTLE.
IMPROVED, CHESTER WHITE SWINE.
OXFORD + DOWN + SHEEP
AND COLLIE + DOGS.



Chester Whites



For years I have been selecting and breeding to build up a herd that would be uniform in shape, stamping other herds with the good qualities that I had succeeded in fixing in my herd. If in need of first-class Chesters come and see me or write your wants. Only the best sold for breeders.



T. A. STEVENSON,
SHANNON CITY, IOWA.



Pure Bred Pigs Free

We have secured a large number of first-class pigs from the best breeders in the country. We will give anyone a pig, 2 months old, boar or sow, any breed, for a club of subscriber amounting to \$12.00. You can easily get one. Send for sample copies and blanks telling how to do it.

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

The Wool Market

All who are handling or growing wool are anxious to know what the prospects are. We usually issue a special wool circular ere this. Owing to the very unsettled condition of the market, the fluctuation being greater than at any time since the Civil War, it has been useless to issue a price list, for the prices have been changing 1/2 to 1c per pound almost daily for the past month, until within the last few days. Forecasts of the market are more uncertain than the reports from the weather man, and everyone knows what they are. Some buyers from the mills and largest houses have dropped out of the market. Indeed so far there has been very little bought by woolen mills, it being a speculative dealers' market, says a writer in the Dakota Farmer. In St. Louis one large lot changed hands three times in forty-eight hours, coming back to the original owner. All know that such a market as that is not safe; it is too much like a real estate boom.

The unusual demand that has been

created is based on the supposition that there is a big shortage of wool. Now suppose this has been greatly overestimated and that there is far more wool stored away, or on the sheeps' backs than was expected, or that the manufacturers, owing to the exceedingly high prices, would use more shoddy or cotton to mix with their goods. Would this not produce a heavy decline? It is reasonable to suppose so. Under the present conditions it is certainly very nearly like speculating on the board of trade.

We are taking no chances, or as few as possible and are selling as fast as we accumulate a car load and contracting ahead whenever possible. One thing sure, growers should be well satisfied with the present prices of wool and mutton, and should take the very best care of the sheep and lambs by properly dipping to keep ticks, lice and disease from them.

Profit in Sheep

We met a friend of ours the other day who told us of his experience in raising sheep, says a writer in Successful Farming. Late in the fall he purchased a flock of twenty-three high-bred ewes and a pure-bred ram for \$100. To meet this investment he gave his note to a local bank for the amount, the same bearing interest at 7 per cent, payable in one year. In the spring following the purchase he raised twenty-six lambs from his flock of ewes. In the early fall he sold from his flock fifteen old ewes and ten lambs for \$115.75, leaving twenty-four head of ewes and young sheep. Our friend was thus enabled to meet the note of \$107 and had a flock left worth at least \$120. Besides this he had gained much valuable information in regard to the feeding and care of sheep.

When the sheep were purchased they were turned into a corn field where they fed on rye which had been sown after the corn crop had been cut up for the silo. Good feed and second growth clover was all that was supplied to the sheep until snow came. During the winter plenty of exercise was afforded the ewes and a variety of feed given consisting of bright oat and wheat straw, timothy and clover hay, ensilage and turnips. Two weeks before lambing time the ewes were given a light ration of grain. The mixture was oats and corn with nine parts of bran to one part of oil meal. The roughage supplied with the concentrated feed was bright clover and timothy hay. The lambing period was passed successfully and the ewes were turned out onto a blue grass pasture. In the fall the lambs and ewes were turned into the corn field which with a small patch of two acres of rape put them in good condition for market without feeding a pound of grain.

CLOVER LEAF FARM.

Exclusive Large English Berkshires.

2 Service Boars ready now of best English and American Breeding. Special price \$25 each to quick buyers. Crated, Registered, D. I. F. O. B. here. Booking orders for Spring Litters. **Nothing Shipped but Selects.** Write me your wants before buying.

E. E. HALL, **STANLEY, N. Y.**

FOR SALE—Farm of 245 acres, Kinsman Twp., Trumbull Co., O. Fertile soil, spring water, good fences. Fine building—10 room house and tenant house. Basement barns. 70 rods to station. Price \$32.50 per acre. 70 rods to station. Price \$32.50 per acre. Geo. M. Smith, Court House, Warren, O.

OUR CHESTER WHITES IN DEMAND

Well, our 30 day bargains are all sold. Here is your chance:

TWO GRAND YEARLING HERD BOARS

Who wants one? Say, we are booking orders for Spring pigs to go into some of the best herds in United States and Canada.

N. P. Kershner & Co., Ansonia, Ohio.

CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

20 choice Spring Sows, open; 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and also some very fine yearling bred sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last Fall. 12 head Poland-Chinas from 3 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

C. R. CRESSMAN, Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.



Sell out of Sows and Gilts and am now booking orders for Spring pigs. Have the finest pigs I ever had farrowed. Can sell trios not akin, two sows and a boar. Anybody wanting anything of this kind address

J. C. MURDOCK, Milton, Iowa.

CHESTER WHITES



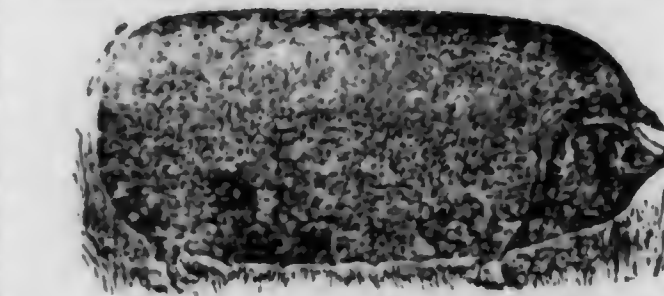
If you want the BEST PIGS place your orders now and get the pick. My herd was never in better condition. Write me what you want.

C. L. Webster, Kelton, Pa.



GLENBURN BERKSHIRES
We are direct importers. Herd headed by Highside Royal Victor, winner of English Royal, and Imported Loyal Hunter, winner first Va. State Fair. Nine Royally bred imported sows. Also Biltmore bred boar and selected American bred sows.

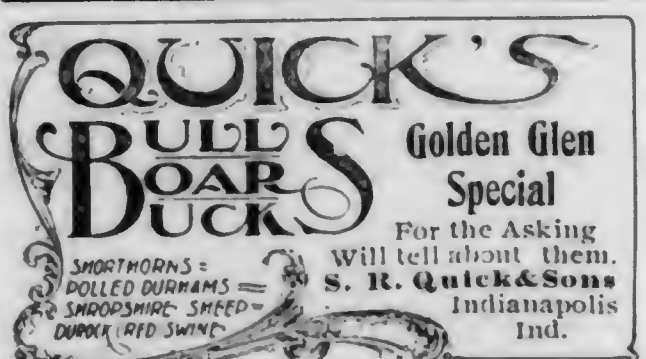
DR. J. D. KIRK, Roanoke, Va.



POLAND-CHINAS SPRING 1905

Pigs sired by Prince Jumbo 33710, the giant, and Mo. Black Mischief Maker 33711, brother to Meddler, the World's Fair champion. Also bred Gilts, bred to above boars, at \$15 to \$20. Pigs \$10 each. Ask for circular.

A. F. SIEFKER, R. D. 1, DeLancey, St. Charles Co., Mo.



Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.

From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write wants. **A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.**

John E. Watkins & Son, PENN YAN, N. Y., Breeds Yorkshire Swine. The kind you want. Inspection invited. Write your wants.

SPRING LAKE FARM LARGE YORKSHIRES



A superior lot of January and February pigs from imported stock. By ordering early you will of course secure the most desirable specimens. One February pig is worth two April pigs. Prices are reasonable.

H. T. MORGAN, MT. MORRIS, MICHIGAN.

For Sale or Exchange

This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc., to sell or lease their farms, to secure good farm help or to exchange anything they do not want for something they need.

Advertisements of farms for sale, farms to rent, or farms to exchange.

Dealers in livestock of every description, poultry, poultry supplies, dogs, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, carriages, engines, seeds, plants, bulbs, nursery stock, fruit and vegetables, will secure orders. The cost of advertising is—

Only two cents a word.

All advertisements will be classified under appropriate heading.

Each initial or number should be counted as one word.

No display type of any kind will be used, and all advertisements will be set in uniform style.

No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents each issue.

All replies must be sent direct to advertisers, as they cannot be forwarded from this office.

Cash covering the exact number of words at two cents each should be sent with every order. Address Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

CATTLE.

FORTY HEAD Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Flying Fox and Brown Bessie strains. S. E. MYN, Landenberg, Pa.

WANTED—Young Registered Guernseys and 20 bushels Japanese seed buckwheat. To exchange—8 weeks' registered Berkshire Boars. **ELMER OUTTEN, Dover, Del.**

EGGS.

SILVER Spangled Hamburgs, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$2.45 per 45. **L. H. SNIDER, Auburn, Ind.**

PIT GAMES. Triggles Red Warhorse Eggs. 15 for \$2.00. A few extra fine cocks 6 to 7 lbs. \$3.00. **TUGGLE BROS., Watertown, Tenn.**

WHITE LEGHORNS, the kind that lay. Our stock is bred for heavy egg production as well as show points. Eggs from select matings that will produce a good per cent hatch. \$1.50 per 30; \$4.00 per 100. **RIGGLE BROS., Vandegrift, Pa.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Golden Wyandottes and Buff Cochins. \$1 per setting. Circular free. **P. L. DWIGHT, De Ruyter, N. Y.**

HOGS.

BREEDERS OF CHESTER WHITES Visit the Oak Seed and Stock Farm in plain view of depot. Fine male pigs now. **D. HARNSBARGER, Ansonia, Ohio.**

30 PURE BRED C. W. PIGS for sale at farmers' prices. **S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.**

STILLWATER HERD of Chester Whites. Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. **JAMES FRY, Ansonia, Ohio.**

POLAND-CHINA PIGS, 80 to 120 lbs. 10 good ones for sale. 8th year. **TUGGLE BROS., Watertown, Tenn.**

FINE POLAND-CHINA GILTS, seven months old, at \$10 to \$12 each. Sired by Perfect Tecumseh 61769 and out of Mary Sunshine and other good sows. Good color, straight hair, small ears and fine form. **White Wyandotte Eggs** from fine birds, "Duxton" strains, at \$1.25 for 15; \$2.25 for 30; \$5.00 for 100. **CALVIN NORMAN, Route 2 R. Dexter, Mo.**

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES. Will make great cat dogs. Fully pedigreed and white marked. Sire imported. Box 127, "CLOVERCROFT," Pottstown, Pa.

Sulphur and Potato Scab.

The Rural New Yorker thus answers an inquiry as to the use of sulphur and formalin for potato scab: "We have used sulphur for some years, both alone and in connection with soaking. For preventing scab we do not find it equal to soaking, but we are satisfied that it sometimes prevents rotting of the seed, especially in wet soils or cold, damp season. Formalin is better than corrosive sublimate for soaking the seed. You can use one pint of formalin in thirty gallons of water. We would rinse off the potatoes before soaking and let them stay in the liquid two hours. They will not be hurt unless the sprouts are very far advanced.

"The same liquid can be used again and again. After taking out the potatoes dry them and cut. We use peach baskets for this purpose, scattering sulphur over the seed from time to time and shaking the basket so that the sulphur sifts down through. The basket should be used the second time. The true scab is a skin disease which spread by means of tiny germs.

"The object of soaking or using sulphur is to destroy the germs on the seed without hurting the sprouts. Of course a liquid would be more likely to destroy all these germs than a powder would. There may be germs in the soil. In such case the crop might be scabby even though all the germs on the seed be killed. This will explain the matter to some who can not understand how there could be scab on the crop if the seed is thoroughly soaked.

"In some cases sulphur has been scattered in the hill or drill with the seed, and this has given clean tubers even when it was known that a scabby crop grew there the year before. We have found that the sulphur preserves the seed. In some cases we have found the piece of seed with sulphur still on it at digging time."

No farmer should allow his stock to be bothered with ticks, lice, scab, mange or itch, when the trouble can quickly and easily be done away with by the use of Carbolium Dip, made by the Prescott Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. This preparation is highly recommended for destroying all forms of skin parasites without injury to the animal, and the improvement made by the animal after the use of the Carbolium, will repay many times the slight cost of the goods.

The demand for young stock from the Hood Farm Berkshire herd is very large and some fine young boars and sows are being sent out from Hood Farm. This stock is going to all parts of the country and will be the means of raising the standard of the herds into which it is introduced. If you think of buying Berkshires either for foundation stock or for the improvement of your herd, write to Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., and let them know what you would like.

The eighteen months old fat hog, weighing 350 to 400 pounds, is no longer in demand, and, even though he were, it would be foolish to grow such expensive individuals for no more is paid, nor even so much, as for handy weights—250 to 275 pounds.

GOATS.

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS, for sale reasonable, pairs and trios. **A. P. HAGAMAN, Leonard, Mich.**

H. J. van Dyke, Goldenville, Pa., writes:—

Sirs:— I have a pair of extra fine Duroc Jersey sows carrying second litters. They will farrow August 23 and August 28, they raised eight good pigs apiece the first litter. They are both very good mothers and extra good milkers. They are all right in every particular. Will weigh over 200 pounds apiece. I have too much stock and must sell to make room.

Do you want to sell them, or name the buyer for 10 per cent? I will sell them at \$22.50 apiece. These sows are out of one of Myers' Great Boars and are bred to a son of Choice Boy. You are perfectly safe in giving them a great big recommendation as they are very fine in every way.

While we rather admire pigs that are quiet and restful in nature, we do not like to see lazy sows. These should possess enough ambition to get out into the pasture to gather a bit of food. They should, in fact, be hustlers and ready to help themselves. See that they have a range where they can wander.

The United States is the largest producer of swine in the world. It has been estimated that forty per cent of all swine grown are raised in this country. We produce more than Germany, Russia and Austria combined. Canada produces 3,000,000 head against 47,000,000 head in the United States. It is estimated that the number of swine at present in the world is about 120,000,000 head.

There is no longer any question that the earlier the calf is taken from its mother, the easier it will be to teach it to drink.

HOOD FARM BERKSHIRES

87 PRIZES 87
1904

At the World's Fair, St. Louis, and New York, Ohio and Indiana State Fairs.

ONLY TOPS SOLD

Write for information.

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

McDOUGALL NON-POISONOUS DIP—Invaluable to dairymen as a cure for all skin affections and to destroy Lice, Fleas, and all insects. For use on horses and dogs to cure mange, itch, etc. Also for all veterinary use, washing cattle, horses, dogs, etc. Poultry—to clean Hen Houses and rid them of Lice. These cakes are also a splendid disinfectant and will effectively clear any house of Insect Pests. Guaranteed. One pound cake, sent post paid, or receipt of 35 cents. Booklets free. **ROSS & RIECK CO., 54 56 Stone St., New York.**

GOVT REVOLVERS, GUNS, SWORDS Military Goods NEW and old auctioned to F. Bannerman, 579 Broadway, N. Y. 15c Catalogue mailed 6c.

FRED REPERT,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

DECATUR, IND.

My large sale tent free to parties desiring it. Speak English, German, Swiss and Low German.

Posted on pedigrees. Write early for dates. Phones—Residence 332. Office 711.



Results of Sheep Breeding.

For a number of years a series of experiments have been going on in North Wales, which have for their object the finding out of the most suitable cross for Welsh mountain ewes, which, though small, make the sweetest of mutton—for the production of fat lambs. It has been demonstrated that a decided superiority lay with the Wiltshire—which I may say is a rather refined Hampshire-down with a touch of the Southdown—cross for the purpose desired. In the latest experiments a Southdown was substituted for a Leicester ram. In the result twenty-nine Wiltshire cross lambs averaged 68 pounds live weight, and twenty-five Southdown cross lambs averaged 67 pounds live weight. The Wiltshire cross therefore again came out on top, but it is said that the superiority of the lambs from this cross was less marked than in former years. The experts—a butcher and a dealer—who judged the lambs, while deciding in favor of the Wiltshire cross, were of the opinion that, as regards ripeness of condition, they were run very closely by the Southdown cross. The former showed great aptitude for fattening, and possessed the mellow touch and good appearance which are so desirable in fat lambs, but although some of them were considerably heavier than any of the lambs in the other lots, they were rather uneven and, on the whole, there was practically no difference in weight between them and the lambs of the Shropshire cross. The latter improved their position, as compared with the previous experiments. They were very even in size and character, though from the butcher's point of view they were not equal to the Wiltshire and Southdown crosses.

The Southdown cross produced, as was to be expected, fat lambs of excellent quality, but they were smaller than those of the other crosses, particularly the earlier lambs. They were, however, nearer to them in weight than their appearance indicated, proving that this cross without a doubt is a good one for small mountain ewes, says W. K. Gilbert in *Wool Markets and Sheep*. The lambs show quality, and again the fact that the lambs at birth have small heads and light shoulders is a strong recommendation in favor of the Southdown cross, as a great deal of the mortality in the case of little sheep is frequently caused by their inability to deliver their lambs. Practical breeders and those who may be going to try their luck in breeding sheep should realize the truth of this observation.

As year by year more interest is taken in sheep breeding, it needs no apology on my part to give a few hints in regard to that fell disease—scab. One of the first symptoms is restlessness, and a desire to bite the parts irritated by the mites pricking the skin, or to rub against posts, fences, or against other sheep in the flock. The fleece is often matted in parts and dirty. The elbow and sides of the chest commonly show these patches. The parts affected are almost invariably those covered with long wool. The mites soon increase in number, and the constant efforts of the sheep, by biting and rubbing, to allay the inflammation, which the parasites cause on the outer surface of the skin, result in the formation of pustules which exude a serous fluid that dries into a crust or scab. Under the edges of these scabs the parasites and their eggs are to be

found. As the mites multiply they move to more healthy parts of the skin, and thus the area of infection extends. The injury to the skin caused by the mites is followed by falling of the wool, and the wool thus lost is capable of transmitting the disease to healthy sheep, as the mites are often present in it.

The most reliable and satisfactory method of ridding the sheep of the mites is by dipping the sheep. The process must be thoroughly performed if the best result is aimed at is to be attained. Owners must not rest satisfied with one dipping, as experience has most amply shown that while one effective dip may kill the mites—both adult and immature—it will not kill the eggs. These subsequently hatch out, and a new crop of parasites appears. It is therefore absolutely indispensable that for the purpose of destroying the vitality of the eggs, there should be a second dipping within a period of fourteen days after the first dipping. In order, however, to be quite safe and to kill any parasites that may have escaped the second dipping, it is a wise precaution to have a third dipping. The parasites live under the cover of the crusts or scabs, and it is partly owing to this circumstance that dipping even twice does not always succeed in freeing the flock from the pest. Hence the desirability of a third dressing, so that the previous efforts may not be rendered nugatory. To prevent the recurrence of scab in the recovered sheep, it is essential that all tufts of wool which may be found in abundance lying about wherever the diseased sheep have been, should be collected and burnt; otherwise, however carefully the curative treatment has been conducted, reinfection may subsequently take place.

The precautions to be adopted for the

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purpose of guarding against the introduction of sheep scab may be indicated in a few words. Every sheep owner should dip or dress his sheep twice a year, once after clipping and once in the fall. Such treatment will be found to have a beneficial effect on the general health of the sheep, as it should be borne in mind that besides the sheep scab parasite, there are other parasites to which sheep are frequently subject, and which can also be destroyed by proper dipping.

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Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



VOL. XI.

OXFORD, PA., AUGUST, 1905.

No. 6



CANARY MERCEDES' SON

Owned by F. P. KNOWLES, Auburn, Mass.

Canary Mercedes' Son, whose dam, Canary Mercedes, has an official record of 25 lbs., 2 oz. butter in seven days. Her milk averaged 4.92 per cent, butter fats and 4.5 per cent. fat for 30 days. Her milk and that of her five daughters, three of them with records over 20 lbs., all in official tests averaging 4.15 per cent. butter fats.

What Price for a Herd-Header?

THE above question, often asked by himself by the beginner in pure bred, was suggested to us a short time ago by a pure-bred cattle man, who drew attention to another breeder's idea of a bull to head his herd, and the price such should cost. The bull in question, an animal of one of the beef breeds, cost somewhere between \$75 and \$125, and was at the head of a herd numbering some twenty or more breeding females. The said bull was neither a good representative of the breed (judged either from type or masculinity), nor of the beef type, and had he been altered, would have made, if properly fed, only a fair steer. The breeding females in the herd could safely be valued on the average at \$100. What, then, should the breeder expect to pay for a fit bull to head his herd, two things being steadily in mind, viz., that the bull is half the herd, and that the greatest and quickest improvement in the quality of a herd can be made by the use of a first-class male? Given a herd of twenty mature breeding females, at an average of \$100 apiece, no person can reasonably expect to get a bull with the necessary character, either of sex or breed, to render

him the service such a bull should, for a sum much below \$300, and should be prepared to go double that price for a superior animal rather than take one of mediocre breeding and medium individuality at half the price. Any bull sexually sound will get calves if mated to healthy mature females, but there is in the breeder's art more than mere bringing together of animals to multiply the species. Even if the breeder looks at the matter solely from the standpoint of the money to be made from breeding pure-breds, and does not concern himself over the improvement of the breed, even that man will find it pays him to use the very best bull he can afford; and he simply cannot afford to use an inferior bull because it costs only a hundred or two. Far too many men breeding registered cattle today are using inferior bulls, and are thus hurting themselves and the pure bred cattle industry, by setting a bad example to beginners at the business, and also to the farmer seeking to improve his grade stock; and by flooding the pure bred market with a lot of inferior stock, they are sure to lower the prices all around.—Farmer's Advocate.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

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Breeders of the Next Century

CHAPTER V.

What breed shall you select?

This question confronts every young breeder, who, having made up his or her mind to make the start in pure bred stock. It also stands as a stumbling block to those who would like to commence with pure breeds but having no experience in the work or acquaintance with those now breeding they lack the courage to make first effort.

Selection is the cost of so many misfits in breeding operations. The breed selected is not fitted to the purpose and fancy of the person who starts in the work and causes discouragement and failure many times. Again comes the text of this chapter, "What breed shall you select?" It is a positive point where the honor of the breeder and the seller will be strongly manifested. Many, many times the breeder in dealing with a young and inexperienced person will let his desire for gain and a long price and the closing of the sale to stand in the way of the interests of his customer and be lost sight of, thereby causing one of the most serious misfits in the work. The breed selected will not fit the fancy of the beginner nor the beginner fit the breed. "What breed shall you select?" On the other hand had there been that confidence and interest between the buyer and the seller, an interest manifested in the beginner's welfare and success by the seller then there would have been established a long and to be remembered business that would from the outset have been a success. Some may question the truth of this and from such I invite the criticism that I may prove it to you. Every assertion and my conclusions may be the guide to many a smaller craft to avoid the shoals and at least one more shipwreck go down on record. "What breed shall you select?" This is a vital question. Do not be in a hurry. You cannot believe all that is told you by those who are breeding the various breeds. There are men and there are women who are engaged in breeding operations throughout this great nation of ours who can supply to the beginner or to the man who has had some misfit animals that will do good, providing you are able to discriminate what you need. There are many of these breeders who are now advertising through this journal, who we believe, that any animal should not prove satisfactory to the buyer where the buyer had gained the confidence implicitly of the breeder who would not under any consideration sell him a single misfit without just remuneration and return of the animal and shipping another in its place. So much do we believe that this is the truth from the evidence that we have of the dealings of the breeders who are advertising herein and who have done so for years as well as those which may appear hereafter. Owing to the care that our editor takes in securing only those breeders of known responsibility and with the best of intentions honorable and fair in all dealings which have made this little Blooded Stock journal that today touches the hearts of its readers. You might read column after column, taking your time to do so, and if we did not touch your hearts our labor would be lost.

"What breed shall you select?" Our answer is first the human; second pure bred domestic animals of any breed that will suit your fancy, purpose and environment. What I mean by the human breed is a man who can see your interest first and the dollar afterwards. Whenever you find a breeder will deal with you having your interest at heart regardless of his own gain and you find his advertisement in Blooded Stock you need not fear. This man is human. This woman does not forget that she is a woman and human. Secondly, no matter of what sex you are you may make a success of breeding operations providing you

remember you are human. This is the first breed you select. My second is any pure bred domestic animal that you may buy right, breed right, keep right and sell right. Have the same interest at heart as the breeder who started you. That is the breed for you to select. I have many inquiries to my articles asking what breed to select for certain localities and to this I can only say what I have previously written, select one suited to your purpose by learning all you can from our best live stock journals from each of the experiment stations of the United States and various States. Make your own comparisons, draw your own conclusions, decide that you are right then go ahead. Correspond with any of the breeders in your immediate locality or State. Secure from them if you can such animals as you have the full assurance from them will satisfy your purpose and if not able to do so secure from some other quarter such animals as will suit you and your purpose under same conditions and if you will allow your conditions to stand, assuring the shipper that he will have his money promptly or that you will send him cash, and then insist upon two words, "Satisfaction guaranteed," otherwise no sale. In order to obtain this from the breeder he must be assured that you know what you want, then when you find the breeder willing to ship his stock after such assurances on your part there need be no fear. For a customer to try to do a breeder for the sake of getting a less price is a sheer act of folly. For the breeder to ship an animal that he cannot fully guarantee under any conditions is suicidal, eventually the noose that was thrown for his brother will cut his own throat. This may be plain but nevertheless it is true. I am dealing in infants, I have no pains, I have no trouble of the kind, I have no fear that any breeder who advertises in our columns will take any exceptions to what I say. I am writing this because I know it is true and because I believe every advertiser in our columns of Blooded Stock will support me in everything I say. In a letter that lies before me addressed to the writer and forwarded from Oxford, Pa., written by a friend in North Carolina, I beg to say I thank you for your kind letter. I assure you I have no trouble, I have no pain, I am not hurt and I am glad that I have touched your heart. I do not want to cause any reflections upon anything you have written me or your business but I can assure you that if you were active in our work of recording pure bred stock that you would take the methods of the International Consolidated Record Association and become a member thereof, you could stand by the things laid down in my articles, by Blooded Stock and by the International Consolidated Record Association. We would have no fear but your success would be unlimited. Another year would go down on record as one of your best. As it is impossible for me to answer this correspondence by letter I shall be gratified to you could I see you personally and talk over the matter, but as distance prevents, I trust you will write me again in care of the International Consolidated Record Association and ask for further light on the subject. I also assure you that this is no heart to heart talk advertising but that every article I am writing here is paid for by the editor of this journal upon a contract price between us. For the reason that I believe it the opportune time to present to our readers other things of which I am writing and should I fail in my purpose to get next to your heart to show you that I am fully alive to the circumstances which led me to attempt this work, therefore, I await your further favors to which I may be able to reply fully by personal letter. Again I am besieged with circulars, with postal cards asking for particulars in regard to Blooded Stock advertising rate at the fairs and to such I beg to say I cannot reply. I must insist upon your writing me about your business, that you must tell me what you are doing, that you must let me know what you profess, that when you sell an animal and agree upon certain conditions, I must be assured that you stand by agreement, and I cannot accept postal card inquiries for any particulars regarding our work under any consideration. My Michigan friend has written Blooded Stock on August 1st, asking for full particulars in regard to our paper being represented at the fairs. I beg to say that the International Record Association has written you several times, has telegraphed you several times for pedigrees for two of its members which you agreed to send and have not done so, consequently until I see your record cleansed by your actions I could not surely reply, neither can Blooded Stock. It is not necessary to publish names or disclose you in any way but I will reach your heart just as sure as you read this article. I asked you as I have asked every other breeder to uphold me in this and insist that you comply with the requirements made by the International Consolidated Record Association. We do not wish to censure you neither do we wish to ruin your business but I will throw you a helping hand if you see fit to grasp it, otherwise do not blame me. "What breed shall you select?" Were your name known to the readers of this paper as well

as others in which your advertisement has appeared, do you suppose for a moment that you would ever receive another order. Consider this my friend wisely, weigh it for what it is worth and when the time comes that you need my help write me and I shall be pleased to help you. Address me at Penn Yan, N. Y., care of the International Consolidated Record Association; do it before it is too late. Make yourself right with every customer then when I see you mean what you say I will do all I can for you. To my friend in Nebraska who has given me such assurances of good will it does me good to receive your kind letter and to know that you stand ready to help us that we may help you. To my friend from Missouri we shall only be too glad to see you started right in the work which you have decided to commence. To my friends from Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Texas, Cuba and Australia, I thank you for your letters and I await others from the same sources also from other friends of Blooded Stock whom I might reach and have a heart to heart talk with you through the columns of Blooded Stock.

We know the work that lies before us and we trust our friends will realize what Blooded Stock's mission in this world shall be by their aid. Instead of standing still we are always on the move forward that we shall ever be known and numbered among the living and the issues that prompt us to carry on our work we do not doubt but what they will be praised by our Father who rules over all and when our work is finished we will have others educated up to the point who will take up the work and carry it on better than we, without which we would feel that our efforts had been a failure. This we do not think of for a moment. Every portion of the work to establish Blooded Stock and the International Consolidated Record Association has been dug out by the hardest kind of work and to day we are proud to know that success hangs over both. That discretion has helped us to the point to make it possible and that honor and integrity will ever be our guide that which is valued higher than dollars. This is our watch word. Write me if you can make it yours. What breed shall you select? What breed will you select? Write me in full personally and I shall be pleased to answer in a very definite way anything that lies in my power from the succeeding articles which I may write. Just at this time we are making very definite plans to double our

subscription list and if you are not already a subscriber do so at once, if you are a subscriber already send me the names of one to six of your friends, ten if you wish, and I shall be pleased to reward you for so doing.

If you would like to make your friends a present of Blooded Stock for next year till Jan. 1, 1907, and you will send me twenty-five cents for each one of them I shall be pleased and very grateful to you for the interest you have manifested in helping us to promote Blooded Stock and lift it among the best publications of our nation. I simply ask you to do this my friends if you would like to do me a favor. On Sept. 1st we intend to publish 40,000 copies per month, and if you would like to see Blooded Stock prosper, that you would like to have full credit for same that you will help to make it prosper and you desire to send me your subscription together with four of your friends you may send me one dollar and on receipt of same if you will do this prior to October 1st, I will be pleased to send them the balance of this year and next and will write you further by mail what I will do for you. I would like to give away several hundred dollars' worth of subscriptions out of my own pocket this year to my friends who will do this. I think that you will find that we appreciate new subscribers better than old but we appreciate the work of old subscribers and believe we have their interest at heart and they have ours, therefore should you all that now appear on our list come quickly to the front our success would be remarkable. We would have 100,000 subscribers to our journal Blooded Stock by January.

Should you do this we will in addition publish report and devote one tenth of all that we receive here by to the cause which our friends shall vote us to do. Now friends we ask you to come with us, to support us, to send us your dollar and the names of four of your friends and your own and within a year of this we shall ask you to vote upon the question. Where shall we contribute the tenth of all that we received? Without your aid this will be impossible, with it success will crown our efforts. What breed shall you select? I trust you have decided wisely and well. I also trust that I shall be able to give you chapter six in Sept. number and then will follow the last six chapters of these golden opportunities which I trust will be so thoroughly engraved upon your minds that nothing more with which Blooded Stock shall be identified will every be called in question. Thanking you for your kindly feeling and assurances and trusting to receive your support and that you will appreciate a guiding hand to greater success, I am

Yours faithfully, Nathan Henry Baldwin

The Vitality and Value of Milk.

There is one aspect of milk to be considered outside of its butter-fat qualities to which the attention of the Farmers of the Empire State should be called.

President Cortelyou of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in his Presidential address at Syracuse last June devoted a considerable part of his thoughtful address to the subject of milk in its relation to the vitality of the human race.

Milk as a food for animals and for man, is one of the great subjects as it lies at the base, and is the corner stone of the health of our race. Its value to children for the first year, and, indeed, for the first few years of childhood, is a momentous question for mankind. It is of the highest sanitary importance. It is not the butter that the child or the man consumes, that is as important as the milk he uses.

From this standpoint the Holstein cow will be peerless and above all competition.

The Holland farmer has no superior producing agriculturist. He has not only selected the black and white as his ideal of perfection, but he has developed and improved her and, so to say, created the foremost cow for milk in the world.

I take a great pride in placing within the reach of the humblest and the poorest farmer of the Western counties of the lake country the finest examples of the great breed of cattle, and shall give him the option to improve his stock within his means and within his reach and realization.

A grade calf that has as a heritage the best strain of butter producing lineage on both dam and sire's side, is a boon to the farmer of Yates, Steuben, Schuyler and the contiguous counties.

The managers of the fairs are recognizing the great importance of this element as a factor in the improvement of live stock, as to the farmer of Yates, Steuben, Schuyler and the contiguous counties.

What the farmers, especially of Western New York need is milk as a food for man and beast. Swine cannot be successfully raised on a farm without milk. The farmer not only needs milk but plenty of it for his pigs. He needs it for his calves. The great stimulus to the farmer now in poultry

raising to which more and more farmers are directing their attention each year is milk as an article of food for both hens and young chickens.

One of my tenants has 150 hens, another has 100 hens and the wife of the latter, Mrs. Brokaw, who is the most successful breeder of young chickens in my township, speaks in the highest terms of the value of skim milk in growing chickens.

Mrs. Chas. Roof, with a large experience in raising chicken the wife of my neighbor, who is one of the most successful farmers of Yates County, strongly supports the feeding of skim milk to both hens for laying purposes and of chickens for its dietetic value.

It is within bounds to say that in my section 25 per cent more milk is fed to poultry now than ever before. The solids of milk that do not contribute to the butter tub contain most important elements of nutrition for swine, calves and poultry outside of its uses for man.

This increase in the demands for milk must be met.

It is quantity that is needed, not in butter fats alone, but in its value as a food for fruition and economic uses. For an infant child, milk with a high ratio of butter fat is not as safe, as nutritious, or as valuable, as milk with constituents that go to the development of animal growth, in man and in beast.

President Cortelyou has touched on one of the fundamental questions that makes it the destiny of the Holstein cow, to be the milk producer for that milk that is consumed outside of butter making.

The rapidity with which a herd of grade Holsteins can be secured by an intelligent breeder is almost like magic.

A farmer with 13 or 15 cows on a dairy farm can start heifer calves on the first cross that will show a flow of milk equal to their mothers, and who will weigh 1200 at two years old for steers and from 1800 to 2000 at 3 years old. The heifer calves will drop calves in all cases at two years old and sometimes earlier.

The calf of the common native cow will do this as a rule. I have had two-year-old Holstein heifers who would de-

(Concluded on page 6)

Holsteins in New Jersey.

The little State of New Jersey in the past fifteen years has made rapid progress in dairying. Take the two counties of Hunterdon and Somerset for illustration: Fifteen years ago dairying received very little attention, compared with the attention it is receiving at the present time in these counties. The creameries in these counties in 1890 could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand; today they number more than fifty. Besides large amounts of milk that is shipped by the dairyman direct to the city markets, these creameries are divided into two classes, butter factories and shipping stations. I am told that the party who operates a number of these factories; paid the farmers supplying them with milk for the month of December, 1904, over \$16,000. Great indeed is the progress that the dairy industry has made here in their short time. But what of the future? I might add that the outlook never seemed brighter. This of course applies to the painstaking thinking dairyman. There is no good reason why this section of the state should not and I believe it will become a land of cows second only to that of Holland, located as it is, within easy access of New York and Philadelphia and a number of other large cities which make a near and good market for all dairy products. Not only this but the fertile bottom lands that abound in the valleys of the Raritan and Millstone rivers and the productive uplands make it an ideal location for rearing of and keeping of dairy cattle. So much for the progress,

the location, etc.

Now as to breeds and what has brought about the change. At the beginning of the above named period nearly every farmer who kept cows had either Shorthorn grades or the fawn colored little Jerseys. There were a number who bred the latter either as grades or in their purity quite extensively. But this has all changed. I do not know of a single dairyman who uses any shorthorn blood in his dairy. I know of but one herd of Jerseys with in hearing distance, there are four or five herds of Guernseys kept, and of course as usual there are some who keep Scrubs. But what of the Holstein-Friesian? I can truthfully say that she is here as elsewhere proving herself queen of all dairy breeds. The black-and-whites are here and here to stay. Possibly the one thing above all others that commend the Holstein is her great capacity to consume large amounts of coarse fodder and convert it into the profitable products of the dairy, her lovable disposition and gentleness are other good features. Among the pioneers who first introduced the valuable breed into this section I might mention the late United States Senator J. R. McPherson, whose 1,500 acre farm at Belle Mead was stocked with the black-and-whites. He imported some grand specimens from Holland; it was he who bred the noted Von Holingen strain, whose offsprings have been valuable additions to many herds. Another breeder who can be numbered with the first to breed black-and-whites in New Jersey and needs no introduc-

tion to many readers of the Register is the honored president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Mr. A. A. Cortelyou, of Neshanic. To say that Mr. Cortelyou has been a successful breeder of Holsteins hardly expresses it in its broadest meaning; he is known everywhere as a fair, square, business man, and the increased sales from his herd each succeeding year only proves that his efforts to breed the best have not been in vain. Mr. Cortelyou has always selected the best bulls he could find to cross on his females; his last addition is the famed Hengerveld De Kol 23102 H. F. It goes without saying that what President Cortelyou and his capable superintendent, Mr. Jacob Reger, do not know about Holsteins is hardly worth finding out. I might mention a score or more who breed black-and-whites in their purity and hundreds who breed them as grades in this vicinity, but space will not permit. In conclusion I will give a part of my experiences with our favorite black-and-whites: It was in 1892 that I made my first purchase of Holsteins, two heifers from the noted Bloomingdale herd of Mr. Cortelyou. I was told by some that Holsteins gave blue milk, skimmed milk and almost every other kind of milk but good milk. But this I determined to decide for myself. So when these heifers came fresh, one at the age of twenty-two months the other at twenty-four months, I set the milk in shallow pans and churned the cream from each one separately for thirty days. To my surprise the twenty-two months old heifer made in

thirty days thirty-six and one-half pounds and the twenty-four months old one made twenty-nine pounds butter as good a quality of butter as one might wish, in fact our private customers pronounced it number one, says Todd in Holstein Register. So I found that the fellows who told what kind of milk the Holsteins gave did not know it all. The following spring I made another purchase from the same herd and later another making in all twenty-six head; which with ten animals bought elsewhere was the extent of my purchases. From these I have raised and developed very good producing cows. I will say that the Holsteins have always used me very well; the one thing that seemed to be a barrier in the beginning was the price asked, but I have found out that they proved cheaper at the price than scrubs would have been as a gift. To illustrate this point, the past spring I sold a young man near me a heifer for \$72.50. She was sired by our Count Brookfield De Kol bull whose dam Griselda of Brookfield has an A. R. O. record of 512 pounds milk in twenty and one-fourth pounds butter in seven days; the heifer was a good individual and I told the young man she was cheap, but as usual the neighborhood talk was that the young man had fooled away his money and that he could have bought three or four common heifers for the price, etc. But now the talk is somewhat different; the heifer came fresh a month ago; and since that time she has been milking from twenty-seven to thirty quarts of milk each day, and with ordinary care and her first calf. Now if he had invested his money in three or four Scrub heifers they would have been better then the average if the whole lot had given this amount of milk, and the cost of keeping them three or four times as great and hence of no profit. The Holstein heifer's milk is worth more than one dollar each day at the exchange price. Cows like these are not unusual, but it is cows of this kind that have brought about the change in breeds of dairy cattle in our little garden State of New Jersey. It is profit that the dairyman is after and the Holstein cow makes him profit. The cow that has made Holland what it is today, where she has been bred exclusively for hundreds of years and where she produced dairy products at a profit in that country where land sells from \$500 to \$800 per acre. What indeed are her possibilities in the State where farm lands sell at from \$10 to \$75 per acre? I know of no bank into which farmers can place their money where it will net them as large a per cent of profit as it will invested in good specimens of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Royal Live Stock Show.

An event of more than passing importance to Kansas City is the American Royal Live Stock show, held annually in October. No other exhibition of similar character attracts as wide interest among breeders, feeders and the public generally. It is appropriate that this great display of live stock should be held in Kansas City, which is the commercial capital and natural market for a very extensive portion of the country recognized as the meat producing territory.

The American Royal show is one of the chief yearly events to the stock raising fraternity of America. It is looked forward to as affording men of common interests and reciprocal business relationship an opportunity to

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Put Facts and Common Sense to work on a Tubular Cream Separator and you know it must be easy to operate. Put Facts and Common Sense up against a back breaking, hard to wash, high can "bucket bowl" machine and you can't make yourself believe it is easy to operate. In the light of truth, the out-of-date, "bucket bowl" separators go to smash. Which kind for you, the

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meet and exchange experiences; to advise and consult with each other and to critically inspect the specimens of their industry which are conspicuous for excellence.

Kansas City is never more happy than in the role of host, and not one of the many important meetings held here is better appreciated or more heartily welcomed than the American Royal show.

The Record of Hood Farm Jerseys.

The record of Hood Farm Jerseys is unapproachable. Hood Farm entered the only two bulls in the Register of Merit, and has entered in the Register of Merit more cows than all other breeders combined. Hood Farm heifers have qualified for the Register of Merit as 2-year-olds, with average

authenticated milk and butter fat records of 6421 lbs. 7-1 oz. milk, testing 406 lbs. of estimated 85 per cent butter. Only 14 were tried. Hood Farm bred and owns the champion 2-year-old Jersey heifer in the yearly authenticated test. Hood Farm had 35 cows scored for the Register of Merit by an official scorer of being 91 point.

The bull at the head of the Hood Farm herd is Hood Farm Pogis 9th, the only son in service of Figgis, the grand champion cow at the World's Fair, St. Louis. There has been a very large demand for stock of Hood Farm Breeding during the past season. A few cows and heifers bred and carrying the blood of the World's Fair winners are offered for sale in this issue, and this offer presents an unusual opportunity to secure prize winning blood that will be reasonably sure to put dollars in the pockets of the owners. Write to Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., for further information.

MAKES FARMING 100% PROFITABLE

WHY waste 25% of your time fighting weeds? That 25% comes off all your year's farming profit at the end of the season. If you sow unclean seed you get just about 25% weed harvest. All of the leading Agricultural Colleges are preaching "Clean Seed," and all of the leading up-to-date farmers are practicing what these colleges preach. It is because clean, graded grain and seed means better crops, better prices for products and a higher standard of farming. The first cost of a Chatham Fanning Mill is not high, yet it pays for itself over and over again every year.

The CHATHAM FANNING MILL



On Exhibition at Union Stock Yards Chicago

Corn Grader attachment can be fitted to all of our new machines, or is sold as a separate machine complete in itself. Don't fool away 33 1/3 per cent on your corn crop. It is high-priced carelessness. Our new Oats-from-Wheat Riddle is composed of 4500 different parts, and makes an absolutely perfect separation, solving the long-voiced question of growing succotash. You can now sow oats with wheat with a dead certainty of being able to make a perfect separation with one of these riddles on the Chatham Fanning Mill. We guarantee every Chatham for five years, and they are such good machines and do such splendid work that we have no hesitancy in selling them on time if time is desired.

A FREE INFORMATION BUREAU—We have a special department in charge of experts for furnishing reliable and practical information on the handling of grain and seed. This bureau is for the benefit of our customers. You can consult it freely without a penny's cost. Any question asked will be promptly and thoroughly answered by our experts.

We issue a valuable book, "How to Make Dollars Out of Wind," which gives full information regarding the Chatham Fanning Mill and its uses. Get a free copy.

SPECIAL SHIPPING FACILITIES—We have 24 warehouses located in 24 of the leading shipping point cities throughout the grain and corn states, where we carry constantly a complete stock of mills, and can give immediate shipment.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO. LTD., INCUBATORS AND BROODERS, 954 Wesson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

This paper knows the Manson Campbell Co. to be a reliable concern, and that they will do exactly as they represent.

combines the usefulness of many machines in one. The man who buys one gets more for his money than he can get in any other machine for farm use. Space in an advertisement does not permit us to give the different things that you can do with a Chatham Fanning Mill. It cleans easily and perfectly all kinds of grain and seed.

No other machine on the market will come anywhere near touching the work of the Chatham. For instance, we guarantee that it will clean oats out of wheat, barley out of wheat, buckhorn plantain out of clover, and all wild and weed seeds out of all kinds of grain. Each machine is regularly equipped with 17 screens and riddles, which with our instructions enables you to use them in a great many combinations.

DON'T TAKE A 33 1/3 PER CENT LOSS ON YOUR CORN CROP

It is an actual fact, shown up by statistics, that planting uneven or ungraded corn reduces the yield per acre 33 1/3 percent. Yet, it is surprising to know that many farmers continue to plant ungraded seed. We have a new Corn Grader that was tested by the Iowa State Agricultural College in a most rigid manner, and under this test graded corn 98 per cent perfect. This machine is high-priced carelessness. Our new Oats-from-Wheat Riddle is composed of 4500 different parts, and makes an absolutely perfect separation, solving the long-voiced question of growing succotash. You can now sow oats with wheat with a dead certainty of being able to make a perfect separation with one of these riddles on the Chatham Fanning Mill. We guarantee every Chatham for five years, and they are such good machines and do such splendid work that we have no hesitancy in selling them on time if time is desired.

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GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES

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What do your groceries cost you a year? Will you buy them of us if we can prove that we will save you from 10 per cent to 20 per cent and pay the freight? That certainly is an amount worth saving; it is worth the trouble of asking for the proof. Get our large Grocery List and compare our prices with what you have been paying. Then put us to a greater test—send us a trial order and compare the goods and the prices. If we do not save you big money, send the goods back at our expense. The grocery bill is the biggest part of the family expenses. We will cut it almost in the middle and guarantee everything we sell. We can do this because we buy in immense quantities—carloads and trainloads—and we give you the benefit of our ability to buy cheap; in fact we can sell to you at just about the figure your local dealer would have to pay. We save you his profit and the freight besides.

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FREE This catalogue will save you money on your grocery supplies.



BREEDS @ BREEDS.

Nothing makes an honest man so weary as the ex parte contentions of the partisans of one breed or another of dairy cattle. Shocking green corn after a binder on a hot day is not half so wearisome; nor is shuckin' nubbins out of a sandbar patch more disagreeable. For an example of the "hog wash" that "goes" with these myopian partisans I offer the following from the "Jersey Bulletin":

"The breeds claiming superiority as 'producers of market milk' are large yielders, but generally low in butter fat—often so low that the owners are accused of adulterating the milk. What are these breeds to do if fat cannot be fed into milk?" Here is what Kimball's Dairy Farmer says:

"Do not try to 'feed into milk,' but feed well and leave the fat percentage subject to the individuality of the cow. A Holstein may give more fat per day than a Jersey, but if she is built for diluting it you cannot by feeding do much to change her ways."

"We cannot deny that this is the gist of the opinion of many scientists. But where does it place the cow that does not give standard milk? What's the use of wasting time with such breeds?"

The precise point of this quotation to which objection is made is the last two sentences. The pettifoggish writer switches from "the cow" (individual) to "such breeds," as if the terms quoted were synonymous. In this he shows the utmost indifference to the fact that by placing his sentences thus in juxtaposition he promulgates a libel, just as surely as if he had said in plain English, "Every black and white cow is as bad as the worst."

What the writer would have us believe is that every Holstein-Friesian cow gives milk below the standard in butter fat. The same writer and others of his class would have us believe that every Jersey cow is a good one, since her milk is likely to be above the standard in butter fat. But in fact the percentage of butter fat alone is not the test of a cow. Rich milk does not make a good cow. Poor milk does not make a bad cow. A cow is to be judged by her total product. And there is

not a strictly good cow on earth which does not combine at least a fair mess of milk daily with at least moderate fat content. And personally, if I were obliged to accept any extreme in a cow (a large mess of poor milk or a small mess of rich milk) I would take the cow which produces the large mess. But I don't want either extreme in mine. And for downright pestiferous usefulness commend to me that large class of Jersey cows whose milk giving limit is three to four quarts daily. One might better undertake to conduct a successful dairy business with a flock of billy goats!

This breed controversy is simply a matter of individual cows. It is true that individual Holstein-Friesian cows give milk containing only two per cent and above in butter fat. It is true that the average fat content of a great many Holstein-Friesian cows that have been tested is close to 3.6 per cent butter fat, the standard of cows of all breeds and classes being about 3.8.

On the other hand Jersey cows are found which give as low as three per cent of butter fat. And only a few of them, when in full flow of milk, give over five per cent butter fat.

But the contention is not that the Jersey does not put fat enough into her milk. She does this. The valid or even necessary objection to the breed is that a vast lot of them are ten pound a day cows. And which is worse, a ten pound a day cow, in full flush, giving

six percent milk, or a thirty pound a day cow giving two per cent milk? Both are "star boarders;" but the latter is better than the former inasmuch as there is at least some pig or calf feed in her product!

Would that people were honest in this world! How much better it is to admit the simple truth that there are good cows and bad cows in all breeds, and very good cows that are of no "breed."

God made cows with individuality. And it is individuality that counts in cows rather than the color of the hair or tongue. I will take off my hat any time to a cow which will produce two pounds of butter per day. But I hold a man in eternal contempt who promulgates a libel of the breed are bad.

The high court of public opinion demands that Jersey cow advocates come into court with clean hands when they bring a case against the Holstein-Friesian. Jersey breeders must purge their breed of the ten pounds of milk per day class before they will be heard against the "below standard" Holsteins.

And while the Jersey breeders are engaged in their Herculean task we Holstein breeders will be found resolutely at work with the scales and Babcock test bringing the average butter fat content for the breed up to the standard—making the great American milk cow on a Dutch foundation.

H. C. Glissman, in the Register.

Spring Lake Farm

offers a splendid lot of pigs by **Meddler**, Grand Champion at St. Louis Exposition, and **Corrector 2d**, Senior Champion at St. Louis, and out of sows by Mischief Maker and Corrector. The best breeding obtainable combined with the best individuality.

In **big White Yorkshires** I offer choice pigs from imported sows at low prices. My herd is in fine condition and not a sow in it but what is a show sow. Some Scotch Collies that are right. Also a nice strain of White Wyandottes. This stock is offered at prices which will sell it.

H. T. MORGAN, - MT. MORRIS, MICH.

MOORE'S BIG SALE OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905

For particulars write to F. F. MOORE, Rochester, Indiana.
Persons unable to attend the sale can send bids to the
Editor of Blooded Stock, who will attend.



HOLSTEIN BULL, KING OF DE KOL'S
Owned by Clark Bell, and kept on Bell View Farms, Dundee, N. Y.

Vitality of Milk

(Concluded from page 3)

liver more milk to the creamery than the full grown Jersey and Jersey grades and keep it up. If the butter test for the milk was below the Jersey 4 even, the Holstein heifer would bring more money for her milk than the other because there was so much more of it.

The farmers of the whole State need as an object lesson the advantages of breeding Holstein grades, and that of converting their dairy herds, no matter how many of them were common stock, into Holstein grades, sired by a

registered sire.

I may seem to give undue prominence to the Holstein grade, but those who try it will realize the truth of my prediction that the cow of the future for milk production and for profit to her owner, will be the Holstein grade, the daughters of the common cow of the country by a Registered Holstein Sire.

—By Clark Bell Esq. of Bell View Farms, Dundee, Yates Co. N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm of 245 acres, Klusman Twp., Trumbull Co., O. Fertile soil, spring water, good fences. Fine buildin 8-10 room house and tenant house. Basement barn. 70 rods to station. Price \$33.50 per acre. Geo. M. Smith, Court House, Warren, O.

Trumbull County is in the north-east part of Ohio, in one of the most productive portions of the State. The farm advertised by Geo. M. Smith in another column is about 50 miles from Cleveland, with a population of 40,000, and 60 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa; 12 miles from Youngstown, a manufacturing city in the iron district, of 65,000, also convenient to the beautiful city of Warren, Ohio, county seat of Trumbull county.

We advise any of our readers who are looking for a good farm to correspond with Mr. Smith, at Warren, Ohio.

BEST ON EARTH

We have hundreds of letters from users of
Kendall's Spavin Cure

who declare it to be the "Best remedy on earth" for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of lameness. Your experience will be the same if you try it.
Price \$1.00 for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., SHOSBURG FALLS, VT.

THE AIR-COOLED Power and Pumping Engine

An engine that requires no water; that has no water jacket, pipe connections or tank to freeze; no ignitor to get out of order. Fired with a jump spark. Gasoline kept in base of engine. A fan on exhaust side cools it. 1 1/2 H. P. Engine combined with Gould's Fig. 1408 Spray Pump makes the ideal spraying outfit of the world. Costs only 12c. an hour for fuel. For further information, address CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Swanson, McKeen and Meadow Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.



LARGEST MANURE SPREADER IN THE WORLD

AMERICAN MANURE SPREADERS are made in 5 sizes and 9 styles, ranging in capacity from 50 to 150 bushels. In addition to our Slat Bottom Spreaders we make 5 sizes with Tight Bottoms. Whether you are a Dairyman, Horseman or Ranchman, requiring a Manure Spreader of Great Capacity, or operate a medium sized or small farm, one of these **AMERICAN MANURE SPREADERS** was built for you. Take your pick from the largest and best line of Manure Spreaders in the World. Every **AMERICAN MANURE SPREADER** is equipped with our sprocket-and-chain drive, giving far greater power than any Gearing Spreader can possibly have. Cylinder has great strength and its teeth are made of square steel, like drag teeth, twice as long as those used on other spreaders. They quickly reduce any kind of manure to the right degree of fineness. Driver regulates the flow of manure by a simple lever. Distribution is always even. The **automatically returnable bottom, safety link to prevent breakage, positive force feed, combination rake and end gate**, and numerous other strong features, together with the **most substantial construction**, combine to make the **AMERICAN** the **best manure spreader in the world**.

We want to place in your hands our Catalogue and Manure Handbook, which contains information worth dollars to you. We want you to know about our liberal plan of sale. We sell on time or for cash. Tell us what stock you own and we will give you our best judgment as to the Spreader you ought to buy. Write for Book and Special Proposition today.

AMERICAN HARROW CO., 319 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Profit in Grade Cattle.

The farmer of limited means, who is turning his attention to the breeding of cattle, and who cannot afford to buy high-priced thoroughbred bulls that are in the front rank, should reflect a little as to what he can do without much outlay to improve his condition and increase his income. It is worth while also for him to consider that great attention is now paid by the managers of country fairs in western New York and elsewhere to the breeding of a superior class, and that the premiums now offered for grades in such counties as Yates, Schuyler, Chemung, Ontario, Seneca, Tompkins, Steuben, and indeed most of the western counties, are almost equal to those offered for full thoroughbred stock in the past.

What is a grade? An erroneous idea obtains in many localities, and it is well to bear in mind the distinctions that regulate and control the awarding of premiums at the fairs—in answering this question. A grade must have a full-blood sire or dam. The sire in the judgment of most practical breeders, has the choice, and nine times out of ten he has, because it is almost inconceivable that the owner of a full-blooded cow would breed her to a mongrel bull. He would breed her a hundredfold sooner to a full-blooded sire, so that there would still be a grade calf and yet one of a practical and increased value.

An animal of mixed blood, or of unknown lineage, may not be a grade, nor would it be eligible to take a premium as a grade, unless it was the offspring of a thoroughbred or full-blooded sire or dam. The reason of this is obvious. No breeder of stock of any discrimination, or who had considered the subject, would ever under any circumstances use a mongrel bull to raise stock from. It is an unwritten law of breeding, which should be preserved in violate never to breed to a sire that is not of the full blood. It is so fundamental in breeding that it ought to have the protection of the law to enforce and maintain it in the general public interest.

I should favor the passage of a law to prevent the deterioration of stock, forbidding any owner of a sire receiving or charging for the service of a mongrel bull as a sire of stock. It should be made a misdemeanor to keep and use for service any sire that was not of full blood; and now, when it is so easy to register animals, the welfare of the stock and the prevention of its deterioration should be fostered and encouraged by law.

A mongrel cow, even of mixed breed, that is not a grade even, will, with the use of a thoroughbred bull, produce a grade sometimes in the first cross of the highest excellence. In my own experience I have bred a mongrel cow of mixed Ayrshire and native blood, not even a grade, to high-bred bulls and to different ones, but always of full blood and of registered stock. This cow, although rather small, has uniformly thrown grade calves of very high excellence. They have uniformly been prize-winning animals, taking in every instance first premiums at county fairs as calves, yearlings and as two-year-olds. They showed all the characteristics of the family from which the sire was taken. A farmer having four or

more cows of mongrel blood even, or of mixed blood from sires, can, by using a thoroughbred sire, certainly secure on the first cross a calf which, if a heifer, will frequently show the excellencies of the sire in its distinctive characteristics, be it large flow of milk or richness in butter fat.

My experience, mainly of late years, with the Holstein-Friesian sires has been very uniform, and almost always resulting in making the offspring, especially of females, closely resemble the family of the sire. I recall a dairyman in Struben, who had a herd of 40 cows of mixed breed and mainly natives, who bred the whole herd in the county of Steuben to a full-blooded Holstein, and all the calves, with perhaps four or five exceptions, would be black and white and closely resemble the Holstein family. By saving the heifers that would always in such cases be grades, that farmer soon had a herd of grade Holsteins which, colored and marked like the thoroughbred, increased the flow of milk and the quantity of butter from 25 to 33 per cent. in the very first cross.

These grade heifers of this cross would also grow, as a rule, to the size of the full-blooded Holstein cow, and the male grades would often, and I may say usually, be of larger size than the full-bloods and either as oxen or steers for the block would as a rule weigh 1200 lbs. at two years old, 1500 to 1600 lb. at three years old, and be worth fully one-third more to the breeder as steers or oxen, and still more relatively if sold as veal. I have for twenty years bred mongrel cows and grades to the full blooded Holstein registered bull. The calves have frequently weighed 90 to 125 lb. when dropped. My first experience was in Westchester County, and I would be offered \$11 and \$12 for the calves at a week old, when the dealers, seeing the mongrel mothers and not familiar with the cross, would at once class the calf as a six or eight-week-old calf. For beef purposes no better system of quick returns can be derived than in breeding common cows of mixed blood, whether mongrel or grades, to a full-blooded bull, either Short-Horn or Holstein or Guernsey, that has size and beef-producing qualities, and the milking quality of even a fair strain.

The capacity of the new herd where the heifers are saved for milk and the common cows will be nearly doubled. The two-year-old grade Holstein heifer with her first calf will give more milk than the oldest cow of the Jersey full-blooded cows, and in a large head the income of the farmer will be greatly increased in veals alone. I once sent the milk of four two-year-old Holstein full-blood heifers with their first calves to the creamery, with the result that these heifers produced a very much larger income for me than was received by the owner of a herd of seven Jerseys nearly full blood. The milk was paid for by the test of butter-fat content.

The owner of the Jersey herd would not submit to it, charged the superintendent with favoritism and threatened to withdraw his herd; and the superintendent came to me in great trepidation. I asked him if he had carefully tested my milk and the Jersey cows' milk, and he assured me he had done so. I advised



SHOO-FLY THE ANIMALS' FRIEND
Kills every FLY it strikes. Keeps the rest of Cows while in pasture, longer than any imitation. Used by leading dairymen since 1885. If your dealer does not keep the genuine, send us \$1.00, will return latest improved 3-Tube Sprayer and enough "Shoo-Flies" to protect 200 cows. Name Exp. Office. Free Booklet. SHOO-FLY MFG. CO., 1023 Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pa. EDITOR knows from experience "Shoo-Flies" is O. K.

New Idea Pitless Scale

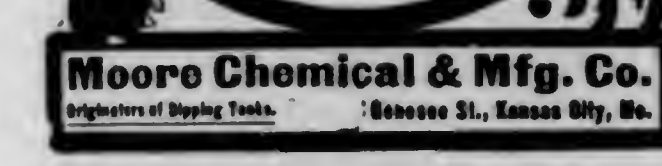
Is the name of Osgood's Steel Scale, just out. Send for full particulars today. Brand new. You will like it. Correct construction. No wall; no pit; no lumber (except platform plank). In sections ready to bolt together. Friend, you admit you need a scale and have been losing money every year by not having one. Now don't put it off another day. We will send you one on 30 Days' Free Trial. Liberal terms if desired.



By the way, we want a good agent in your town. If you know one, do us and him a favor by showing him this ad. We need him now to introduce our New Pitless. Remember, we make all kinds of scales. Write today sure. Osgood Scale Co. Box 173, Binghamton, N. Y.

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The Disinfectant Dip That is Guaranteed.
Stronger and more efficient than any other. Absolutely harmless. Does not gum the hair, crack the skin, or injure the eyes. Kills all lice and vermin. Cures scurfy, mange and all skin diseases. Heals all cuts, wounds, galls and sores. For hogs, cattle, sheep, young stock, poultry and general household use it has no equal.
Send For Free Book on care of hogs and other livestock. If your dealer does not keep Car-Sul, do not take an imitation but send to us direct. Trial gallon \$1.50, express paid; 5 gallon can \$6.00, freight paid.
Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Originators of Dipping Tanks. 1200 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.



Healthy Hogs are raised by the use of the **IMPROVED DEWEY STOCK WATERER.** Every part perfect. Automatic shut-off. Also the ideal fountain for poultry. Simple, durable and cheap. Call on your local dealer and investigate. Do not fail to write us for Free Booklet. It will pay you to do so. **THE B-B MFG. CO.,** 98 Masonic Temple, Davenport, Iowa.

him to invite the owner of the Jersey herd to be present and test the milk of the two herds himself, which he did, and the latter saw, yet did not believe. I then authorized the superintendent to reduce the test on my heifers, because they were producing 75 95 quarts a day, and the Jersey herd was under 75, so that I got more money from my four two-year-olds than he did from his seven Jerseys, because the flow was so much greater, and I could well afford to make the reduction. I mention the incident only to show that it is the actual test that gives the answer to the successful breeder.

A Jefferson or Steuben or Allegany or Herkimer County farmer with 40 cows of common breed can, by the use of a full-blooded thoroughbred Holstein bull, inside of three years change the color of his herd to black and white, and in four years can increase the value of his herd and its productive capacity in cheese or in butter over one-third, and in many cases one-half, without the outlay of one dollar's additional expense. It is the final result that settles the question. A good Holstein grade, out of a high-grade thoroughbred bull, will often give at two years old with her first calf as much milk as the full blood of the same age, and will produce in either butter or cheese as much as the full-blood two-year-old, depending on the excellence of the dam.

A farmer can better afford to pay \$5 for the service of a thoroughbred bull than to have the use of a mongrel bull for nothing. He can have a grade calf

of the highest excellence; if a female, she would sell for twice what a heifer by a mongrel bull would bring. If a male, it would bring one-third more as a veal, and if raised for beef, would bring nearly double what the mongrel steer would bring, and do it in the first cross.

My advice to the farmer, based on the experience of more than 20 years is this:

1. Breed your common cows to the best thoroughbred bull you can reach, if it costs you \$5, and never under any circumstances breed to a mongrel bull, and this applies to all animals, including sheep and swine.

2. Do not breed to a grade bull, no matter of what family, because you cannot secure the same results in that way. The admixture makes the product uncertain, uneven and indefinite. Of 40 dams bred to a grade bull, the calves could not be relied upon; with a thoroughbred sire, your results will always be satisfactory, always valuable, always profitable.

I am considering what would be the gain to my county if the Yates County man would consent to thus improve his stock, and I am considering a special premium for the counties adjoining Yates on grades of his get at the county fairs of next and the succeeding years, says Clark Bell in The Country Gentleman. What I suggest is within the reach of every poor farmer of the state. He can thus utilize the capital of those who pay for high-priced males, and on first cross can compete for high premiums. A good disposition in the sire is of the highest importance.

Improved Dewey Waterer.

The B. B. Mfg. Co. Davenport, Iowa, write us that during a high gale of wind, on July 17th the rear building of our factory caught fire. This was the department in which we manufacture the Improved Dewey Hog Waterer. The building was quite seriously damaged and the stock somewhat, so the fire will cause a delay of about two days in making shipments, but they expected to be in full running order again in a few days.

Orders for the Improved Dewey Hog Waterer have been coming in very freely and they were crowded at the time of the fire to make shipments as fast as the trade demanded. We are urging our old friends to order now for their August delivery. If the hot weather continues, they will have more than they can possibly do to meet the demands of the trade as fast as it comes.

It is almost unnecessary to speak of the advantage of having a good hog waterer on every farm. It is now a conceded fact that pure water and pure food is as essential for the hog as any animal. There is no way by which water can be supplied better than through the Improved Dewey. They furnish the trade direct through the Jobbers. If a farmer cannot buy one at home, they have a good supply of printed matter at their office and will furnish everyone with a free booklet and pamphlet upon inquiry and quote prices at the same time. Mention Blooded Stock.

Boys Department

For Boys Under 17 Years of Age

A Pig Free and \$10 to the One Obtaining the Best Results at the End of Six Months, and \$5 to the Second Best.

CONDITIONS.

1st—We give each boy under 17 years of age who sends us a club of subscribers to **Blooded Stock** amounting to \$12, a good pig, any breed he wants, 2 months old.

2nd—Commencing 10 days after receiving the pig, a record of weight of pig and all feed is to be kept, and cost of feed, so at the end of six months you can make a full report of growth of pig, kind of feed, how much and cost of same. We will furnish blanks to keep your record on.

3rd—During the year four contests will be decided, each covering reports for three months. The first contest will be decided for reports made during October, November and December, and to the boy making the best report, showing a pound of gain at the least cost, gets \$10.00, and for the second best report \$5.00.

4th—The names of the contestants and reports will be printed in these columns.

Send at once for blanks, samples and full particulars how to get up a club. You can get a pig in a few days. Address

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

Subscription Bargains

FOUR FARM PAPERS, ONLY 75 CENTS, ONE YEAR.

We are able to make this great offer only at an immense outlay and the offer has never been equalled. These papers cover every branch of reading needed on agricultural and live stock subjects. Each of the papers are leaders in their line and will keep you thoroughly posted on up-to-date subjects.

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Published monthly and devoted to the breeding of a better grade of live stock. Each number is a special devoted to some breed of pure bred stock and discussed by the best known writers in America. Nothing better on this line printed. Subscription 25 cents.

Agricultural Epitomist, Spencer, Ind.

This great monthly farm paper is printed out on a big 320-acre farm, where experiments are conducted by experts and the results published in the paper. This makes it a paper of great value to the business farmers who want to keep posted on the best and latest methods. Subscription 25c.

Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia.

This is a great agricultural paper that has won a name in the corn development now going on in the West. How to select the seed; how to plant; how to cultivate so as to increase the bushels per acre. This is important to every farmer. Subscription 50 cents.

Poultry Success, Springfield, Ohio

One of the oldest poultry papers in the United States. It is full of life, helpful to every one of its readers in every line of the poultry business. It is published monthly. 32 to 80 pages. Subscription 50 cents.

We offer these four papers all for one year for 75 cents, or Blooded Stock and any one of the other three for 40 cents. Every order must contain Blooded Stock for one year. Send in your subscription at once to

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., 117 W. Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

Cheapening Productions

During the last twenty-five years great changes have taken place in dairy husbandry. Previous to that milk was set for creaming in shallow pans placed in a cellar, spring house or other cool place; the ideal being reached when the pans could be set in cool, running water. The butter was made by the farmers' wives and daughters, and the surplus found its way into consumption through the village store. But about twenty-five years ago the deep setting of milk in cold water came into practice, giving sweet cream, and making possible that wonderful expansion of the dairy industry, which has taken place since; the same which has come to other household industries when systematized under the factory plan.

The production of sweet cream made the butter factory, under the cream gathering system, possible. Later, the invention and introduction of the large centrifugal separators brought the whole milk to the factory for skimming; to be followed by the introduction of the smaller farm machines, and a revival of the cream gathering plan. The deep setting system was economical in that it lessened the labor of caring for the dairy utensils, the large separator in its more thorough extraction of the butter fat; and the farm separator in its obviating the necessity of carting eighty-five per cent of the whole milk to and from the factory. Under the gravity systems one hundred pounds of four per cent milk did not produce on an average to exceed three and three-fourths butter, while under the centrifugal system it produces fully four and one-half pounds, or a gain of twenty per cent.

Thus a herd which would produce two hundred pounds on an average under the old system would produce two hundred and forty pounds under the new; all of this gain coming to the farmer as soon as the excess in production had paid for the machinery required, and thus aiding in lessening cost of production.

The economical production of milk affects the farmer as closely as its economical manufacture and is more under his control. It is attained by raising the standard of the herd, by better care of the herd, and by lessening the cost of its food.

The standard of the herd can be raised by the use of pure bred bulls of a breed which is known to excel in economical milk production, persistently sticking to the breed chosen in the selection of bulls, and the raising of the heifer calves from the best cows in the herd.

Weighing the milk and testing the cows from time to time for butter fat will tell which ones are to be disposed of. Nearly twenty years ago, speaking at a Farmers' Institute, the writer declared it to be his opinion that if the least profitable one-fourth of the dairy cows in the country could be sold for beef the farmers would make as large a net profit from the three-fourths left, while saving twenty-five per cent of their work; and, although there has been much improvement since then, he believes that, owing to the great increase in the cost of dairy feeds, the same proportion would hold true to-day.

Good care for dairy cows has been taught till now there are model dairy barns here and there all over the coun-

try, but there is much yet to be learned by the average farmer dairyman. Few now use the straw stack as the cows' main shelter; but we have seen barns to which it might be preferable. As between an absolutely tight, warm barn with no ventilation, and one that was all ventilation through its cracks, we would choose the latter; but the animal can only produce heat by burning the food in the furnace of the body so it would be wise to batten up the cracks and provide other ventilation.

Aside from plenty of good food the cardinal wants of any stable are sunlight, cleanliness, fresh air and warmth; and their economical valuation is about in order named says a writer in the Register.

The mythical miser who mixed sawdust with bran to make it go further, on the grounds that the cow ate it and did not know the difference, is well matched by the average cow teed buyer of today; for in the buying of cattle feeds is the main leak which dis-

Eads' sale is Oct. 17th 1905. Don't miss it.



GLENBURN BERKSHIRES

We are direct Importers. Herd headed by Highside Royal Victor, winner of English Royal, and Imported Loyal Hunter, winner first Va. State Fair. Nine Royally bred imported sows. Also Biltmore bred boar and sows.

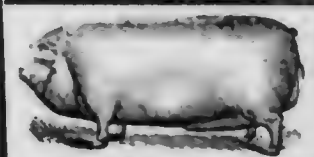
Selected American bred DR. J. D. KIRK, - Roanoke, Va.

QUICK'S FALL SALES

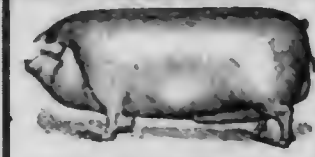
Shropshire Sheep, - September 22
Duroc Swine, - - - - - October 19
Shorthorns and
Polled Durhams, November 7

Both sexes, each breed, for sale any time. Catalogues.

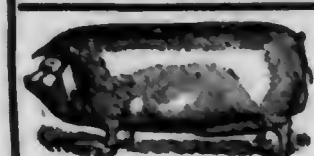
Quick & Sons, Gosport, Ind.



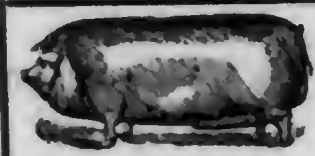
Chester Whites



For years I have been selecting and breeding to build up a herd that would be uniform in shape, stamping other herds with the good qualities that I had succeeded in fixing in my herd. If in need of first-class Chesters come and see me or write your wants. Only the best sold for breeders.



T. A. STEVENSON,
SHANNON CITY, - - IOWA.



Just Sold One Sow for \$45.

Have another just as good that is a Bargain.

If you want a Chester White to improve your herd try one that has been bred from high class animals on both sides for fifteen years. A boar bred this way will stamp uniformity of type in your herd. I have two yearling boars, a lot of Fall pigs, both sex, and Spring pigs. Don't have so many, but good ones. If interested in such write me.

J. H. YARNALL, Kelton, Pa.

Walnut Ridge Herd of Poland-Chinas

THE BEST TO BE FOUND

Herd headed by such noted boars as
Proud Chief Tecumseh
and Ohio Sunshine.

The sows are great producing matrons backed up by being bred from producers. No danger of them showing pigs tracing to inferior ancestors.

Boars ready for service

Gilts open and bred

Fall pigs that will make prize winners

Come and see us or write.

Vogelsberg & Merrow, Kerens, Texas, or Theo. Vogelsberg, Cedarville, Ohio.



Langtry Le Kol



This cow is inclined to be of a low, blocky type, is a large and persistent milker and her milk is rich in butter fat, she having made as a four year old 20 lb. 11 oz. of butter based on 80 per cent fat, and gave 468.8 pounds of milk in 7 days.

The cow is one of the daughters of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol; celebrated as one of the greatest sires of the breed, and having 47 daughters with

official records, while his full brother in blood, Hengerveld De Kol, has about 50. These two brothers have more officially tested daughters than any other two bulls of the breed or any two brothers. This cow is a member of the Lakeside Herd of the Holstein-Friesians belonging to Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y., formerly of Smiths & Powell Company, which herd now contains 120 head of all ages and both sexes.

sipates the hard earned profits accruing from the introduction and adoption of improved methods in dairy farming.

As long as the State fails to enact and enforce laws to protect the dairy farmer by licensing the sale of mixed feeds and by-products, and demanding a guaranteed standard in composition for each, the robbery of the purchaser by unprincipled dealers will go on. Even when sold under laws like those of Wisconsin which require that all feeds offered shall be equal to their guaranteed standard, it would seem that the cow is looked upon as the medium for the disposal of all sorts of by-products, and that her owner is expected to walk up and buy without any regard as to whether the prices charged are reasonable or not.

The list of these products has grown very long and includes bran, middlings, red dog flour, gluten meal, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, hominy feed, distillers' grains, brewers' grains, malt sprouts, dried beet pulp, etc., etc.

All of these have value; but the mixers use oat hulls, cottonseed hulls, corn bran, ground corn cobs, ground weedseeds, mill dust and all sorts of worthless refuse.

Years ago when Professor Henry

pointed out to Wisconsin farmers the necessity for a certain amount of protein in their cattle foods, and indicated the valuable by-products as the cheapest source of supply, bran could be bought in car lots at \$10 per ton, with such of the other foods as were known at that time in proportion; while of late years, and with no appreciable advance in the average values of the grains themselves, there has been an advance of about fifty per cent in the selling price of the by-products.

The root of the matter as to present prices is found in the fact that the output of these by-products is controlled by great corporations, which are able to regulate the supply on the market at any one time in proportion to the demand; the price being the largest the farmer will pay without going without the feeds.

The price is measured by the dairyman's necessities and depends entirely upon himself.

If he will supply himself with protein in the form of the clovers, alfalfa, field peas, soy beans, cow peas, etc., he will find them a cheaper source of protein supply, and at the same time reduce the demand, and so the cost, of such portion of by-products as he still needs.

For the highest results from a dairy cow, it would seem that the old ratio of

one pound of protein to 5.4 pounds of carbo-hydrates or even a still narrower ratio, is the best; but for ordinary dairy practice a ratio of one to seven will be found more profitable. As to the amount of protein per day, it depends upon the productive capacity of the cow; but it is a good average cow that requires more than two pounds of digestible protein per day one hundred days after calving.

The question as to whether the dairy public will allow the great by-product producing corporations to absorb all the profits which should accrue to it from improved methods in milk manufacture, improved methods in the care of cattle and improved dairy herd, is now up to it for solution; and the sooner it is solved, the better will it be for the great dairy industry in which so many hundreds of millions of dollars are invested.

All that is required for the solution is that the average farmer shall try to make himself at least partially independent as to protein supply, and that he shall not wait for his neighbor to move first.

Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.

From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write wants.

A. A. BRADLEY,
Frewsburg, N. Y.

GEDNEY FARM

L. E. ORTIZ, General Manager.

HIGHEST CLASS JERSEYS



GOLDEN STREAMER 65000

Son of FORFARSHIRE out of GOLDEN STREAM 8th, born Feb. 22 1901, and considered the best Jersey bull that ever crossed the Atlantic as a two year old.

Specialty. - Young bulls and heifers, all ages. Also Imp. CHESTER WHITES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Standard bred BLACK MINORCAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Correspondence solicited.

GEDNEY FARM, White Plains, N. Y.

Chester Whites at Auction

At White Rose Stock Farm

Tuesday, October 17, 05

—50 HEAD 50—



Sired by such boars as Look On 12455, Chief Medium 13373, Wm. Tell 10663A. The Editor of Blooded Stock will visit this herd in September and make any selection desired for parties unable to attend. Write for catalog.

JOHN M. EADS, R. R. No. 7, Huntington, Ind.

Annual Field Day at Lowell.

Farmers and men who call themselves agriculturists came from everywhere to attend the summer field meeting of the State Board of Agriculture on the Fair Grounds at Lowell, July 25th.

Prof. Waugh of Amherst, discussing fruits and fruit packages, set the ball a-rolling. He had all kinds of baskets and boxes, perhaps twenty-five in all. The main thing necessary, he said, is a box or basket that is cheap and at the same time safe, and it must be attractive to the purchaser.

The bushel and half bushel box for apples was shown, and the advantages over the barrel for the fancy trade were explained. Baskets for picking fruit, and peach, plum and strawberry baskets were also shown, and the whole subject was discussed in a terse, interesting manner, the lecture being listened to throughout with close attention.

Agent P. M. Harwood of the State Dairy Bureau talked for fifteen minutes of the advantages of the Babcock test on the farm. By its use, he said, any farmer could test his own milk and know exactly what his cows were doing. The Babcock gave the exact analysis of the milk as to its butter content.

In his demonstration fourteen samples of milk were tested, and these samples had been taken from milk delivered in Lowell the morning before. One was from the Hood Farm, and this was the highest, being 4.8 per cent butter fat. The next highest was 4 per cent; the next 3.8. The lowest was 3.2 per cent.

Prof. Wm. H. Caldwell, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, talked on the points to look for in the selection of a dairy cow, and for his demonstration he had two beautiful Jerseys from the Hood Farm herd, Oona 11 of Hood Farm, one of the cows that was in the dairy test at St. Louis, and Tocona 9 of Hood Farm, the champion two-year-old yearly test Jersey.

W. D. Rudd, discussing the market and demands in the poultry line, stated that poultry in the last three years has brought the best prices for years, and the prices bid fair to keep up. Eggs have also brought high prices. It remains to be seen if this will prove true this year. At the present time there are 15,000,000 dozen more eggs in cold storage in this country than ever before at this time. This immense amount may have an effect in keeping lower the price of strictly fresh eggs this winter.

Hon. N. J. Bachelder, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, made the address of the day, speaking after the farmer's dinner. He talked very interestingly on the importance of agriculture as the great basic industry of the country, upon which all other industries depend.

He said that an important matter in rural betterment is the adoption of progressive up-to-date methods, and if there is a farm in New England of good soil, workable by machinery, that is not producing as good crops as ever in the past, it is because it has been improperly handled. There is no more reason, he said, for this class of farms wearing out than for roads wearing out.

In the course of his address he spoke of a parcel post, and said: "While all classes of people sending packages from one locality to another would be benefited by the establishment of a parcel post in the post office department of the government, the dwellers in rural sections would be specially benefited thereby. The parcel post is a logical sequence to rural mail delivery, for by this means the parcels mailed would be taken direct to the houses of the people upon rural delivery routes, which facilities do not exist in express company service. Rural mail carriers could collect and deliver several times the present amount of mail matter without material cost, and through the receipts of a parcel post system the annual deficiency arising from the rural delivery system might be reduced. The post office department that has hitherto turned a cold shoulder toward the parcel post innovation now recommends a local parcel post over separate rural routes. This is not what the people ought to have but might act as an opening wedge to something

better. The difference to millions of people between sending a package by express for 25 cents and by parcel post for 6 or 8 cents, and in the latter case to the door of rural consignees, is an argument that should be given attention by those in authority in the matter."

Shortly after 2 o'clock about 250 men and women were conveyed from the Fair Grounds in five special electric cars to the C. I. Hood farm in Andover where Mr. Hood, Julian Hood and Mr. Dodge, the superintendent, were the hosts and entertained the visitors, all of whom were to go through the dairy barns filled with the finest Jerseys in the world, look at the immense silos, note the sanitary arrangements and study in a general way the care given the animals. These visitors, as shown by the visitors' book, were from all parts of the State.

150 FAMOUS O.I.C. and Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Of Spring farrow. The best lot I have ever grown. Herd Boars, Gilts, etc. Standard bred—as good as I can breed them.

TESTIMONIAL.
Mr. John M. Wheeler:
Dear Sir—The Duroc boar came O. K. and exactly as described. Am much pleased with him. I think he is a dandy—W. J. Gillespie.
Write to
JNO. M. WHEELER, Winchester, Ky.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred, boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle. Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens.
Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa.
Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM. N. H. Hood, Adrian, Mich. BREEDER OF THE WORLD'S BEST O. I. C. SWINE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock for sale at all times of the most approved strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. I have a select herd of quality and shall be pleased to supply the wants of any breeder or farmer who appreciates the best obtainable. Write me your wants before buying. Come and see me when you can. Call at Dr. Gibson's livery; carriage at my expense from Adrian.



STOCK RIGHT PRICES RIGHT

Have some extra choice Chester White Pigs—the kind that you want in your herd. Prices right. For bargains write at once.

D. W. Shellabarger, Enon, Ohio.

150 CHOICE CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Now on the farm for sale.

Our 20 years of experience aids us more and more in securing the best to offer you. We sell largely to old customers, who have learned by past experience that they can get high quality and just what they want. I can't here describe what I have but write for our large illustrated catalogue, giving breeding of herd, which you will see is the best.

JAMES FISHER, - EASTMAN, WIS.



Netherland Joanna De Kol 2d, No. 61871.

In her 2-year-old form. She made A. R. O. record 16 lbs. 2.3 oz. butter in seven days at 2 years 4 months of age. She made another A. R. O. record of 20 lbs. 3 oz. butter in seven days at 3 years 4 months of age.

In her pedigree will be found 19 official record dams, 18 with records over 20 lbs. butter in seven days. The average for the 19, including her dam at 3 years, is 23 lbs. 4.7 oz.

Duke Greenwood Spofford 32231, whose dam and grand dams averaged 22 lbs 13.5 oz. in seven days, has 8 A. R. O. sisters, the oldest at 2 years, 1 month and 13 days old, produced 14 lbs. 8.4 oz. butter in seven days.

My herd is backed up by some of the best in the breed, and what proves it is the great number of 20 lb. cows that produce 20 lb. daughters and keep on doing it generation after generation.

C. A. SCHROEDER, West Bend, Wis.



Large and Small Yield Cows.

Mr. Robert McKeand of Tuckersville, Pa., keeps a herd of fifty Jersey cows and thirty-three Holstein-Friesian cows. He sent to "Hoard's Dairyman" a record of the yield of his herd from August 1, 1903, to August 1, 1904, and a summation of that record enables us to answer your question approximately. Of the fifty Jersey cows one is omitted from the record. The other forty-nine Jersey cows in twelve months gave 224,490 pounds of milk, which is an average of 4,581 pounds, or about 2,130 quarts, per cow per year. The thirty-three Holstein-Friesian cows gave 305,736 pounds of milk, which is an average of 9,264 pounds, or about 4,309 quarts, per cow per year. These Jerseys are above what is called "small yield" cows. The "small yield" cow which is damaging her owner is the cow that gives 1,500 down to 1,200 quarts of milk in a year. Counting these McKeand Holstein-Friesians as "large yield" cows, the thirty-three of them in a year gave 81,246 pounds more of milk than the forty-nine medium yield Jerseys. It would require about sixty-seven medium yield Jerseys to equal the milk production of the thirty-three large yield Holstein-Friesians. The yearly keep cost of each of the 123 small yield common cows would be almost the same as the yearly keep cost of each of the Holstein-Friesians. From this point you can make the computations that will answer your question. The calculations should include the yearly cost of the cows, the yield of butterfat, and so on. At the end you will be able to answer the questions: 1. Which are the cows

most likely to produce milk at a low cost? 2. Which herd will produce 305,721 pounds of milk at the lowest cost per quart, the thirty-three cow herd, the sixty-seven cow herd, or the 123 herd? 3. Which herd means less investment, less labor, less feed, less stable room, and less costs all round, the thirty-three cow, the sixty-seven cow or the 123 cow herd? Once started on actual yields like those in the McKeand record, you can go swiftly and surely to the logical end or conclusion, namely, that the large yield cows excel all others in milk producing capacity, and therefore in cost reducing and profit earning capacity.—N. Y. Farmer.

Get Blooded Stock for September.

CLOVER LEAF FARM.

Exclusive Large English Berkshires.

2 Service Boars ready now of best English and American Breeding. Special price \$25 each to quick buyers. Crated, Registered, Del. F. O. B. here. Booking orders for Spring Litters. **Nothing Shipped but Selects.** Write me your wants before buying.

E. E. HALL, - STANLEY, N. Y.



SEND 3 PEDIGREES FOR RECORD AND \$1.00. Will Register any breed Swine once at this rate to show you our way and Save Your Dollars, make lasting friends, patrons, members. Write us of your business fully. Save 40 per cent. in fees alone. We send you complete information free for asking. U O to know what others know. Memberships, all departments, only \$5.00. Lowest Fees. We will exchange memberships with any other Association at par value free. Now consolidate your business with us. Every breeder sending \$1.00 as above this month will also get this paper free to January 1, 1907. Be Prompt To-day. International Consolidated Record Association, Penn Yan, N. Y. Wear badge pin—\$1.50 postpaid.

Pure Bred Pigs Free

We have secured a large number of first-class pigs from the best breeders in the country. We will give anyone a pig, 2 months old, boar or sow, any breed, for a club of subscriber amounting to \$12.00. You can easily get one. Send for sample copies and blanks telling how to do it.

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

VIRGINIA FARMS Good land, fine crops.
\$5 per acre and up.
Address, Agr. Dep., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

OUR CHESTER WHITES IN DEMAND

Well, our 30 day bargains are all sold. Here is your chance:

TWO GRAND YEARLING HERD BOARS
Who wants one? Say, we are booking orders for Spring pigs to go into some of the best herds in United States and Canada.

N. P. Kershner & Co., Ansonia, Ohio.

CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

30 choice Spring Sows, open; 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and also some very fine yearling bred sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last Fall. 12 head Poland-Chinas from 3 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

C. R. CRESSMAN, Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.



Sold out of Sows and Gilts and am now booking orders for Spring pigs. Have the finest pigs I ever had farrowed. Can sell trios not akin, two sows and a boar. Anybody wanting anything of this kind address

J. C. MURDOCK, Milton, Iowa.

Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites

I now have a largest stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service, Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.

P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.



PROLIFIC STRAINS HIGH GRADE

A few Boar pigs from litters ranging from 10 to 16, now ready to wean. They will please you. Pedigrees furnished. Price \$10 delivered to Express Co. here.

C. M. GRIFFIN, Charleston, Ill.



BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS

March and April pigs \$10, by Prince Jumbo 33710 and Mo. Black Mischief Maker 33711, brother to the World's Fair champion, Medallion. Also bred Gilts, bred to above boars, \$15 to \$20. Need room at once for pigs. Write for circular.

A. F. SIEFFER, R. D. 1, Defiance, St. Charles Co., Mo.

BLOODED STOCK

Cows in Holland

In referring to the manner of caring for cows in Holland, Professor Conner says they are turned out to pasture in May, and do not return to the stable until November. During the cold damp days of early spring they wear blankets in the pasture to protect them from the weather. At milking time they are not driven to the barn to be milked as is the custom in this country, but instead the milkmaids go to the cows, wherever they may be in the pasture, and carry back the milk, not wishing to give the cows any unnecessary travel.

From the time they leave the barn in May until they return in Autumn they receive no feed other than grass. During the winter the grain feed consists almost entirely of oil cake, feeding from two to four pounds each day. The principal feed, however, is hay, each cow receiving nearly thirty pounds daily. It takes the great capacity of these cows to handle so large a quantity of hay. The cows are put in the stable in the fall, and are not let out again until the following spring. During this time they are given the best of care; scarcely an hour passes, day or night, that they are not visited by an attendant. They are watered, fed and milked with the greatest regularity and given every comfort possible.

The Dutch owe their success in no small degree in establishing so fine a breed of dairy cattle to the careful selection of their breeding stock. Only a few of the choicest bulls are kept for sires and the greatest care is also exercised in selecting females. In this country nothing but black and white Holsteins are eligible to registry, and red and white are met with only occasionally, while in Holland the red and white are numerous and seen in all parts of the country. In the province of Friesland there are three men who are breeding nothing but red and white Holstein-Friesians.

H. T. Morgan, Mt. Morris, Mich., is a breeder of high-class Poland-Chinas and large White Yorkshires. His Poland-Chinas are not large in numbers, but they make up in quality which cannot be beaten. He is advertising in this issue a splendid lot of Poland-China pigs by Meddler and Corrector 2nd and out of sows by Mischief Maker and Corrector. This breeding is the very quintessence of the prize winners. It is popular and winning blood and parties wanting good pigs that are right at the front line in breeding should remember this and write Mr. Morgan.

He is also advertising a nice lot of large White Yorkshires from imported sows at low prices. His herd is in fine

condition and not a sow in it but that is a show sow. He makes a point of size, prolificness and usefulness in Yorkshires that gives splendid satisfaction when shipped out. He is also advertising Collies that are the sort that please buyers because of their working character, and as he can hardly fill his demand he believes he is on the right track of producing a good working Collie. Look up his ad. and give him an order.

John E. Watkins & Son, PENN. YAN, N. Y., Breeds Yorkshire Swine.

The kind you want. Inspection invited. Write your wants.

Periodic Pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are a most remarkable remedy for the relief of periodic pains, backache, nervous or sick headache, or any of the distressing aches and pains that cause women so much suffering.

As pain is weakening, and leaves the system in an exhausted condition, it is wrong to suffer a moment longer than necessary, and you should take the Anti-Pain Pills on first indication of an attack.

If taken as directed you may have entire confidence in their effectiveness, as well as in the fact that they will leave no disagreeable after-effects.

They contain no morphine, opium, chloral, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

"For a long time I have suffered greatly with spells of backache, that seem almost more than I can endure. These attacks come on every month, and last two or three days. I have never been able to get anything that would give me much relief until I began the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and they always relieve me in a short time. My sister, who suffers the same way, has used them with the same results." MRS. PARK, 721 S. Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



COLORADO ALFALFA MEAL

A high protein food. No waste. The greatest food in the world for brood sows, increases milk flow, makes healthy pigs.
G. E. ADY & CO., 1002 FIFTEENTH ST., DENVER, COLORADO.

BLOODED STOCK

Care of Calves

The stomach of a calf is delicate and sensitive, and when a change of food it should be made gradually. Do not change from new milk to skim milk faster than a pound a day, allowing about two weeks to make the change. Be careful to not overfeed. On account of calves being very greedy at feeding times there is often a temptation to give more milk than their stomachs will properly handle, which cause scouring. Overfeeding is undoubtedly the main reason why so many farmers fail to raise good thrifty calves on skim milk. At the Agricultural College we find that, as a rule, calves from three to four months old will not stand more than eighteen to twenty pounds daily per head; from seven to eight weeks old from fourteen to sixteen pounds; and at three to five weeks from ten to twelve pounds; one quart equals two pounds. Calves dropped in the fall are more

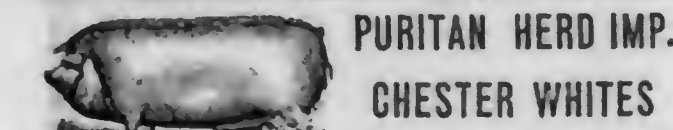
We give Free Tickets to California

Send us 10 cts. for particulars and copy of our "Guide to California." Write today. Address Homeeekers Bureau Co., 133 "A" S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS

From the Greatest Winning Strains. The best hog for many reasons and all purposes. Prices right. Quality guaranteed.

Leslie D. Kline, Vaucluse, Virginia.



PURITAN HERD IMP. CHESTER WHITES
The peer of any in America. Write for prices of what you want. My catalogue is free.

Will W. Fisher, R. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

Swine Breeder

is the leading hog monthly in the west and is as good as any in the corn belt. 16 to 40 big pages monthly. Trial year's trip with us for 15 cents. Sample of its goodness free.

WESTERN SWINE BREEDER, Lincoln, Nebraska.

easily raised, and made better cows than those which come in the spring or summer. Fall calves have many advantages over spring ones. They have not flies to bother them in their young days, and when grass comes in the spring they are of proper age to be weaned, and when turned on the grass their growth is constant; while the spring calf, in many cases, goes into winter quarters to be half starved, and when turned on the grass the next spring is often smaller than when six months younger, and when full grown it will be six months behind the calf dropped in the fall.—Farmers' Advocate.

Hog Cholera

We present to our readers the advertisement of the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co. of Alton, Ill. This is a subject worthy the attention of any farmer. The remedy advertised for hog cholera and for thrift in hogs has been on the market twelve years and is no doubt when properly used positively curing the disease. Numbers of men throughout our State have cured their hogs after a bad outbreak had developed.

The remedy is used and endorsed by men as Geo. S. Prime, Oskaloosa Iowa, T. W. Peterson, Vermillion, S. D. T. T. Scheuler, Supt. City Home Farm, Worcester, Mass., and D. Rankin, Tarkio, Mo. Mr. Rankin is no doubt the largest hog raiser and cattle feeder in America. He has recently given a strong testimonial for the success attained from the use of this remedy. When such men as these come forward and endorse a thing we consider it safe for our readers to adopt its use.

Everyone should write The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill. and get their free book on Hog Cholera and the care of hogs. It is well worth your time to read it.

Take our advice and spend a few cents for postal cards and write to Manson-Campbell Co., Detroit, Mich.; Osgood Scale Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; National Supply Co., Lansing, Mich.; Am. Harrow Co., Detroit, Mich., and B. B. Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa, and get catalogues. The knowledge you get will make a good investment. Mention Blooded Stock.

Moore sale is Sept. 20th. Don't miss it.

Hog Worms--Dangerous Hog Cholera--Destructive

The Snoddy Remedy is death to all kinds of hog worms. Even the kidney and lung worms are easily destroyed by a few doses of it. It is the greatest worm exterminator known to medical science.

The remedy is a positive Hog Cholera cure. It cures after the hogs are sick. Any practical farmer can save his herd if our directions are followed. The remedy is certain in its action and never fails when plenty of it is used and the hogs properly cared for. Any breeder can make all the success we claim for the remedy, either in destroying worms and preventing disease or in curing the hogs after the disease has struck the herd.

It is the greatest thrift producer before the public. It is an easy matter for a farmer to make his hogs weigh 100 lbs. more at ten or twelve months old than they will weigh without it. It is profitable to use. The extra gain it will produce in hogs will return you \$5 for every dollar's worth of the medicine properly used.

Snoddy's book on Hog Cholera full explains the whole system of treatment. The book is sent free to any applicant. Address

THE DR. J. H. SNODDY REMEDY CO., ALTON, ILL.

Don't miss the big Chester White sales,
Moore sale is Sept. 20th. Don't miss it.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus, live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc. Advertisements of farms for sale, rent or exchange, poultry, poultry supplies, dogs, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, seeds, plants, and vegetables. The cost of advertising is

Only Two Cents a Word,
all classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertisers. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order.

LAND

FARM for sale cheap. 320 acres overlooking Louisa Court House. 6-room house, all necessary outbuildings. 75 acres cleared, 75 acres woods pasture, partly cleared (all fenced hog fence), balance principally oak. **F. E. STONE, Louisa, Va.**

CATTLE.

Guernsey Cattle Excellent breeding stock **C. White Swine** now on sale. Send for circular. **CLOVER KNOLL STOCK FARM, Orangeville, Pa.**

FORTY HEAD Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Flying Fox and Brown Besse strains. **S. E. NIVIN, Landenberg, Pa.**

HOGS.

30 PURE BRED C. W. PIGS for sale at farmers' prices. **S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.**

STILLWATER HERD of Chester Whites. Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. **JAMES FRY, Ansonia, Ohio.**

DOGS

FERRETS AND COLLIE PUPS—Circular free. Write **NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.**

FOX TERRIERS—High class pure bred pedigree English Fox Terriers. Females six months old for White Pekin Ducks. **NEVADA FOX TERRIER KENNELS, Nevada, Missouri.**

COLLIE STUD DOGS, Brood Bitches and Pups. Chester Swine and Fowl catalog. **PAINE'S KENNELS, East Bethel, Vermont.**

GOATS.

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS, for sale reasonable, pairs and trios. **A. P. WAGMAN, Leonard, Mich.**

How A. D. Blocher MADE \$750.00 IN TWO MONTHS

WORKING FOR US

A. D. Blocher of Davison, Mich., is a farmer. He believes in turning his spare time into money. He read the advertisements of the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., and was convinced that the Society was a good thing for himself and his friends. He believed in co-operation, and he saw that here was a Society which offered something tangible, safe and profitable, in that line. He wrote us and later joined the Society, became an active, enthusiastic worker, solicited his neighbors to join, distributed several hundred of our catalogues among them, and induced a great many of them to become members. His compensation for distributing the catalogues; the membership fees on the persons he induced to join the Society, and commissions on the goods purchased by them paid him the handsome reward of \$754.20—all done in his



A. D. BLOCHER
Davison, Mich.

YOU CAN DO IT TOO

spare time, and every member thanked him for getting them to join the Society. What Mr. Blocher did you can do. Hundreds of others—men and women—have done nearly as well and are doing it today. Write us and we will explain it all. We will show you just how and why you can do as well or better. This is the opportunity of a lifetime and will only cost you the effort of writing us a postal card to learn all about it; and it will mean very little work on your part to make big money. Besides we will show you how you will profit by your membership in this Society every year as long as you live. Mr. Blocher made \$754.20 in two months, but that was not all the benefits he received—his membership made him a partner in a business that is saving him several hundred dollars every year. Write us a postal for full particulars. Do it now.

How You Can Save 10 to 20 Per Cent on Everything You Buy

To save 10 per cent to 20 per cent on the cost of your supplies, join the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co. and buy everything you need to eat, wear or use on the farm or in the home, from the Society and you will save from \$10 to \$50 on every hundred dollars you spend for merchandise. The National Supply Co., of Lansing, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., is one of the largest mail order houses in the world—its prices published in plain figures in its large, free 1,000 page catalogue are as low and on many articles a great deal lower than any other mail order concern. Anybody can buy anything from them and save money by doing it. Members of the Co-operative Society get a special discount of 10 per cent from the list on everything they buy through the Society, which in the course of a year means a saving to members of many hundreds of dollars. The average farmer can save from \$100 to \$250 a year on his supplies—all on an investment of but \$10 for a fully paid up, non-assessable Life Membership in this

Society. Can you invest \$10.00 in any other way that will bring you even one-tenth the income that this will? Can you buy your supplies as cheaply any other way? Co-operation alone makes such a thing possible. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by becoming a member. If you join the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., and your savings in discounts on purchases should not amount to \$10 during the year and you wish to withdraw, we will refund your Membership Certificate by paying you back the difference between the amount of the discounts you have received and the \$10 membership fee, together with 6 per cent interest on the amount so paid back. Isn't this a fair offer, and doesn't it take away all risk from you? No other co-operative society ever made such a broad offer before. We invite you to join and we make it easy and absolutely safe for you to do so. Write today for particulars and full explanation of how this Society is able to make these extraordinary offers.

How We Can Sell this \$47.50 Jump-Seat Buggy for \$34.20

FREIGHT PAID



Furnished with Shafts, Carpets, Storm Apron, Wrench, etc. Our regular price for this \$47.50 rig is \$58.00.

Price to Members is **\$34.20**



Here is a clear saving of \$3.50 to purchasers who are members of the Co-operative Society. This is but one item of many, but it shows what a membership in this Society is worth to you in dollars saved.

This National Jump-Seat Buggy is actually worth \$47.50 and you cannot duplicate it for less anywhere else. It is built for two or four passengers, made of good hickory, and is fully warranted in every particular—quickly changed from a single to a double seat without removing any parts. This is acknowledged to be the most convenient arrangement ever invented. It is very simple, making it possible to instantly change this rig from a two-seated buggy to a really desirable light market wagon—just what every farmer needs. **Wheels** are all hickory, Sarven or shell band, 1 1/4 inch steel tire. **Gear-Axle**, 1 inch, dust-proof, and cemented to hickory wood, rear king bolt, fifth wheel and double perch reach. **Oil-tempered**, elliptic springs, strong enough to carry four passengers. **Body**—white wood and hickory, strongly ironed throughout, and full length body loops 60 inches long and 28 inches wide. **Cushions**—green cloth, whipcord or imitation leather. **Painting**—body black with dark green gear, narrow stripe, high-grade finish. We are only able to make this remarkable offer by

taking the entire output of the factory, and saving all middlemen's profits—co-operation in this Society cuts out all needless expenses and profits between the factory and the member. Send us an order for a National Jump-Seat Buggy at once—\$38.00 is cheap for it. To make the bargain still better, send for an Application Blank, join the Society, and save \$3.50 extra—this extra saving will pay more than one-third the membership fee. Hundreds of members have joined the Society without it costing them a cent—the savings on their purchases paying the full fee and often leaving them a nice profit besides. We solicit you to join the Society now.

**1,000 PAGE
CATALOGUE FREE**

We want every family in the United States to have one of our large, handsome 1,000-page catalogues. It is the greatest Buyers' Guide ever published. Is illustrated with thousands of beautiful cuts; every page is brimming full of genuine bargains not to be found anywhere else. We also want you to read the article in the catalogue on "Co-operation"—it's a treatise on the practical workings of genuine co-operation. It shows how this Society, composed of farmers all over the country, is fighting trusts and combines, and how its members are improving their conditions through the force of co-operation. The Society is willing to pay well to have the catalogue placed in the hands of men who will join the Society and help us to extend still further the influence of our co-operation. If you want to make good money in your spare time, or if you can devote your whole time to the work, write us for catalogue—we'll send it free—and we'll tell you how A. D. Blocher made \$754.20 in two months, and how you can do the same or better. Write today for the information, and begin the work at once.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



VOL. XI.

OXFORD, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1905.

No. 7

The Large Yorkshire.

H. T. Morgan, Mt. Morrie Mich.

I have been requested to write something for this paper in regard to history and merits of the Large Yorkshires. For more than 100 years this breed (called Large Whites) have been produced in England. About 25 years ago a few of them were imported from England into Canada and since that time they have in Canada practically superseded all other breeds. During the past year more than twice as many Yorkshires have been recorded in the Dominion than all other breeds combined. About 15 years ago a firm in Minnesota secured a small herd from Canada and began breeding and advertising the Large Yorkshire in the United States. They have grown in favor rapidly among the farmers and more especially with the packers, who today are paying a substantial premium for suitable "bacon pigs."

The popular demand for a leaner and more palatable quality of meat than is produced by the so-called "lard" breeds has necessitated the production in this country of a hog of the "bacon" type. That is a pig which is a quick grower and of early maturity, long and deep sided, comparatively light in head and shoulder, and with good full hams, coupled with the above must be a tendency to lay on lean rather than fat.

The above characteristics are without a doubt most fully supplied by the Large Yorkshire.

In bulletin No. 46 issued by the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, is given a complete account of the results of a feeding list of six of the leading breeds of swine. These tests covered a period of three years, and in all cases the representatives of the different breeds were treated in the same manner.

The results obtained show without a doubt that for the economical production of pork, the Large Yorkshire easily led all the breeds tested. This test included Poland-Chinas, Durocs, Chester Whites, Berkshires, Tamworths and Large Yorkshires.

Furthermore, in the slaughter tests, the Large Yorkshire showed a larger percentage of desirable cuts and a smaller per cent of waste.

It is a well known fact that Canadian bacon and hams outsell the best put up by American curers. Packers in the United States are alive to their interests, and some of the leading firms of Chicago are now buying pure bred Yorkshire boars and distributing them among the farmers of Iowa and Minnesota to use on their sows of the "thicker"

sort, and are contracting with these farmers to take their Yorkshire grades at from 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds above the market price.

The John D. Morrell Co., of Ottumwa, Iowa, have distributed several hundred boars in this way and are buying more.

While the Yorkshire may be grown to an immense size, they may be marketed at six months weighing 175 to 225 pounds. The introduction of a good Yorkshire boar into a neighborhood will make for that neighborhood more money than any investment of ten times the amount.

The Yorkshire is an unusually vigorous and thrifty hog but of very gentle disposition. I have never had an aged

boar of this breed show any signs of viciousness. I attribute their unusual vitality and prolificacy to the fact that they are the product of a country where of necessity a variety of foods are fed.

The wants of the farmer and packer are identical—a pig of quick growth and early maturity. (By maturity we of course mean fitness for market.)

I have no word to say against other breeds, but in view of the feeding tests conducted in Iowa, and also at the Minnesota experiment station, I am thoroughly convinced that he is the farmers' hog in that he will produce more pounds of pork from a bushel of corn than any hog living (or dead.) I wish to quote from a letter by Hon. Richard Gilson, one of the foremost live stock breeders of Canada.

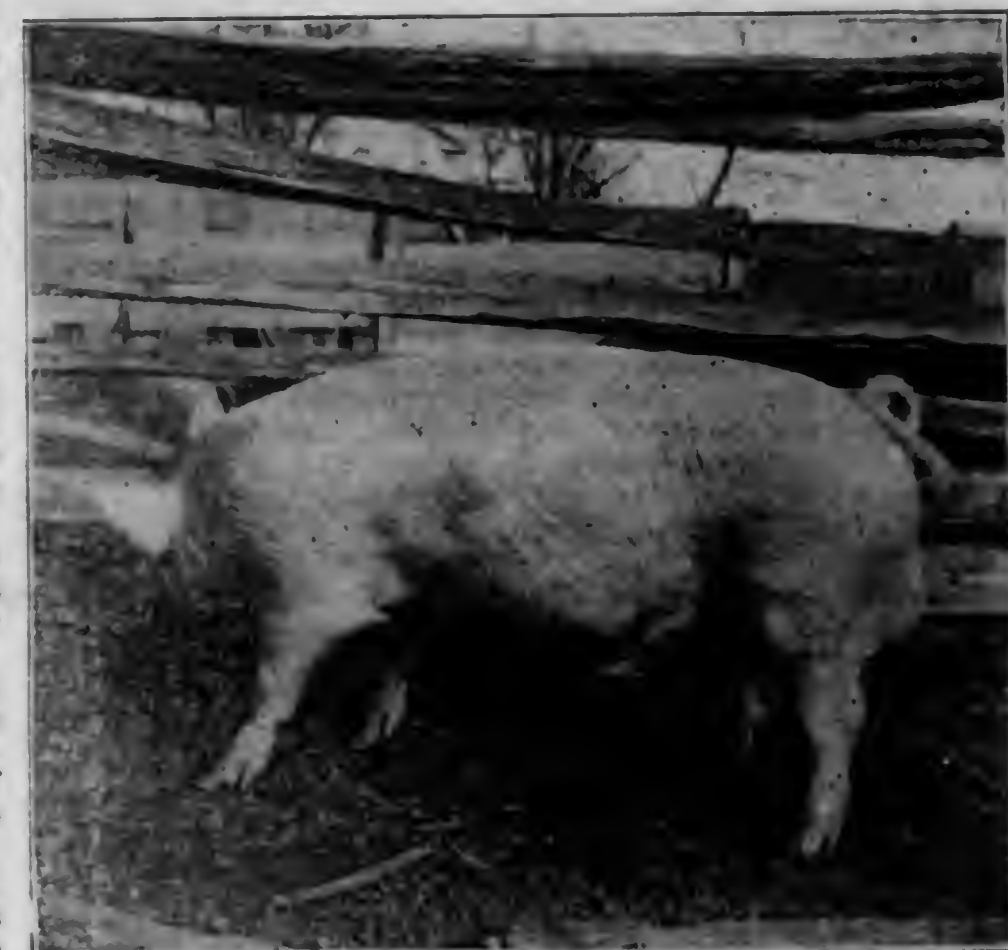
"I have bred Improved Yorkshires for years and see but little variation in type. They are long, deep, on short legs, carrying the deep sides so much called for by

our bacon curers. All of our very finest pork is especially prepared for the English market, where it is eagerly sought after at advanced prices, but to obtain these, only the best are accepted, and the Improved Yorkshire and its crosses most nearly fill the bill, as the mixed lean on the sides is just what is required for "breakfast bacon." The Yorkshires cross admirably with the Berkshires, and makes an ideal bacon hog."

"I breed Improved Yorkshires for the following reasons:

1st. Because they supply the best quality of pork; that which commands the highest market quotations, and that from which breakfast bacon is made.

Concluded on page 9.



Spring Lake Julius No. 4748. Weight at 18 months 765 pounds. Owned by H. T. Morgan, Mt. Morris, Mich.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a recent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Subscription Price 25 cents per year in the United States, Mexico and Canada. Renewals should be sent promptly as paper is only mailed to paid-in-advance subscribers.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Neglect and Pay the Penalty

Negligence has following its trail a host of ills and losses, that may be classed as avoidable.

The boy or man has neglected to close the crib or barn door and the old cow, quick to see an opening, walked in and ate her fill, and bloated or foundered, or was a burden rather than a profit-maker for months or years. Over-feeding seems to be a more quickly noticeable on the cud-chewers, ox and sheep, than on the hog, and for this reason we hear of fewer foundered hogs or hogs off their feed.

Still there is many a failure to make the profits possible from hogs and the owner does not know the cause of his failure. Every hired man thinks he can feed hogs, whereas the fact is the good feeder is the exception.

As an illustration of the hired man's neglect and the owner's reaping the penalty, the foreman's wife dumped a basket full of apple peelings and cores into the pen where a sow had pigs one day old. The sow had, in the previous litter, proven herself to be an excellent suckler. In a day or two the pigs were scouring, and in a few days the man reported the sow gave little or no milk. Her sister that had eight pigs in a pen farther from the house and got none of the apple parings, and was otherwise fed the same feed and had the run of the same pasture, was as good a suckler as before and raised a thrifty litter. The apple-gorged sow did poorly, as did her pigs. I asked the man and wife to note the difference of the two sows and litters at weaning time and to learn never to gorge a sow and especially when the pigs are so young. They say they never will forget the lesson but by the way of apology say they supposed apples were good for sows. Lack of skill along with lack of care, cost the owner of the herd many a dollar.

There are more hogs injured by excessive feeding than by too little feed if given at irregular times. Negligence as to the regular time sure to be followed with disorders and lack of growth and thrift. Neglect to provide abundance of pure water is a common source of loss and favors out-breaks of disease. Impure and germ-laden water, invites disease of many kinds, as surely as impure water is the common source of typhoid among human beings. Carelessness about the water supply at the dwelling and the stables and pens is so common a cause of disease that it seems an old chestnut to speak of it.

While farmers are overworked during the harvest they are liable to neglect the water supply in the pasture or stubble field. The evaporation is so much more rapid after the soil warms up and the temperature ranges in the nineties as it has the past week, the supply of water must be exceptionally good, if it has not fallen off, and become impure since harvest began. I know one of our best breeders had a great loss from hog cholera a few years since just after harvest. When asked if there was any other sick hogs about, and how the disease came to his herd, he said, "No, I guess it is my own fault. When we began to harvest we had plenty of water in the pasture. You know it has been dry and hot, so busy with the corn and harvest that I have not been back to the watering place until the pigs began to show something was wrong. I find now the water is scant and foul. I am watering them from the well now and hope we may escape much loss." That breeder was honest with himself and did not whine and try to lay the blame on Providence. He had sense enough to see his mistake and he will never be caught that way a second time.

The stubble field is a grand place for sows and shoats provided one does not neglect to provide shade and water. In this region our wheat and oats have fallen so badly that much is too close to the ground to be taken up by the reapers. The sows and shoats will have to save the balance, and

they will save it and show a profit if we will only give them water and shade.

These they must have, or after a month's gleaning they will show your neglect to provide refreshing drink and restful shade. It is hard work to hunt all day with nose close to the hot earth in a broiling sun, and even tough old sows suffer from their industry, but it is worse on their young ones.

Neglect to furnish water and shade, and you will pay the just penalty of violated laws of nature.

It is not long until corn will be full enough to feed, and we may expect to hear from some of these fellows who are asking their shoats to hustle a little longer in the stubble fields in the promise of plenty of new corn soon.

They will begin to feed new corn to the half-starved shoats by the wagon load, and a little later we will hear the wail that new corn is death to hogs.

Nonsense; it is not new corn, it is short pasture, hot weather and lack of water and shade, says P. C. Holmes in Swineherd.

The hogs that cannot thrive on new corn were out of fix before corn came, or were gorged on it at the start. We have fed new corn for thirty years to hogs on clover and consider ourselves and hogs fortunate, when new corn is ready to cut to supplement the clover. We begin to cut up the stalk as soon as the ear is out of milk, so the milk will not squirt under the crunching of the greedy hogs. They are more fond of new corn in that stage than of any other grain or fruit we can give them. Like other good feeders, they are liable to eat too much at the start. Now is the chance for the master to begin gradually to cut up with the corn and let them eat stalk and ear. The stalk contains a large per cent of sugar, and until this passes into the ear the hogs will chew the stalks for the sweet. By the time the stalk and ear are dry the hogs will have become accustomed to the corn, will be ready to assimilate reasonable amounts and make better returns for it than they can make for old corn and middlings or any compound of grains. The hogs and the judicious feeder welcome the new corn, and if the hogs have come to the corn from good pastures and judicious supplies of water and water and shade, it is a safe proposition to insure thrift on new corn skillfully fed.

Cholera and Swine Plague

Commonly speaking, all diseases of swine are supposed to be a species of cholera, but scientific research has discovered another similar disease known as swine plague.

The researches of the Bureau of Animal Industry, conducted in the most thorough and systematic manner, and with the aid of all the appliances of modern science, have shown that there is another disease which appears to be almost as common and fatal as hog cholera. This new disease is known as swine plague. In symptoms it very closely resembles hog cholera; in fact, it requires an examination of the internal organs after the animal's death, and in many instances a microscopical study to clearly distinguish between them. In effect upon the animals, swine plague acts the same as hog cholera. It is caused by germs, just as hog cholera is caused, and treatment should be administered very similarly.

The chief symptoms of hog cholera and swine plague are, first, drooping of the eyes, loss of appetite, apparent laziness and desire to hide in the litter, fever and great thirst; costiveness, followed by diarrhoea later on; sickness and vomiting; a dry cough develops; in swine plague this is more characteristic of lung trouble and more persistent than in hog cholera; eruptions of the skin; loss of control of hind limbs, stupor. Hog cholera affects young swine more fatally while swine plague is especially fatal to old hogs. Owing to the close similarity of these two diseases they may be present in the same herd at the same time.

To stop successfully the ravages of these two distinct and destructive diseases, requires a remedy which will effectually stop the multiplication of the disease germs. It must also reduce the fever and tone the digestive organism, create normal appetite and assist generally the weakened system throughout. It must prevent further progress of the disease and aid nature to replenish the waste. For these diseases there is no remedy on earth so effectual, so successful, so safe and so sure, as O. I. C. Hog Cholera Preventive. It will stop the cough, reduce the fever and regulate the bowels. If the disease is not in the last stages it will effect a cure. When fed regularly it will positively prevent cholera or swine plague, besides produce more pork with less feed. O. I. C. is not a simple medicated compound, but a scientific preventive and conditioner. If you try O. I. C. and it fails to do all they claim for it, take it back to your dealer and he will promptly refund your money. This is the best proof that O. I. C. does the work successful y. You take no risk.

DEAR BLOODED STOCK:

I regret I am not able to send you Chapter VI for September, as so many subscriptions must be made up and sent you at once as a result of past work.

I trust our big family will excuse me this time and in October number I will have much to say.

This request I have to make of our family—on every Fair Ground this year go to your Secretary or Police and ask for the International Record Association.

THE

I. C. R. A.
Penn Yan

Pennant is Over
"Old Glory"

and will guide you to our Headquarters on the ground. Look for us and ask for us. Help us to be there and see that we are there by doing it yourself.

Write us about the outfit at once and help us, and make dollars for yourself quick. Our friends in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Mass., Conn., N. Y., Mich., Ind., Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., South Dakota, Oregon, Washington, California, Texas, Kans., Nebraska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tenn., Georgia, N. C., S. C., Florida, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia.

Look for us at your State and County Fairs. Some of our family, we trust, will be there. Come in and you be the one to do it. Write us about it quick and we will line you up for business in all ways. Look for the Pennant. *It welcomes you.*

Sincerely,

I. C. R. A., PENN YAN, N. Y.

NATHAN HENRY BALDWIN.

F. F. Moore writes that his 13th annual sale of Chester White Hogs at Elm Dale Stock Farm, Rochester, Ind., will be held Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1905, and 75 head, 50 gilts, 25 males of March, April and May farrows, will be sold. There has not been a pig sold this year. I have selected 75 head out of 130 raised. Get catalog and see what breeding and individuality is offered. The East can get catalogs of Blooded Stock. The West can get them by writing me. We have two great families of Chesters making. The Happy Mediums, and new herd with Ollies Prince, World's Fair Premium hog, at its head.

This sale only comes once a year, don't let it pass without making some investigation.

C. E. Morrison, of Blooded Stock, will arrive at Elm Dale Stock Farm Sept. 18, giving him two days to select pigs for his Eastern friends. Place your order with him and he will ship you nothing but money-makers. Sale in big tent. Hotel, and back to and from farm free.

Terms cash. But will give 90 days time at 6 per cent interest.

Fred Reppert, Decatur, Ind.; Elmer Ross, Winchester, Ind.; Barney Flanagan, Anderson, Ind.; John Weddle, Ind.; R. W. Newell, Rochester, Ind., will be the auctioneers, and R. P. True clerk.

I court the attention of breeders wanting new blood and topky individuals for their herd, to make an investigation.

Dear Sir:

Since your Mr. Jones was here at my place I am pleased to report you as following: I have some of the best pigs from my last spring's litter that I have ever raised. They are sired by my herd boar Bold Baron 75434 and out of some of the choicest sows the country affords. They include both the English and American bred sows which you have seen at Clover Leaf Farm. You also know that they are famous for their extreme quality and individuality. You know my herd of Berkshires are famous throughout the State and you also know that I can send out to my customers under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. In any event I never have a dissatisfied customer. As these are known to be yours I find that I can fully adopt them and believe it the proper way to do, viz.: Satisfaction guaranteed, with all that your Uncle Nathan has

stated in the August number of Blooded Stock. I see no reason why any subscriber of this paper can not safely order pigs of your advertisers. I should be pleased to receive a few more orders from them and will endeavor to give the best of satisfaction in every event.

Thanking you for past favors and trusting that your success may be all that you can hope to expect during the next year, believe me to be as ever,

Sincerely yours,

E. E. Hall, Stanley, N. Y.

We can fully endorse all that Mr. Hall has said as we have seen his herd and know whereof he speaks.

I. C. R. Association, per H. A. Jones, Sec'y.

Eds big Chester White sale is attracting much attention among breeders at this time as the offering contains three sows with litters and twelve yearling sows, sired by Chief Medium, a grandson of Happy Medium. Some of them being out of a Sweepstake sow. The Spring pigs are good. Some sired by William Fell, the great St. Louis Prize Winner. Some sired by Look On, 1st prize winner at Indiana State Fairs in 1902. Don't miss this sale on Oct. 17, 1905. Free hotel accommodations.

W. H. Creswell, Cedarville, Ohio is offering a lot of particularly fine Poland China sows for sale. They are of the finest blood to be had, being a combination of Sunshine and Perfection blood.

Mr. Creswell also offers some choice Delaine Merino sheep. Write him at once. This stock is good individually and breeders can depend on it. The prices are reasonable.

Chester Whites owned by W. E. Farquhar & Son, Modoc, Ind., won four first prizes and Reserve Grand Champion at St. Louis. Wm. Fell 10633 was in all these winnings and is the sire of a large number of the animals that will be sold at their public sale on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1905. In this herd is Modoc Boy 11699 a State fair winner and Medium O. K. 14077.

Sixty head, the choice of 160 head, will be sold, and mostly consist of April and March farrow. Catalogue will be ready by Sept. 10. Send for one at once.

The Future of the Swine Industry

By Thomas Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota.

The future of the Swine industry in the United States will be just what the people make it. This does not mean that it will be just what the farmers make it, but what the producer and consumer make it. It rests more with the consumer to say what the type of hog shall be in the future than with the farmer. The taste of the consumer will control the demand of the market. A dealer will not buy what he cannot sell, and a consumer does not care to buy what he does not want. Virtually, then, the consumer will control the type of hog that will be grown. I have not said that he will control the breed, but simply that he will control the type.

Now what about the taste of the consumer? Does it mean anything at the present time? Does the needle point one way or the other at present? or, can we come to no conclusions in regard to it? You answer, no. I answer, yes. My contention is, that public taste is veering in the direction of pork that has more muscle in it and less of lard; that is, in the direction of leaner pork. It requires some courage to say that, in the face of the fact that heavy hogs and well fattened to-day will bring at least as much in the markets as the lighter and leaner animals whose carcasses are more of the bacon type. Notwithstanding that is just what I do say. The public taste in this country is going to call for pork that is more of the bacon type than is usually grown at the present time. You ask the reasons. Here they are. First, the public taste in Britain was content with the lard hog until within recent decades. It is not so content now. The quantities of high class bacon produced in Britain are relatively on the increase. The same is true of the bacon imported from Denmark and from Canada. Now, what has brought about this change in public taste? Why, the increased purchasing power of the people. As soon as people become familiar with a better food product, they buy it if they are able. This does not imply that the purchasing power of the people of Britain is greater per capita than in the United States, for the reverse of this is true, but that the purchasing power of the people of Britain is greater than it was a quarter of a century

BLOODED STOCK

24
YEARS
WEAR
NO
REPAIRS

SEPARATOR
FACTS

43
YEARS
WEAR
75¢
REPAIRS

Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators.

Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over.

On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs		43 Years' Work—75¢ Repairs	
Hours run.....	1,200	Hours run.....	2,150
Pounds separated....	1,080,000	Pounds separated....	1,955,000
Turns of crank.....	8,155,760	Turns of crank.....	5,652,070
Turns of bowl.....	1,152,000,000	Turns of bowl.....	1,864,000,000
Oil used.....	2 quarts	Oil used.....	5 1/2 quarts
Time oiling.....	About 4 min.	Time oiling.....	About 7 min.
Time adjusting.....	None	Time adjusting.....	10 min.
Repairs.....	None	Repairs.....	75 cents

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-300 tells about them. Write for it today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Canada West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Illinois

ago, and because of this, they want meat superior in quality. As soon as our own people become generally ac-

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

INSURE YOUR HOGS

The cheapest insurance you can get against hog cholera is in a package of **O. I. C.**, the hog cholera preventive that positively prevents swine diseases. If it fails, you get your money back. If it did not do the work, it could not be sold on such broad terms. Besides its preventive qualities it makes more pork on less feed in less time; destroys worms; cures thumps, scours; stops coughs; relieves hogs when smut poisoned, and insures rugged, robust hog-health.

O. I. C. HOG CHOLERA PREVENTIVE

Costs "1c per week per hog." Can you afford to neglect testing a remedy that costs so little and insures so much? Remember, we take all risk when you buy it—you take all risk when you fail to try it. Send for 5 lb. package, price \$1.50 prepaid. Book on hog cholera—how to prevent it, free on request.

O. I. C. COMPANY, BOX O, SYCAMORE, ILLINOIS

Hog Worms--Dangerous Hog Cholera--Destructive

The Snoddy Remedy is death to all kinds of hog worms. Even the kidney and lung worms are easily destroyed by a few doses of it. It is the greatest worm exterminator known to medical science.

The remedy is a positive Hog Cholera cure. It cures after the hogs are sick. Any practical farmer can save his herd if our directions are followed. The remedy is certain in its action and never fails when plenty of it is used and the hogs properly cared for. Any breeder can make all the success we claim for the remedy, either in destroying worms and preventing disease or in curing the hogs after the disease has struck the herd.

It is the greatest thrift producer before the public. It is an easy matter for a farmer to make his hogs weigh 100 lbs. more at ten or twelve months old than they will weigh without it. It is profitable to use. The extra gain it will produce in hogs will return you \$5 for every dollar's worth of the medicine properly used.

Snoddy's book on Hog Cholera full explains the whole system of treatment. The book is sent free to any applicant. Address

THE DR. J. H. SNODDY REMEDY CO., ALTON, ILL.

BLOODED STOCK

INCREASED CAPACITY CREAM SEPARATORS

In line with its established policy of always keeping FAR IN THE LEAD of all possible competition by further improving its separators every few years, the DE LAVAL COMPANY has just let out another "link" of superiority, which still further widens the gulf of practical efficiency between the DE LAVAL and the best of imitating cream separators.

Seemingly perfect as they have been before, the MAY, 1905, DE LAVAL machines are still further improved, run still easier, have lower-down supply cans, and LARGELY INCREASED CAPACITIES, all for the SAME PRICES as heretofore.

STYLE	OLD	NEW
"HUMMING-BIRD".....	250 lbs.	300 lbs.
"DAISY".....	350 "	400 "
"BABY" No. 1.....	450 "	500 "
"BABY" No. 2 (IRON-SCREW).....	600 "	700 "
"BABY" No. 2 (SOLID-FRAME).....	600 "	700 "
"BABY" No. 3.....	1,000 "	1,200 "
"DAISY" TURBINE.....	1,000 "	1,200 "

Send for 1905 Catalogue giving complete particulars.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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NEW YORK.

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75 & 77 YORK STREET,
TORONTO.
248 McDONNELL AVENUE,
WINNIPEG.

quainted with superior bacon, like the Gauls when they first tasted of the wines of Italy, they will say that they want more, and in this respect they must be given what they want. Real bacon has been so little grown in this country that the public are only now getting familiar with it. Until recently it was not far different with our mutton, but in that line of meat production the change has been marked during recent years. Second, the trend of change in the public taste, with other classes of meat, is altogether in the direction of leaner meat. Because of this change, the large, heavy weight steer of 1,800 pounds has been set away back in the markets of today. The handy weight, early maturing steer 1,200 or 1,500 pounds has taken his place; old fat wethers weighing 120 to 180 pounds alive are now being superseded by the lamb under twelve months and weighing from 70 to 100 pounds. It would seem incredible to the writer that public taste should change so much in the direction of leaner beef and leaner mutton, and that there should not follow a corresponding change in the same, in the line of leaner pork, that is to say, in the line of pork that is more of the bacon type. Third, a certain Iowa packer of pork purchased last autumn at least three carloads of large Import-Yorkshire swine. These were taken down into central Iowa, that is to say into the very heart of the corn belt. They were not taken there for purposes of slaughter, but for breeding uses. The males were chiefly intended for being crossed upon the types of sows already in that country. The purchaser told the writer that his object was to induce the farmers from whom his supplies were obtained to grow swine that were more of the bacon type. He wished such animals, he said, because all in all they suited his trade better than the other types of swine, such as he had been purchasing. Fourth, when the average farmer of to-day kills swine for his own use, which type of animal does he prefer? Does he not pass by the large, heavily laden hog and choose such as are lighter and not so highly finished? If the taste of the farmer himself is veering in the direction of meat more nearly resembling the bacon types, why should not the taste of the customer for whom he grows it veer in the same direction?

But leaving aside public taste altogether, and setting market demands aside for the time being, my contention is, that it will pay the farmer in the corn belt better to grow pork of the bacon type or approximating to it, than to grow pork of the other type. It will pay him better because he can do it more cheaply. This may seem like taking strong ground. I take it, nevertheless, I claim that, all things considered, the farmer can grow pork of the bacon type more cheaply even in the corn belt than he can of the other type. And now for the reasons.

An animal of the bacon type in order to produce bacon must have a peculiar conformation. It must be long in body and deep, or the bacon will not be forthcoming. It must be moderately long in head and limb, though the law of correlation which never associates a short head and very short limbs with a long body. Such an animal will have much more ease in locomotion than one that is short in limb, short in body and broad and heavily built, and the limbs will sustain it better under heavy feeding. In other words, it will be a more vigorous animal. It will be a bet-

ter grazer. It will be more prolific. And because of its greater inherent vigor it will digest its food more perfectly. It will, therefore, be a more satisfactory animal than the one that is of an entirely opposite conformation. That such an animal will be a better



FREE TRIAL
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FOUR BITS IN ONE
Cures Coughs, Runaways, Fallers, Shivers, etc. Send for Bill on Two Days' Trial and circular showing the four distinct ways of using it. Prof. R.S. Beery, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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WHOLESALE
PRICES

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This catalogue will save you money on your grocery supplies.

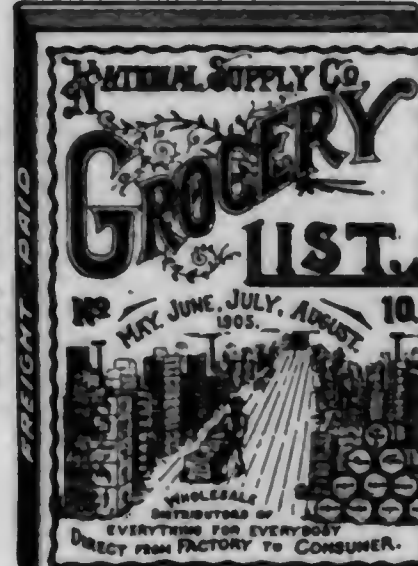
FREIGHT PAID

What do your groceries cost you a year? Will you buy them of us if we can prove that we will save you from 10 per cent to 20 per cent and pay the freight? That certainly is an amount worth saving; it is worth the trouble of asking for the proof. Get our large Grocery List and compare our prices with what you have been paying. Then put us to a greater test—send us a trial order and compare the goods and the prices. If we do not save you big money, send the goods back at our expense. The grocery bill is the biggest part of the family expenses. We will cut it almost in the middle and guarantee everything we sell. We can do this because we buy in immense quantities—carloads and trainloads—and we give you the benefit of our ability to buy cheap; in fact we can sell to you at just about the figure your local dealer would have to pay. We save you his profit and the freight besides.

To save still another 10 per cent, become a member of the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co. We'll tell you how to get this extra 10 per cent discount, if you will write for full information. An easy way to make money.

If you want to save money get our catalogue and learn just how cheap you can buy groceries from us. Catalogue is ready and lists everything in the grocery line. We send it free.

Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., Lansing, Mich. and Chicago, Ill.



BLOODED STOCK

breeder does not need much argument.

The long and roomy body is associated with superior breeding qualities in the minds of every one who understands the law of breeding. A sow of this conformation will breed more surely than one of the opposite conformation. She will produce more pigs at a litter. Her pigs, sharing in her own superior vigor, will be strong at birth, and, consequently, under good management, the losses will be few in the litters. Such an animal will be a superior milker, and, in consequence, will nourish her pigs well. She will also be able to breed for a longer period, since obesity does not interfere with her productiveness, as it does with the short bodied and weak limbed sow. That it has superior limbs follows from their greater relative length and strength. This means that the animal can move about with ease and gather food during the pasturing season. This ease in locomotion is conducive to vigor. It keeps an animal on its feet longer during the finishing period, and it greatly reduces the number of instances in which there is breaking down from weakness in the limbs. Good grazing qualities are very important in these days when the constant aim is to cheapen production, by making the pig gather its own food to the greatest extent that is consistent with profit.

That it will be more vigorous nobody will deny. But some one may ask, how much vigor is enough? The question is not easily answered in a tangible way, but it may be answered. That vigor is sufficient which will enable the animal best to fulfill the end for which it is kept with the greatest profit to its owner. It is possible for an animal to have an excess of vigor. The wild hog has more vigor than is necessary to profitable production. So too has the razor back. On the other hand, what about the average hog of the corn belt? Has it enough, or too much, or too little? What do you say, farmer? How do you answer that question? Nobody will say that it has too much vigor. If you answer that it has enough of vigor, how can you prove it? If you concede that it has too little vigor, how is it to be given more? These may be hard questions to answer. But the farmer in the corn belt is going to be compelled to answer them whether he wants to or not. My contention is, the average

pig of the corn belt has too little stamina, and if you ask how can I prove it? I answer, I do not need to prove it. The millions of graves that are dug every year in the corn belt to receive hogs that die of disease proves it.

But how is it to be shown that these more active hogs of bacon types have a stronger digestion? Well, in the first place, that should be looked for from the intimate relation which exists between the physical powers of the being. If the constitution of an animal is strong, and its inherent vigor marked, bodily it will be strong. Its locomotion will be active, its appetite good, and its digestion will be good also. It may and probably will, take more food, but what of that, if it digests it more thoroughly? Experience has taught that animals that consume food most largely and at the same time digest it well, other things being equal, are the most profitable. The strong digestion of these animals has been proved by experiment. At the Minnesota University Experiment Station, in 1900, the cost of increase in making pork with swine of various breeds and crosses was as follows:

Pure Tamworths	\$2.32
Third Cross Large Improved Yorkshire or Berkshire	2.25
Large Improved Yorkshire or Poland China	2.28
Tamworth Poland China Cross	2.16
Pure Large Imported Yorkshire	2.11
Large Improved Yorkshire Poland China Cross	2.18
Pure Poland China	2.48
Large Improved Yorkshire Berkshire Cross	2.43
In 1899, at the same station, the results were as follows:	
Pure Poland China	\$2.52
Tamworth Poland China Cross	2.24
Second Cross Large Improved Yorkshire or Berkshire	2.28
Pure Poland China (corn fed)	2.31
Large Improved Yorkshire Poland China Cross	2.16
Pure Tamworth	2.01
Pure Large Improved Yorkshire	2.02

It will be noticed that in the above experiments which were conducted by the writer and with much care, that in 1899 the Tamworths and Large Improved Yorkshires stand lowest in point of cost of production, and that the crosses of these on Poland Chinas

make a good showing also. In the experiment of 1900 the Large Improved Yorkshires are the lowest in point of production and the Tamworths stand fifth. During the first period of 28 days the lots fed in 1900 were given shorts 3 parts and corn meal 1 part by weight. During the second period of similar length, they were given shorts 2 parts, corn meal 1 part, and barley meal 1 part by weight. During the third and fourth periods they were given corn meal and barely equal parts by weight. They were also fed green food in season, as peas and oats, rape, corn and mangels about 2 pounds per animal per day. They were fed for 126 days, and the average weight when the feeding began was about 50 pounds. The conditions under which the lots were fed in 1899 were not far different.

Now this does not prove absolutely

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Learn from expert orchardists, berry-growers, spraying authorities and other practical men whose experience ranks them as authorities in fruit culture. Such men are regular contributors to that "handsomest of farm papers"

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ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
50c A YEAR

Never dry or sleepy—always "meaty" and wide awake. During 1905 Special Editions will be devoted to "Spraying," "Gardening," "Small Fruits" and "Apples." Our Bro. Jonathan series of 10 fruit booklets on "Orcharding," "Small Fruits," etc., at 25c each, are dollar makers for fruit-growers. Ask how to get them free. Send 25c and names of 10 persons interested in fruit growing for a year's trial. Eastern Edition for States east of Ohio.

THE FRUIT-GROWER CO.
979 N. 7th. St. Joseph, Mo.

BLOODED STOCK

That Yorkshire and Tamworth swine can be made to grow pork more cheaply than than the other breeds. These are only two experiments. But they do tend to show that Yorkshire and Tamworth swine may be expected to grow pork as cheaply as swine of other breeds. And we can give no reasons for this result that would seem quite satisfactory, except that their digestion enables them to utilize food in a marked degree. It may be stated here that these results are in line with other results from somewhat similar experiments conducted by the writer personally.

I claim, therefore, that self interest ought to prompt farmers to modify their methods in growing swine. I claim that they will find more money in growing swine of longer type than those now grown, and not inclined to put on so much fat. I claim that to grow such swine, while it will call for some modification in the methods of feeding, will be also in the line of better maintaining the fertility of our farms. My contention is, that the farmers will be compelled to do these things whether they want to or not. And that that modifications are not very far distant.

It may be asked just here, what are we to do? Are we to discard those breeds of swine that we now have and that we have been trying so hard to improve for the last fifty years? Not at all. Let us call a halt in present lines of improvement. We have improved them overmuch. Put on the brakes, reverse the engine, run backward, and switch on to other methods of growing our swine. Make them longer in the side. Lessen the width somewhat; stretch out the neck a little bit and put longer and stronger limbs under them. It is perhaps fortunate for me that I do not face you men when I say these things. It may be well that I am out of reach. But I do say them and I intend to repeat them many times again. You can do all this by selection in breeding. Another way of saying these things is to ask you to put more stamina into your pigs. And yet another way is to ask you to conform them more to swine of the bacon type. A few generations of careful selection and the change is made.

Now, swine growers of this corn belt, let us reason together. Is it not true that Poland China and Duroc Jersey swine are over-refined? Is it not true that the breeding powers in each have

been weakened during recent years? I speak of them as breeds. Is it not true that they have been so converging in type in the effort to get the easy feeding, quick maturing hog, that if both were painted the same color, one could hardly tell them apart? Is it not true also that the Berkshire breeders would be in the same boat practically, but for the fact that recently they have modified their type of hog and changed their standard to enable them to do it? They have stretched them out a bit. This, then, is one line of action that can be pursued.

Here is a second line of action that may be followed. Stop poking fun at the Tamworth and Large Improved Yorkshire breeds. Cease culling hogs such names as razor backs and greyhounds. The time spent in thus ridiculing them would be vastly more profitable if spent in introducing them to cross on short bodied high grade sows of any of the breeds. Try this cross. Prove it yourselves, and if it proves a failure, then advertise Prof. Shaw in all the papers for having given you bad advice.

Then you ask, if such a cross is good, why not cross all our pigs in this way? For the reason, first, that there are not enough Tamworth and Yorkshire swine in Great Britain, Canada and the United States to effect such crossing, though it should be desired. For the reason, second, that crossing pure breeds is usually bad policy. And for the reason third, that it is not necessary. We can improve the excellent breeds of swine that we have, by modifying our methods.

But, it may be objected, as it has been objected, where will be the advantage of trying to secure renovation as outlined with our present methods of feeding and management? Will not the tendency of continuous corn feeding soon transform bacon swine into lard swine? True, that would be the tendency. But it could be met in two ways. Be persistent and careful in selection, and modify present methods of feeding. Are we to go on forever rearing pigs practically on corn only, because our fathers did so, or will we modify our methods somewhat? Is it not a fact that while corn will always be the important food factor in making pork in these corn States, that our swine will do better if fed less of this highly carbonaceous food, except while being finished, and are fed more of protein in the form of legumes? Which shall be

the protein crops? Clover in its several varieties, alfalfa, the Canada field pea, the cow pea, the soy bean, rape and mangles. Our farms would stand a little more barley also, which is not so highly carbonaceous as corn. While growing all these crops we would be improving our lands. In fact, the improvement in the soil brought about by growing one or the other of the leguminous crops in the above list, would go far to pay for the cost of the same. Our swine would be healthier. They would stand forced feeding better and would also produce that type of pork that will constantly grow in favor with the multitude.

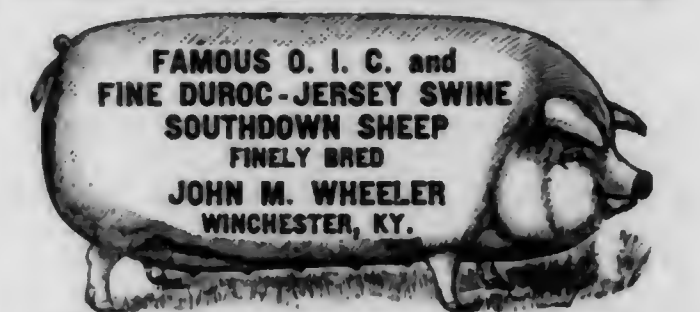
QUICK'S FALL SALES

Shropshire Sheep, - September 22
Duroc Swine, - - - October 19

Shorthorns and
Polled Durhams, November 7

Both sexes, each breed, for sale any time. Catalogues.

Quick & Sons, Gosport, Ind.



CAPON TOOLS



MOORE'S BIG SALE

OF

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905

For particulars write to F. F. MOORE, Rochester, Indiana.
Persons unable to attend the sale can send bids to the
Editor of Blooded Stock, who will attend.

PUBLIC SALE OF



CHESTER WHITE HOGS



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1905
SIXTY TOPS OF 160 HEAD

Sired by four different Boars of best breeding. Two of them winners of the Purple and Blue at State and World's Fairs and from Sows of the best breeding. Catalogues September 10th.

W. T. FARQUHAR & SON, - Modoc, Indiana.

AUCTIONEERS—ROSS & FLANAGAN.

Improved Yorkshire Hog

So many inquiries have come to "Morven Park" as to just what are the chief points of merit of the large white Yorkshire pig, now more commonly known in this county as the "Improved Yorkshire," that it seems to me that I cannot do better than give, through your valuable columns, a short account of the breed and what I consider are among its claims to the support of the Southern farmer.

Though, comparatively speaking, new to the South, this is the oldest, perhaps, of the English breeds of which one of the leading English writers, James Long, in his work on the swine industry, says:

"There is no doubt that the large white breed has contributed more to the popularity of English pigs than any other, for it is largely sought by Continental as well as by home breeders for improvement of local varieties. It has, moreover, if we consider its quality as well as its size, been the most useful of any race, and its wonderful improvement has largely contributed to the present high position which the pig holds as a domestic animal."

It must be borne in mind that the Yorkshire is distinctly a lean making—a bacon—pig as contradistinguished from the lard hog, and it remains to be seen which variety is best suited to the needs of the farmer in connection with the tendency of the market. There is no doubt that the public demand in beef as well as in mutton is for higher quality than has hitherto flooded the Western market. The new era is upon us, and is foreshadowed by the guarded statements of the "Indiana Farmer," in a recent issue:

Writing on "The American Hog," the Indiana Farmer quotes from a bulletin just issued by that about two-fifths of the world's "hog" supply are produced in the United States, adding these remarks about the type of pig general in that country: "The fat or lard hog is such because corn has been his principal feed, because there has been a demand for pork from such a hog, and he will conform to the present prevailing type just as long as corn remains the principal feed. Butcher hogs are the best hogs from the fat or lard hog standpoint that come to market, and should be used as a standard for comparison. From the bacon hog is the ideal toward which hogs are being developed. To the close observer it is apparent that the gradually changing conditions brought about the development of the United States, and the increase in the price of corn resulting from its varied commercial uses, cause the hog to be fed a more nutritious ration. This will in the future affect the type of the hog of the United States, so that it will more nearly approach that of the English bacon hog."

In Canada and in the great packing centres of the West, the Yorkshire pig is making rapid and magnificent strides in public favor, and the South, hoping for the time when a vast sum of money will be retained at home by the production of its own pork and the sale of its surplus, should be keenly alive to the merits of the various breeds of

swine.

As to type: The Yorkshire pig is white in color, fine in the skin, long in body, with deep sides and "meaty" to the hock. The sows as a rule are prolific, good mothers, and gentle. The pigs are active and thrifty, easily adapt themselves to the extremes of climate, and are developed for market at a minimum cost.

I have noted in your columns what seemed to be a lack of appreciation of this breed. For instance, the adaptability of the white pig to the South as compared to the black from a climatic standpoint, has to the disadvantage of the white pig been likened to the greater suitability of the black man to the South than of the white man. Just how this point was made I cannot see, for save in equatorial Africa, and now even there, the white man prospers and progresses, whilst the negro, even physically, is being supplanted; and so flourishes the white pig, for any one who reads the English agricultural papers can readily see his periodical exportation to, on the one hand, Northern Russia, and to Denmark, where he goes to make the most prized of hams, as well as to Australia and Africa, where his mission is to improve the stock of the country.

Again, last fall reference was made by one of your correspondents with muchunction to the fact that at the sale of Mr. Arthur Hiscock's pigs in England, the average price of the black pig was twice that of the Yorkshire. The manifest purpose of this statement was to show the marked superiority of the black pig, and yet, I venture to say that no mention will be made of that at the recent sale of Mr. Besant's pigs in Dorset, England, where both breeds were represented. The situation was exactly reversed, as I gather from the British papers, and the average price of the white pig was very much greater, if not twice as great as that of the black, with, strange as it may seem, the same Mr. Arthur Hiscock, the chief and highest bidder upon the Yorkshire pigs.

Price paid is frequently but a fool's estimate of a thing's value. However, since repeated reference has been made to the sales of individuals of other breeds it may be noted that recently Mr. Sanders Spencer sold a pig in England for \$500, and that similar sales have been made from time to time by Mr. Duckering and others.

Although the Yorkshire is known in England as the tenant farmer's pig, he is not lacking for sponsors in the gentle and noble circles, for the numbers among his patrons and breeders besides Sanders Spencer & Son and Mr. Hiscock, the following among the nobility who take great pride in their piggeries: the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Roseberry, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Gilbert Greenall, and a host of similarly respected names.

If in a humble way I may offer my testimony, I may add that two years ago I went to England that I might study conditions there and compare them with what I conceived to be the needs of the South so far as breeds of cattle, sheep and swine were concerned. I went untrammelled, and there existed

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"New Idea" Steel Pitless Scale

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Engine that requires no water; that has no water jacket, pipe connections or tanks to freeze; no pump to get out of order. Fired with a jump spark. Gasoline kept in base of engine. A fan on exhaust side cools it. 10 H. P. Engine combined with Goulds Fig. 1400 Spray Pump makes the ideal spraying outfit of the world. Costs only 10c an hour for fuel. For further information, address CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Swanson, McKean and Meadow Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Disinfectant Dip That is Guaranteed.

Stronger and more efficient than any other. Absolutely harmless. Does not gum the hair, crack the skin, or injure the eyes. Kills all lice and vermin. Cures scurvy, mange and all skin diseases. Heals all cuts, wounds, galls and sores. For hogs, cattle, sheep, young stock, poultry and general household use it has no equal.

Send For Free Book on care of hogs and other livestock. If your dealer does not keep Car-Sul, do not take an imitation but send to us direct. Trial gallon \$1.50, express paid; 5 gallon can \$6.00, freight paid.

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Inventors of Dipping Tanks. Des Moines St., Kansas City, Mo.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs less to buy and less to run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher & 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

no reason why I should not adopt those breeds that appealed to my best judgment. I knew little, if anything of the Yorkshire pig, and only turned to it through what seemed to me to be the natural logic of events, that I might adopt the coming pig rather than secure a type of hog which to meet the demands of the future would have by a long process of breeding and selection to be changed from a lard to a bacon pig.

To my mind all pure breeds are good, and it seems to me that the lesson that must be learned in order to rehabilitate the South is the keeping of stock, and so far as may be, the keeping of pure breeds says Westmoreland Davis in Southern Planter. At any rate, whether it be for beef or for dairy purposes, whether it be for the raising of sheep or swine, a pure bred sire should head every herd and every flock, with one question remaining for individual judgment: Which breed bids fairest to produce the greatest value at a minimum cost; and in the consideration of this question it would be well, in my opinion, for the Southern farmer to fully investigate the merits of the large white Yorkshire.

Large Yorkshires

Continued from page 1.

The tendency at the present time is all towards leaner meat. In beef, the big, gross 1,800 pounds steer is a back number. In mutton, the tallowy, coarse carcass has long been doomed, and now the 60 pounds to 80 pounds, when dressed, commands the highest London prices. The public is now shouting for leaner pork, and the bacon curers are echoing the cry. I don't propose fighting this declaration of independence, but prefer to cater to it by breeding and disseminating the Improved Yorkshire.

2d. Because they are so prolific. I have an imported sow that has bred 96 pigs in three years (and raises from 12 to 14 each litter) without the least apparent injury to her constitution. Never has she been heavier than at present.

3d. Because they can be grown to the most profitable weights at six months' pigs, 160 to 200 lbs. I showed a barrow at Guelph Fat Stock Show (he was out of the above-mentioned imported sow, and one of a litter of 12) that weighed 437 pounds, fasting when taken off the ears, and under 9 months. Notwithstanding his great weight, he was an exceptionally smooth, handsome pig of great quality. This weight is, of course, greater than the curer demands but it shows to what weights they will attain by careful feeding.

4th. Because they have hardy, rugged constitutions. I never give medicine of any kind (except worm powders), and never have a sick hog; they are good rustlers, and don't require pampering.

5th. Because they are good mothers; will raise two litters a year, and 12 pigs in each, as easily as some breeds will 6 to 7.

6th. Because they have bone enough to carry the great weight they attain when matured; it is sound and hard, and I have never had one break down.

I have already written more than I intended, but there is much which might yet be said in favor of this grand hog. I have had many years'

experience as a breeder of swine, and became acquainted with the Large Yorkshire only a few years ago. I still breed a hog of a different type, (Poland-Chinas) but for the purpose intended—breakfast bacon and sweet hams—I am thoroughly in love with the big white fellows.

I only wish to add that I consider them a remarkably prepotent breed. A good Yorkshire boar crossed on sows of any breed will produce a pure white "Yorkshire looking" pigs of the very best bacon type.



ALL WE ASK

Is that you hear our claims before buying your fall fencing. You shall be your own Lawyer. Judge and Jury. We will send our Wire Fence Testimony, if you will send us your name and address. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO. Box 666, Adrian, Mich.

Chester Whites by St. Louis. Prize winners for sale Oct. 11th by W. T. Farquhar & Son, Modoc, Ind.

Used 15 Years

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, Lameness. The great cure is

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Hensley, Ont., Feb. 20, 1904. Gentlemen: I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 15 years and have always found it good. Saved the life of several horses by using your "Treatise on the Horse" as a guide. Very truly yours, HENRY FOGAL. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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Mt. Morris, Michigan,

offers a choice lot of Poland-China pigs sired by Meddler, (Grand Champion at St. Louis) and out of a full sister to Corrector II. Also a lot of pigs by Corrector II (Senior Champion at St. Louis) and out of a son by "Mischief Maker" The above lot represent the very acme of choice breeding from the greatest prize winners ever produced.

LARGE YORKSHIRES of all ages bred from imported stock. Pigs from sows weighing 700 to 900 lbs. each.

A fine lot of COLLIES. WHITE WYANDOTTES of the best strains. Prices are reasonable.

H. T. MORGAN, - MT. MORRIS, MICH.

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FOUR FARM PAPERS, ONLY 75 CENTS, ONE YEAR.

We are able to make this great offer only at an immense outlay and the offer has never been equalled. These papers cover every branch of reading needed on agricultural and live stock subjects. Each of the papers are leaders in their line and will keep you thoroughly posted on up-to-date subjects.

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Published monthly and devoted to the breeding of a better grade of live stock. Each number is a special devoted to some breed of pure bred stock and discussed by the best known writers in America. Nothing better on this line printed. Subscription 25 cents.

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This great monthly farm paper is printed on a big 320-acre farm, where experiments are conducted by experts and the results published in the paper. This makes it a paper of great value to the business farmers who want to keep posted on the best and latest methods. Subscription 25c.

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This is a great agricultural paper that has won a name in the corn development now going on in the West. How to select the seed; how to plant; how to cultivate so as to increase the bushels per acre. This is important to every farmer. Subscription 50 cents.

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One of the oldest poultry papers in the United States. It is full of life, helpful to every one of its readers in every line of the poultry business. It is published monthly. 32 to 80 pages. Subscription 50 cents.

We offer these four papers all for one year for 75 cents, or Blooded Stock and any one of the other three for 40 cents. Every order must contain Blooded Stock for one year. Send in your subscription at once to

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

Home of a Yorkshire Breeder



A. A. Bradley, Frewsburg, N. Y., one of our advertisers and a breeder of high-class Yorkshire swine, is to be congratulated on the fine home that he has as a reward for the work of past years.

In speaking of his Yorkshires, Mr. Bradley modestly says that he has been importing the best for the past few years, and that it has been his aim to secure quality in purchasing. He keeps a very select herd, not a large one. It is his pride to have a herd where breeders are able to secure animals to head their herds from, and when some breeder writes him that the animals purchased from him carry off the premiums in the show ring he feels that his breeding has not been in vain. Yorkshire breeders needing choice animals will do well to write Mr. Bradley or go and see his herd.

Improved Large Yorkshires

The Druid, writing of the large Yorkshire of 35 to 40 years ago, gives some interesting facts. Of course, since that time they have changed, but is well to know that they had a history even then, and were in great demand, especially in Denmark, Holland, France and Ireland. Mr. Wainman took 19 to the Hamburg Show, and sold all, the last one going for \$75.00.

There can be little doubt but that Bakewell was the first improver, near 150 years ago, and the Yorkshires of today owe much to the same magic wand that conjured up the Leicester sheep, laid the foundation for the present Shire horse, and improved the Longhorns that they were the favorite cattle of the Midlands. The Druid writes: Mr. Wainman, of Carhead, Yorkshire, was one of the principal breeders, and his average was about 480 lbs. at twelve months, but his Yorkshire Princess weighed 1,355 lbs. when put on the rail for the Salisbury Royal. At the same show, the litter of eleven from Carhead Duchess, not three months old, sold for \$582.00, while the best was kept at home, and after winning 16 prizes, was sold to the Emperor of Russia for \$100.00. Golden Dream was a wonder of fertility, and had 153 pigs at 13 litters, while her daughter, Golden Days, had three litters and won 9 prizes before she touched 22 months.

In 1863, the Carhead pigs attended 33 shows, and won 121 first prizes and 50 seconds, amounting to \$2,322, besides cups and medals. Fresh Hope beat everything for bulk, as when she was sold for 20 guineas (\$100) and yielded up her hams to the slaughterer, they weighed 94 lbs. each. Those who descended to visit their salted remains in the cellar, declared that but for their being nearly all real sandwich meat, they might have pertained to a "hippopotamus."

After writing of the love of the Yorkshireman for his pig, he continues: "No town in those vast hives of industry is more devoted to its Agr. Show than Keighley. It is the high festival of the year, and on one occasion every window was illuminated. It reserves its highest sympathies for the pig, and \$150 is given in laboring men's classes alone. For this forty to fifty pigs of

They sit and scratch their grunting idols if it is wet, and walk them if fine, and they seldom throw away soap suds on Saturday night, till they have been put to do double duty. The Society keeps a special van, which it lets out at a shilling a ride for conveyance to and from the show ground, and the best rug or blanket in the house is freely given up for the candidate pig, if the day



BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS

March and April pigs \$10. by Prince Jumbo 33710 and Mo. Black Mischief Maker 33711. Brother to the World's Fair champion, Meddler. Also bred Gilts, bred to above boars, \$15 to \$20. Need room at once for pigs. Write for circular.

A. F. SIEFKER,

R. D. I. Defiance, St. Charles Co., Mo.



GLENBURN BERKSHIRES

We are direct importers. Herd headed by Hightide Royal Victor, winner of English Royal, and Imported Loyal Hunter, winner first Va. State Fair. Nine Royally bred imported sows. Also Blt-bred boar and sows.

DR. J. D. KIRK, Roanoke, Va.

STRICTLY PRIME LOT OF GILTS AND BOARS

from the best of breeding. Nothing but tops shipped. These gilts and boars are nearly all sired by my Bold Baron and out of some very choice English and American bred sows that are known to be the best breeders. Write me and state what you want and I will please you. The Clover Leaf Herd of Berkshires are famous for their extremely good quality and individuality.

CLOVER LEAF FARM, STANLEY, N. Y. E. E. HALL, Proprietor.

OUR SPECIAL SWINE CONDITIONER AT 5 CENTS

a pound is the best thing ever discovered. Your feed will go further and your hogs will grow wonderfully. Send for particulars and get your dealer to order and we will send you free, freight paid, sufficient for 20 lbs. Agents wanted in every County. \$100 a month for good men.

PENNA. BERKSHIRE CO., FANNETTSBURG, PA. Breeders of Improved Large English Berkshires.

OAKVIEW FARM POLAND-CHINAS

Improved Delaine Merino Sheep.

Stock all high class. In Poland-Chinas have as good a lot of sows as the breed affords. Have a fine lot of Spring pigs sired by "Ohio Sunshine" and a son of "A. H. Perfection." Have four extra good yearling Delaine Rams and four Ram Lambs. Could spare a few good Ewes. Stock guaranteed as represented. Prices reasonable. Come and see or write for what you want.

W. H. CRESWELL, CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

Walnut Ridge Herd of Poland-Chinas

THE BEST TO BE FOUND

Herd headed by such noted boars as Proud Chief Tecumseh and Ohio Sunshine.

The sows are great producing matrons backed up by being bred from producers. No danger of them showing pigs tracing to inferior ancestors.

Boars ready for service

Gilts open and bred

Fall pigs that will make prize winners

Come and see us or write.

Vogelsberg & Morrow, Kerens, Texas, or Theo. Vogelsberg, Cedarville, Ohio.



Largest Farm in America.

We here present to our readers the picture of D. Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., who no doubt is the largest hog raiser and cattle feeder in America, having in cultivation this year 17,500 acres in corn. He keeps from 10,000 to 20,000 head of hogs and about the same number of cattle. He feeds his entire crop and then buys immense quantities of feed besides his own raising. He has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of hogs.



D. Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., who has the largest farm in America.

statements previously made in this

cholora. Anyone who will send their name and address, plainly written, on a postal card to The Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill., will receive one of Dr. Snoddy's books on hog cholera and a copy of Mr. Rankin's testimonial, by return mail, free of charge. Every farmer interested in hogs should have a copy of this book. It is free. Do not fail to send for it and mention Blooded Stock when writing.

Imp. Large Yorkshires.

The enthusiasm for pig-showing also rages at Leeds. One of the great legitimate victories was when they "walked into Wainman," and Carhead Duchess with Lady Havelock at the Chester Royal. The news was telegraphed to Leeds, and the whole of the owner's family circle arrived the next day. The guide-wife was especially communicative, and said that there was "some sense in those judges," and that "Tom would never have sent her but for me." They must have pretty well spent the \$50 prize over the trip, and at night we met them in an inn, drinking ginger beer and giving away oranges in the gladness of their heart. The "missus" had a large basket of them on her knee and pressed them after her hearty Yorkshires way on everyone, in honor of the event. "There, mister, you're welcome if you'll hae yen—old sow's wan."

Comment is superfluous. One can readily understand how the Yorkshire has become so popular and arrived at such perfection when we read of them being the pet and care of enthusiasts the Druid so graphically describes.

The work commenced by Mr. Bakewell has been continued by many a humble weaver, who has had, perhaps, as much to do in engrafting the useful qualities of the breed, and making them the "poor man's hog," as have the large autocrats of the show ring. In their cause, utility could not be sacrificed to fashion or show-yard triumphs.

Eads' sale is Oct. 17th 1905. Don't miss it.

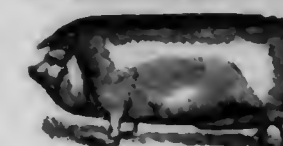
He had given up all hope of ever finding a cure for the terrible disease of hog cholera. Recently he was prevailed on to try the Snoddy Remedy, which is manufactured by the Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill., to which we have often called the attention of our readers. Mr. Rankin gave this remedy a very thorough test and has given his testimonial for the remedy. It is the first hog cholera remedy he has ever indorsed, because he said it is the first one that ever did the work for him. Dr. Snoddy went there and tested the remedy for him in many ways other than curing sick hogs. He showed him the great thrift and extra gain it will cause hogs to make, also while there he raised a lot of pigs from diseased sows. These pigs grew off strong, thrifty and healthy right in the lot where hogs were sick and dying. In addition to this he put 15 well hogs in the lot with the sick and the dead cholera hogs and gave them the cholera. Then he put them through his immunizing process and rendered every hog immune to the disease. These hogs were fed out for the market in the lot where the hogs were sick and dying. It is the most marvelous success ever achieved by anyone and only goes further to prove the paper, that Dr. Snoddy was curing hog

Farmers sometimes get the notion that certain pastures are injurious to pigs, from the fact that they were turned in when the growth was rank, and permitted to gorge themselves, causing bloat or other bad results. This is an injudicious act, and, by proper treatment, could have been avoided. The hogs go in very hungry for this food, and overeat, and bring about the trouble. All changes should be made gradually, until they become accustomed to it.

H. T. Morgan, Mt. Morris, Mich., is a breeder of high-class Poland-Chinas and large White Yorkshires. His Poland-Chinas are not large in numbers, but they make up in quality which cannot be beaten. He is advertising in this issue a splendid lot of Poland-China pigs by Meddler and Corrector 2nd and out of sows by Mischief Maker and Corrector. This breeding is the very quintessence of the prize winners. It is popular and winning blood and parties wanting good pigs that are right at the front line in breeding should remember this and write Mr. Morgan.

He is also advertising a nice lot of large White Yorkshires from imported sows at low prices. His herd is in fine condition and not a sow in it but that is a show sow. He makes a point of size, prolificness and usefulness in Yorkshires that gives splendid satisfaction when shipped out. He is also advertising Collies that are the sort that please buyers because of their working character, and as he can hardly fill his demand he believes he is on the right track of producing a good working Collie. Look up his ad. and give him an order.

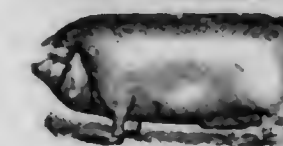
Moore's big sale of Chester Whites comes September 20th. Send in your bids to Blooded Stock and secure the pick of the herd.



Chester Whites

I have them combining the best blood in Chester County. If you want the good old Chester that has made this county famous, we have them here that will please you. We breed and sell only the best. Write me.

C. L. WEBSTER, Kelton, Pa.



PURITAN HERD IMP.

CHESTER WHITES

The peer of any in America. Write for prices of what you want. My catalogue is free.

Will W. Fisher, R. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

John E. Watkins & Son, PENN. YAN, N. Y., Breeds Yorkshire Swine.

The kind you want. Write your wants. Inspection invited.

Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.

From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write wants.

A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine registered Duroc-Jersey pigs. Address Walter M. Carroll, Box 106, Lynchburg, Va.

GEDNEY FARM

L. E. ORTIZ, General Manager.

HIGHEST CLASS JERSEYS



GOLDEN STREAMER 65000

Son of FORFARSHIRE out of GOLDEN STREAM 8th, born Feb. 22 1901, and considered the best Jersey bull that ever crossed the Atlantic as a two year old.

Specialty.—Young bulls and heifers, all ages. Also Imp. CHESTER WHITES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Standard bred BLACK MINORCAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES. Correspondence solicited.

GEDNEY FARM, White Plains, N. Y.

SPECIAL OFFER

24 PAPERS FOR 25 CENTS!

BLOODED STOCK

AND

AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST

Agricultural Epitomist is a monthly published on the farm. It is the only paper in America printed out on a 300 acre farm devoted to experimenting the best grains and feeds. You get the benefit of this labor in the Epitomist.

We have made special arrangements and during the month of May we offer Blooded Stock and Agricultural Epitomist both for 25 cents. Send in your subscriptions at once. Renewals will be advanced one year. Do it now. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Exhibitors and Fair Boards.

The public is learning to appreciate agricultural and live stock exhibits. It is not many years since it was almost impossible to get money from legislatures for the support of fairs.

For years the enterprising and intelligent stockmen, farmers and horticulturists plead in vain for means to equip a fair grounds with cheap sheds or tents to shelter exhibits, while the members of the board of the Society of Agriculture gave their joint notes to raise money to meet the shortage and bridge over to another year.

I have known cases where the board has borrowed to its limit and then had to ask exhibitors to accept certificates for unpaid premiums or to compound with exhibitors paying ten to fifty per cent of the premium.

Some exhibitors went away sore, while others more reasonable appreciated that the board had given them a chance to exhibit their stock and had assumed all the risks are great.

A week of bad weather is disastrous. Even a rainy Thursday was enough to put the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

As I contrast those days of struggle and venture when state and county boards would start in to hold a fair, without a building or tent or a dollar in sight, with these days when by the state fair grounds are equipped with buildings and circuits of fairs are established to give exhibitors opportunity to show at several great fairs in one circuit, at least possible expense for travel.

I conclude the times have changed and the fairs have changed with them.

We find office loving men now scrambling and scheming for places on the fair board. I can remember when the man who would have announced himself as a candidate for member of Ohio State Board of Agriculture would have invited certain defeat. Not so now. The public has become used to the scramble for place and the man seeks the place now instead of the place seeking the man. The chance for graft was wanting when the board did the work and paid for the privilege by borrowing money on their own notes to meet the expenses of the fair, which now the state or the taxpayers stand for.

The old way was only possible with men of heroic impulses and readiness to sacrifice for public good.

There is still need of the same spirit among fair managers and I am glad to think I know some of that type yet at work, trying to advance by honorable effort the brightest interests of the farm-

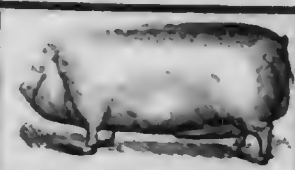
BLOODED STOCK

er and stockman. Would that there were more of them.

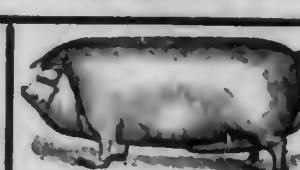
We need on the state and county fair boards men of broad, generous and unselfish views, men of intelligence and keen insight and clean judgment. It is no place for selfish, bullying men of narrow mind puffed up with position or elated by a badge or sash of office. Such men help to show how not to do it. With the great variety of good, bad and indifferent men that find place on

these boards, it is to the credit of the good men and their predecessors that our fairs have made real progress. It is an old saying that money makes the mare go. We can truthfully say: Money makes the fair go, and because the state or county is backing the fair the fair goes.

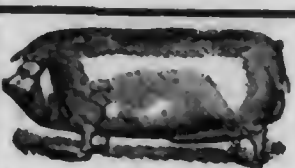
It has often seemed to me the whole fair business is to much a game of chance; that is to say, the policy or management is ever changing as if feel-



Chester Whites



For years I have been selecting and breeding to build up a herd that would be uniform in shape, stamping other herds with the good qualities that I had succeeded in fixing in my herd. If in need of first-class Chesters come and see me or write your wants. Only the best sold for breeders.



T. A. STEVENSON,
SHANNON CITY, - - IOWA.



Just Sold One Sow for \$45.

Have another just as good that is a Bargain.

If you want a Chester White to improve your herd try one that has been bred from high class animals on both sides for fifteen years. A boar bred this way will stamp uniformity of type in your herd. I have two yearling boars, a lot of Fall pigs, both sex, and Spring pigs. Don't have so many, but good ones. If interested in such write me.

J. H. YARNALL, Kelton, Pa.

STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM. N. H. Hood, Adrian, Mich. BREEDER OF THE WORLD'S BEST O. I. C. SWINE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock for sale at all times of the most approved strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. I have a select herd of quality and shall be pleased to supply the wants of any breeder or farmer who appreciates the best obtainable. Write me your wants before buying. Come and see me when you can. Call at Dr. Gibson's livery; carriage at my expense from Adrian.



STOCK RIGHT

PRICES RIGHT

Have some extra choice Chester White Pigs—the kind that you want in your herd. Prices right. For bargains write at once.

D. W. Shellabarger, - Enon, Ohio.

150 CHOICE CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Now on the farm for sale.

Our 20 years of experience aids us more and more in securing the best to offer you. We sell largely to old customers, who have learned by past experience that they can get high quality and just what they want. I can't here describe what I have but write for our large illustrated catalogue, giving breeding of herd, which you will see is the best.

JAMES FISHER, - EASTMAN, WIS.



BLOODED STOCK

or New England. The fair test of reward is, what can the thing do for us? Our people pay the premiums and an intelligent board will adjust them to the measure of value possible in the article or animal exhibited.

P. C. Holme.

Protein for Sows.

It does seem unfortunate that farmers don't give more attention to supplying brood sows with a sufficiency of protein to keep them and their progeny in that condition which is most consonant with well-doing, says the St. Paul Farmer. The excess of carbohydrates fed to the sows has the effect of making them too fat, of keeping them in too heated a condition, and of withholding from their progeny or especially in embryo, the necessary food for proper development.

The temptation is ever before the growers of swine to use an excess of carbonaceous food in the winter season. This arises from the great extent to which corn is grown, and also from the relative cheapness with which it can be purchased to be fed. It has been noticed, however, that when corn was relatively quite cheap, compared with other food, and when farmers yielded to the temptation to keep their sows very largely on a corn diet that the young of those sows have not made proper development nor has the growth of the same been satisfactory, while the sows were succoring their offspring.

In order to avoid such results care should be taken in time to make provision by way of laying in a supply of protein foods before the arrival of winter. Sufficient forethought will enable the grower of swine to do this without any serious difficulty, even in the most pronounced sections of the corn belt. Clover will grow many of these and it will grow well. Alfalfa is beginning to be grown in a far greater extent than formerly. Both of these protein foods can be used freely during the winter season; then a good supply of mangel will help out wonderfully. While it cannot be said that they are really protein foods yet they possess more of that character than of the opposite. Of course, where shorts are at hand these serve a good purpose, but this usually means that when so fed they have to be bought. This may be all right when they can be cheaply purchased, but when the price becomes exorbitant the less of these the farmer purchases the better.

Moore's big sale Sept. 20th. Don't miss it.

OUR CHESTER WHITES IN DEMAND

Well, our 30 day bargains are all sold. Here is your chance:

TWO GRAND YEARLING HERD BOARS

Who wants one? Say, we are booking orders for Spring pigs to go into some of the best herds in United States and Canada.

N. P. Kershner & Co., Ansonia, Ohio.

CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

20 choice Spring Sows, open; 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and also some very fine yearling brood sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last Fall. 12 head Poland-China from 3 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

**C. R. CRESSMAN,
Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.**



Sold out of Sows and Gilts and am now looking for orders for Spring pigs. Have the finest pigs I ever had farrowed. Can sell trios not akin, two sows and a boar. Anybody wanting anything of this kind address

J. C. MURDOCK, - - Milton, Iowa.

Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; so as bred and boars ready for service, Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Cattle, Puppies, Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.

P. F. HAMILTON, - Cochranville, Pa.

GREEN WOOD STOCK FARMS

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa.
Address C. H. BILDING, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

Chester Whites at Auction

At White Rose Stock Farm

Tuesday, October 17, 05

—50 HEAD 50—

Sired by such boars as Look On 12455, Chief Medium 13373, Wm. Tell 10663A. The Editor of Blooded Stock will visit this herd in September and make any selection desired for parties unable to attend. Write for catalog.



JOHN M. EADS, R. R. No. 7, Huntington, Ind.

The Hog in Greatest Demand

Prime heavy hogs include hogs between the weights of three hundred and fifty and five hundred pounds that are in prime condition. Years ago hogs of this type were numerous on the market, but fortunately this kind is gradually being replaced by one of lighter weight, the butcher hog, weighing from one hundred and eighty to three hundred and fifty pounds.

When we stop to consider that a hog when between six and seven months old will make a gain of fifty pounds in one month, and that during the last stages of feeding necessary to produce a prime heavy hog it requires from three to six months' time to produce a gain of fifty pounds in live weight, it is apparent that the most popular hog on the market to-day can be produced with more profit than could the hog that was most popular a few years ago. A hog that has been fed continuously from the time he was farrowed up until he weighs three hundred pounds and is about nine months old cannot be fed profitably beyond that stage. Often he can be sold with more profit at a lighter weight and a younger age than above mentioned.

The market at the present time also discriminates more severely against the hog that is overdone in condition. The hog that is in the greatest demand is one that is smooth, symmetrical, compact and evenly covered with a firm layer of flesh which has a large proportion of lean meat and not an excess of fat. This naturally suggests the question of bacon hogs.

There are two kinds of bacon hogs—the English bacon hog and the bacon hog of the United States. The English bacon hog of America is produced almost exclusively in Canada, and the product is sold principally in foreign markets. The bacon hog of the United States is of the fat, or lard, hog type, and is an intermediary between the fat, or lard, hog and the English bacon hog.

It has frequently been advocated that since Canada is so successfully producing the English bacon hog for the English market that the United States, could also produce this hog with equal success. The demand, however, for this kind of hog is limited. If the United States, which produces three fifths of all the hogs in the world, were to make a radical change in the type of hog produced it would find sale for the same only at a discount. The fat, or lard, hog was in the past produced in the corn belt of the United States, because there was a demand for pork from such a hog as well as a means of producing him at a profit, says Stenson in Fireside. While the tendency of the market at present time is toward a lighter and leaner hog, the change must be made gradually and in harmony with the demands of the market.

The market demand for hogs is not uniform from season to season. In winter there is a greater demand for heavy hogs, while in summer the market demands a lighter hog. The winter season is the packing season, and the hog best adapted to this purpose is the heavy hog; therefore it is but natural that this kind of hog should be demanded by the market at this season of the year. The hogs slaughtered during the summer months are used principally for the fresh-meat trade, and the lighter hogs are best adapted to this purpose.

The supply of hogs on a market at

the different seasons of the year does not conform to the demand. Most pigs are farrowed in the spring. By the time winter sets in many of them are ready to go to market in a finished condition, and many more are sent in unfinished for various reasons, such as lack of thrift, and the need of money to meet pressing obligations. The result is that the light hogs and pigs are forced upon the market in undue proportion during the fall and winter. How is it with the heavy hog? Pigs that were farrowed in the spring have not as yet had time to develop into heavy hogs, and fall pigs of the previous year which have not already been sold are not numerous enough to fill this gap. This causes a scarcity of heavy hogs in the late fall and early winter. In summer the conditions are reversed, giving more heavy hogs and fewer light ones. The hog that is sent to market in the summer usually is one that was farrowed in the spring or the fall of the preceding year and has developed into a heavy hog. Light hogs are scarce at this time, because most of the pigs are farrowed in the spring. These facts usually work together to make a narrow range in prices between heavy and light hogs during the summer months and a wider range during the winter months.

This variation in the supply of hogs from the normal demand also has a tendency to lower prices. If the hogs of a certain class on the market are not sufficient to supply the demand for that class of hogs, the demand must necessarily be filled by hogs of another class. These will not command the price that they would if they were sold within their own class, provided the different classes sell on the same level, nor will they bring as much as would the hogs whose places they are to take. It lowers the price, because the supply of hogs furnished is of a different character than is demanded by the trade. This has a depressing influence on the market, and the total receipts for hogs sold partly outside their classes are less than they would be if sold entirely within their classes.

In this day and age the farmer must do some good, hard, sensible thinking if he desires to keep abreast with the times, for it is a fact that the best business conduct on the farm brings the best results.

FOR SALE—Farm of 21½ acres, Kinsman Twp., Trumbull Co., O. Fertile soil, spring water, good fences. Fine buildin—10 room house and tenant house. Basement barns. 70 rods to station. **Price \$32.50 per acre.** Geo. M. Smith, Court House, Warren, O.

Our Great....

....Rifle Offer

The "Stevens Crack Shot"

has all the good features of any of the best rifles now on the market. Guaranteed quality, finish, accuracy, style and stability, as well as compactness. Chambered for .22 long rifle R. F. and .32 short R. F. cartridges.

ANY BOY CAN EARN ONE IN FORTY MINUTES.

Given for four new subscriptions to Irrigation at \$1 each.

For free sample copies, instructions, etc., write

Irrigation Pub. Co., 601 Club Building, Denver, Col.

Swine Breeder

is the leading hog monthly in the west and is as good as any in the corn belt. 16 to 40 big pages monthly. Trial year's trip with us for 15 cents. Sample of its goodness free.

WESTERN SWINE BREEDER,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Your Life Current.

The power that gives you life and motion is the nerve force, or nerve fluid, located in the nerve cells of the brain, and sent out through the nerves to the various organs.

If you are tired, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, feel stuffy, dull and melancholy, or have neuralgia, rheumatism, backache, periodical pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or the kidneys and liver are inactive, your life-current is weak.

Power-producing fuel is needed; something to increase nerve energy—strengthen the nerves.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve is the fuel you need. It feeds the nerves, produces nerve force, and restores vitality.

"When I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and Anti-Pain Pills I was confined to my bed. I had severe nervous spells, the result of two years illness with malaria. I gradually grew so weak that I was unable to sit up. The spells would commence with cold chills, and I would become weak and almost helpless. My circulation was poor. I had doctored right along but grew weaker and weaker. The Nerve seemed to strengthen me right away and my circulation was better. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Nerve, and I am entirely well."

ROSA E. WEAVER, Stuarts, Ia.

Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind



Take
Down
Feature.

Imported Stock Regulations

Assistant Secretary Armstrong of the Treasury Department has revoked the regulations of April 24, 1903, in regard to the importation of animals for breeding purposes, and has issued a new set of regulations for the use of customs officers and importers of animals says Country Gentleman.

No animal imported for breeding purposes will be admitted free of duty unless the importer furnishes a certificate of the record and pedigree in the form which I give further on, showing that the animal is pure bred and has been admitted to full registry in a book of record established for that breed, and that its sire and dam, and granddams, were all recorded in a book of record established for the same breed. An affidavit by the owner, agent or importer that such animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree must be presented.

In the case of sheep, females are frequently recorded by flocks, and not individually; therefore, whenever the names of individual ancestors cannot be given in the pedigree, the certificates should be filed out in such manner as to show the volume and page of the flock book in which the ancestors for two generations are recorded.

Unless the certificate of record and pedigree called for is produced, the animal shall be considered dutiable as not being pure breed of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed, and under no circumstances will officers of the customs be allowed to accept certificates of record issued from books other than those mentioned in the list furnished them by the Agricultural Department.

In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animals a volunteer bond may be given by the importer, in double the amount of the estimated duties, conditioned for the production of the requisite certificate within six months, subject to extension for a like period on application to the secretary of the treasury, and such bond will be canceled only upon the production of a pedigree certificate conforming substantially to the form mentioned above. Should the importer elect, estimated duties may be paid and a written stipulation filed with the collector within ten days thereafter to produce the requisite certificate within six months from date of entry, whereupon final liquidation will be suspended until the production of the certificate or the full expiration of the six months from entry, the amount deposited will be refunded as an excess of deposit.

Proof of the importation of animals for sale breeding purposes must be produced, and the affidavit of the importer, first, that he is a citizen of the United States, and second, that the animals are to be sold by him for breeding, may be accepted as prima facie evidence of those facts. The fact that the animals are of superior breed, and accompanied by proper pedigree certificates, establishes their status as breeding animals; and the use of such animals incidentally for driving or working would be no violation of the affidavit of the purchaser. In all cases the special purpose of breeding by the purchaser in the United States must be satisfactorily shown.

Cases involving the sufficiency of pedigree certificates produced in stipulation or bond, and all cases of doubt in the minds of officers of the customs as

to the citizenship of the importer, will be submitted to the secretary of the treasury for decision.

Animals otherwise entitled to be free entry are not excluded because too young to be physically qualified for breeding when imported.

At least two generations of ancestors must appear in certificates of pedigree accompanying sheep imported for breeding purposes.

Trotting registers will not be accepted as evidence of pure breed of horses.

The word "animal," as used in paragraph 473, tariff act of 1897, is restricted in its application to quadrupeds—such horses, cattle, sheep, swine, cats, dogs, etc.—and would not include fowls.

The revised form prescribed by the assistant secretary is as follows:

In filling up this blank, give registry number of each recorded animal, or in case there is no number, the volume and page of register where the animal is recorded. In the case of sheep registered by flocks, the volume and page of the flock book in which flock is registered must be given as provided in the regulations.

"I hereby certify that the above is a correct pedigree of—, No.—; that this animal is pure bred, and has been duly registered in the—, which is the book of record controlled by this association for the—breed of—.

(Signed)

Secretary of the—.

Heavy Hogs.

A few years ago there was a demand for heavy lard hogs. Now the tendency is towards smooth, even hogs of medium weight of from 225 to 350 pounds of early maturity. Hogs of this weight should be free from surplus fat, possess smooth shoulders, well laid in with the line of the body, hams moderately heavy, a firm flesh with flanks well down so as to furnish a large development of belly meat. The back should be of good length, width and smooth, showing an absence of large patches of fat above the hams. The best cuts of the hog are taken from the back, loin and sides, hence the importance of good length and

HOOD FARM JERSEYS

UNAPPROACHABLE RECORD

Hood Farm stood first as owner and breeder in the World's Fair Dairy Demonstration at St. Louis, 1904.

Hood Farm bred 3, or more than any other breeder, of the cows participating in that great demonstration.

Hood Farm bred and sold the grand champion Jersey bull in the World's Fair show ring.

Hood Farm sold the grand champion Jersey cow, Figgis, and now owns her only son in service, Hood Farm Foggis 9th.

Hood Farm herd averaged \$175.40 gross return per cow in 1904.

FOR SALE—A few cows and heifers bred, carrying the blood of the World's Fair winners. Write for prices and descriptions.

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.



SEND 3 PEDIGREES FOR RECORD AND \$1.00. Will Register any breed Swine once at this rate to show you our way and **Save Your Dollars, make lasting friends, patrons, members.** Write us of your business fully Save 50 per cent. in fees alone. We send you complete information free for asking. **\$5.00 to know what others know. Memberships, all departments, only \$5.00. Lowest Fee.** We will exchange memberships with any other Association at par value free. Now consolidate your business with us. Every breeder sending \$1.00 as above this month will also get this paper free to January 1, 1907. **Be Prompt To-day.** International Consolidated Record Association, Penn Yan, N. Y. Wear badge pin—\$1.50 postpaid.

sides are desirable. The careful breeder of pure-bred swine keeps informed on just such points and aims to produce the market demand. The scrub hog has no place on the farm and since the packer and his trade have called for a certain type of hog, it stands the hog raiser well in hand to meet the demand through careful breeding and feeding. Medium weight hogs, through the demands of trade, have disposed of the old time 500 or 600 pound lard hog.

Fall Sales.

Don't miss the big Chester White sales.

Moore ssle is Sept. 20th. Don't miss it.

Eads' sale is Oct. 17th, 1905. Don't miss it.

W. T. Farquhar & Son's sale will be October 11th. See their advertised offerings on page 7 of this issue.

See Quick's Fall sale list on page 7. Shropshire Sheep, Polled Durham Cattle and Duroc Swine of the best strains in America will be offered.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus, live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc. Advertisements of farms for sale, rent or exchange, poultry, poultry supplies, dogs, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, seeds, plants, and vegetables. The cost of advertising is

Only Two Cents a Word, all classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertisers. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order.

LAND

FARM for sale cheap. 320 acres overlooking Louisa Court House. 6-room house, all necessary outbuildings. 75 acres cleared, 75 acres woods pasture, partly cleared (all fenced hog fence), balance principally oak. F. B. STONE, Louisa, Va.

CATTLE.

Guernsey Cattle Excellent breeding stock **C. White Swine** now on sale. Send for circular. CLOVER KNOLL STOCK FARM, Orangeville, Pa.

FORTY HEAD Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Flying Fox and Brown Bessie strains. S. E. NIVIN, Lancaster, Pa.

HOGS.

30 PURE BRED C. W. PIGS for sale at farmers' prices. S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

DOGS

FERRIS AND COLLIE PUPS—Circular free. Write NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

FOX TERRIERS—High class pure bred pedigree English Fox Terriers. Females six months old for White Pekin Ducks. NEVADA FOX TERRIER KENNELS, Nevada, Missouri.

COLLIE STUD DOGS, Brood Bitches and Pups. Chester Swine and Fowl catalog. LAINES KENNELS, East Bethel, Vermont.

How A. D. Blocher MADE \$750.00 IN TWO MONTHS

WORKING FOR US

A. D. Blocher of Davison, Mich., is a farmer. He believes in turning his spare time into money. He read the advertisements of the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., and was convinced that the Society was a good thing for himself and his friends. He believed in co-operation, and he saw that here was a Society which offered something tangible, safe and profitable, in that line. He wrote us and later joined the Society, became an active, enthusiastic worker, solicited his neighbors to join, distributed several hundred of our catalogues among them, and induced a great many of them to become members. His compensation for distributing the catalogues; the membership fees on the persons he induced to join the Society, and commissions on the goods purchased by them paid him the handsome reward of \$754.20—all done in his



A. D. BLOCHER
Davison, Mich.

YOU CAN DO IT TOO

spare time, and every member thanked him for getting them to join the Society. What Mr. Blocher did you can do. Hundreds of others—men and women—have done nearly as well and are doing it today. Write us and we will explain it all. We will show you just how and why you can do as well or better. This is the opportunity of a lifetime and will only cost you the effort of writing us a postal card to learn all about it; and it will mean very little work on your part to make big money. Besides we will show you how you will profit by your membership in this Society every year as long as you live. Mr. Blocher made \$754.20 in two months, but that was not all the benefits he received—his membership made him a partner in a business that is saving him several hundred dollars every year. Write us a postal for full particulars. Do it now.

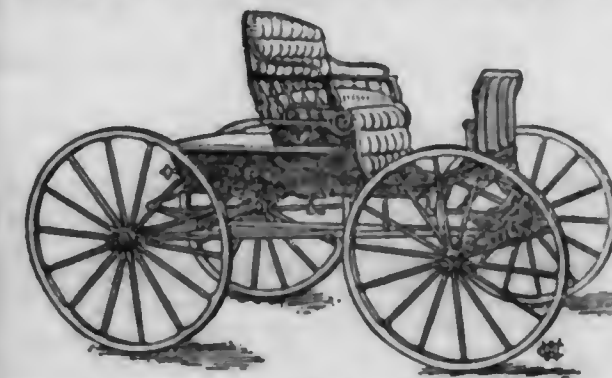
How You Can Save 10 to 20 Per Cent on Everything You Buy

To save 10 per cent to 20 per cent on the cost of your supplies, join the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co. and buy everything you need to eat, wear or use on the farm or in the home, from the Society and you will save from \$10 to \$20 on every hundred dollars you spend for merchandise. The National Supply Co., of Lansing, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., is one of the largest mail order houses in the world—its prices published in plain figures in its large, free 1,000 page catalogue are as low and on many articles a great deal lower than any other mail order concern. Anybody can buy anything from them and save money by doing it. Members of the Co-operative Society get a special discount of 10 per cent from the list on everything they buy through the Society, which in the course of a year means a saving to members of many hundreds of dollars. The average farmer can save from \$100 to \$250 a year on his supplies—all on an investment of but \$10 for a fully paid up, non-assessable Life Membership in this

Society. Can you invest \$10.00 in any other way that will bring you even one-tenth the income that this will? Can you buy your supplies as cheaply any other way? Co-operation alone makes such a thing possible. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by becoming a member. If you join the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., and your savings in discounts on purchases should not amount to \$10 during the year and you wish to withdraw, we will refund your Membership Certificate by paying you back the difference between the amount of the discounts you have received and the \$10 membership fee, together with 6 per cent interest on the amount so paid back. Isn't this a fair offer, and doesn't it take away all risk from you? No other co-operative society ever made such a broad offer before. We invite you to join and we make it easy and absolutely safe for you to do so. Write today for particulars and full explanation of how this Society is able to make these extraordinary offers.

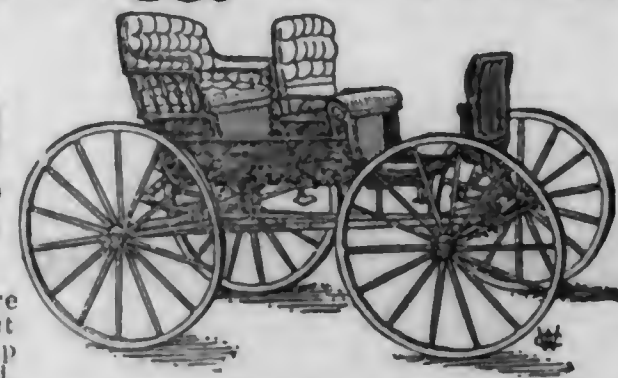
How We Can Sell this \$47.50 Jump-Seat Buggy for \$34.20

FREIGHT PAID



Furnished with Shafts, Carpets, Storm Apron, Wrench, etc. Our regular price for this \$47.50 rig is \$38.00.

Price to Members is \$34.20



Here is a clear saving of \$3.30 to purchasers who are members of the Co-operative Society. This is but one item of many, but it shows what a membership in this Society is worth to you in dollars saved.

This National Jump-Seat Buggy is actually worth \$47.50 and you cannot duplicate it for less anywhere else. It is built for two or four passengers, made of good hickory, and is fully warranted in every particular—quickly changed from a single to a double seat without removing any parts. This is acknowledged to be the most convenient arrangement ever invented. It is very simple, making it possible to instantly change this rig from a two-seated buggy to a really desirable light market wagon—just what every farmer needs. **Wheels** are all hickory, seven or eight band, 13 1/2 inch steel tire. **Gear-Axle**, 1 inch, dust-proof, and cemented to hickory wood, rear king bolt, fifth wheel and double perch reach. **Oil-tempered**, elliptic springs, strong enough to carry four passengers. **Body**—white wood and hickory, strongly ironed throughout, and full length body bows 60 inches long and 28 inches wide. **Cushions**—green cloth, whipcord or imitation leather. **Painting**—body black with dark green gear, narrow stripes, high-grade finish. We are only able to make this remarkable offer by

taking the entire output of the factory, and saving all middlemen's profits—co-operation in this Society cuts out all needless expenses and profits between the factory and the member. Send us an order for a National Jump-Seat Buggy at once—\$38.00 is cheap for it. To make the bargain still better, send for an Application Blank, join the Society, and save \$3.30 extra—this extra saving will pay more than one-third the membership fee. Hundreds of members have joined the Society without it costing them a cent—the savings on their purchases paying the full fee and often leaving them a nice profit besides. We solicit you to join the Society now.

1,000 PAGE
CATALOGUE FREE

We want every family in the United States to have one of our large, handsome 1,000-page catalogues. It is the greatest Buyers' Guide ever published. Is illustrated with thousands of beautiful cuts; every page is brimming full of genuine bargains not to be found anywhere else. We also want you to read the article in the catalogue on "Co-operation"—it's a treatise on the practical workings of genuine co-operation. It shows how this Society, composed of farmers all over the country, is fighting trusts and combines, and how its members are improving their conditions through the force of co-operation. The Society is willing to pay well to have the catalogue placed in the hands of men who will join the Society and help us to extend still further the influence of our co-operation. If you want to make good money in your spare time, or if you can devote your whole time to the work, write us for catalogue—we'll send it free—and we'll tell you how A. D. Blocher made \$754.20 in two months, and how you can do the same or better. Write today for the information, and begin the work at once.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.
LANSING, MICHIGAN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



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OCT 19 1905



VOL. XI.

OXFORD, PA., OCTOBER, 1905.

No. 3

Farmer's Wife and Her Hogs.

There are many wives of farmers who show strong capabilities in this and that farm industry. The Live Stock Reporter mentions one who has decided opinions from her own experiences in growing hogs, and says that the hog which lives to his birthday is a loss to his owner. She says that hogs can no more develop muscle in a close pen than a man without exercise. The reason so many people get left along this line is they expect grass to take the place of grain, when in reality grass and exercise make them ravenously hungry for grain, and if they could get enough to satisfy their appetites they would put on flesh twice as fast as they would in a close pen.

Our method has been to feed sows on a variety of feed for two months before farrowing time. When the pigs come feed sow on cooling diet for two days—very little if any corn, then give her a quart of shipstuff in a bucket of slop twice a day, and any grain you wish. When pigs are six or seven weeks old separate them from their mother but continue the shipstuff slop. Sell or give away the runts, put the pigs on grass and push them for all they are worth every day till killing time. All refuse vegetables fruit, milk, kitchen slop, etc., will help provided there is no washing powder in the slop. Don't think for a moment these things will answer for grain—you can raise hogs without grain but they will not be what they would be with it. Once a week give them ashes and charcoal out of the stove, if one burns wood, a little sulphur now and then will destroy worms. Copperas is good also provided there is no salt in their food. I think it is not generally known that copperas and salt mixed is a deadly poison to any stock.

Be sure the pigs do not find a dusty sleeping place. I think three cents per pound would cover all actual expenses of raising pork on this farm. Some people may think it takes too many steps but I enjoy looking after my hogs as much as anything I do. There is more money and less work in raising hogs than anything else on the farm.

Heavy Hogs Not Popular.

The great basis of market hog classification is that of weight and the desirable weight varies at different times of the year. Beginning about September 1 the heavy hog comes more into evidence and commands a premium over other grades. The height of the demand for fat backs is reached in December, January and February, for in those months the great slaughter houses at every market center are packing thousands of hogs every day. The time was when nearly all hogs were marketed as heavy weights, but

now even in the winter months the demand for extreme weights is not so great as formerly. This can be largely attributed to an increasing consumption of fresh pork, and most of the fresh meat cuts can only be obtained from the lighter grades of hogs. Beginning about April 1 the light hog sells on a par with the larger grades and a month or so later the light-weights command a premium at every market. There is one system of hog management quite prevalent among farmers that seems to be in direct opposition to these market demands. Many hog raisers, and good ones at that, sell their eight months-old pigs in the winter at a weight of 250 lbs and then dispose of the old sows in the summer when they weigh around



HOLSTEIN COW, BURT BELLE, No. 53524, 6 Years Old.

Record, 80 lbs. milk in one day, 557 lbs. in 7 days. 28 lbs. butter in 7 days. Milk testing 4.40 per cent. butter fat. This great cow is owned by S. F. Williams, Canton, Pa., who has a herd of Holsteins hard to beat by any herd. Mr. Williams also breeds Chester White Pigs, White Leghorn Chickens and Bronze Turkeys of the best strains. Breeders needing stock will do well to visit Mr. Williams or write him.

400 lbs, thus bringing their light hogs on a heavy hog market and vice versa. However, the loss in such a system is rapidly becoming less, as the demand for extremely heavy hog grows smaller. A prime, well finished hog weighing about 250 lbs will generally land near the top and this may be said to be somewhere near the ideal market weight. We don't mean that this weight of hogs will top the market every day of the year, but prices on that class will average the best during a whole year.

Every advertisement in Blooded Stock is selected with great care, therefore every one is guaranteed a square deal. A fair deal and a square deal is our motto.

BLOODED STOCK

BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

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Union Stock Yards.

A History of its Origin and Development at Indianapolis.

In Indianapolis thirty-five years ago the stock yards industry was in its infancy. Nearly all leading railroads entering the city provided a few pens where stock en transit could be unloaded and watered, but there was little or no trading in a retail way. For several years at the Pan-Handle yards stock was purchased in a wholesale way by agents of eastern slaughterers and money was advanced on consignments, but the business of buying and selling stock on commission was unimportant.

At this time the meat trade of the city was furnished largely by retail butchers who had private slaughter houses and the supplies were purchased from farmers in the surrounding country, but the rapid growth of the city increased the consumption of meats until it became necessary to have more convenient and adequate arrangements for getting supplies of live stock.

The packing house of Kingan & Co. was handling a great deal of stock, principally hogs consigned direct from country feeders and seeing the necessity of having a central point where stock could be brought from the country and distributed to the retail butchers, a stock yard was erected near the Kingan plant. For a long time the Kingan yards answered the purpose and the receipts increased to such an extent that commission houses were established and a part of the business was carried on in much the same manner as it is today only on a smaller scale. The development of the country tributary to Indianapolis for stockraising, was so rapid that the capacity of the Kingan yards in time was inadequate and a larger yards had to be provided to maintain the Indianapolis market.

A company was formed and in 1875 the Exchange Stock Yards were built just north of the I. V. R. R. on White river. They were considerably larger than the Kingan yards and answered the purposes for several years, but later were absorbed by the Union Transfer R. R. and Stock Yards Co. At the Exchange Yards there was also a packing house and more business was done on commission than there had been previously, but both at the Kingan and Exchange Yards a good part of the consignments were sold direct from feeders to the slaughterer or to speculators.

Among the men who were prominent in the early days of the live stock trade were Jas. B. Sedwick, Michael Sells, James McKee, Wm. Johnston, Edwin Nichols, Martin Barnheizer, James George, Thos. Patterson, Abram Kahn, Jno. W. Fort, W. W. Dye, and Eli Jackson.

When the panic of 1873 came and there were thousands of men out of employment, many of whom were destitute, the city of Indianapolis transferred a large block of her bonds for others and furnished the funds to build the Belt R. R. and thereby give work to the unemployed. At this time the necessity of a larger stock yards to accommodate the rapid growth of the business was evident and they consequently were planned and constructed in connection with the Belt R. R. and located on its line for the convenience and dispatch of transferring the live stock from the various rail roads with which the Belt road was connected.

The first officers of the company were W. R. McKee, President; Horace Scott, Vice President; E. F. Claypool, Treasurer and Secretary; W. P. Ijams, Auditor; and M. A. Downing, Manager. The yards were erected on the present site and consisted of four sheds, each 217x225 foot in size and cover-

ing an area of eight acres. The pens were 40x96 feet in size and the capacity of the yards (as given in a description printed in 1877) was "equal to the proper stabling of 3,000 head of cattle or mules and 25,000 hogs." The arrangements in regard to the facilities for feeding, watering, weighing, loading and unloading stock were said to be "first-class." Two scales of a capacity of 50 tons each, were all that were required at that time and other property included the Exchange hotel building and a stable 42x200 feet in size. The latter it was said was "for the use of the better classes of stock that shippers and dealers may desire extra provision for." The first Union Stock Yards were opened for business November 12th, 1877 or just twenty-seven years ago.

It was at this time that the first exclusively commission business in live stock began in Indianapolis and the first firms to establish offices at the yards were Sells & McKee, Fort & Dye, Barnheizer & Johnston, C. A. Ferguson & Co., Malone & Shortridge and D. Patton & Co.

The Exchange yards existed less than a year after the new yards were opened and therefore by the beginning of the year 1879 all of the business had been concentrated at the Union Stock Yards and a market was established that has ever since been the pride of its promoters, and also the greatest contributor to the volume of business in Indianapolis.

In 1878 there were four packing houses in the city, Kingan & Co., J. C. Ferguson & Co., Coffin, Wheat, Fletcher & Co., Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw and Lander & Co., that were slaughtering in round numbers 570,000 hogs a year and Kingan & Co., were credited with 426,000 of these. The cattle trade was of much smaller proportion.

From the opening of the yards there was a rapid increase in receipts and it soon became necessary to enlarge the capacity. The geographical location of Indianapolis in the heart of a grain and stock producing country and her splendid railroad facilities, were sufficient guarantee that there would be a constant growth of the live stock market and as fast as necessary, additional sheds and pens were erected.

It was only a short time after the yards were opened until the erection of two sheds equal in size to the original sheds, were begun on the south-west section of the property. The requirements of local packers and the demand from eastern slaughterers through local agents, constantly increased and stimulated the marketing of stock, which in a few years again exceeded the capacity of the yards and the construction of additional sheds, pens, and scale houses was made necessary. In about ten years after the yards were opened they had doubled in size and practically all of the available space had been taken. Business continued to increase and eventually it became necessary to subdivide the original large pens to accommodate a greater number of cars of stock. This process was continued as the increasing receipts demanded and finally, particularly in the retail cattle department, there were four pens in the original space of one. With the growth of the yards the facilities for handling, weighing, feeding and watering were also increased and made more convenient and in about fifteen years after the yards were opened there was a complete system more than double in size of the original.

When the yards were opened there were only six firms located here for the sale of live stock on commission and as late as fifteen years ago there were only ten firms. Since then almost every succeeding year has found a new firm in the field and there are now eighteen commission houses or three times the original number. Some of the firms established in the past fifteen years were composed of men who came from the original territory depended upon by this market for its supplies and therefore there was not much new business attracted but later the competition in the country increased and the volume of business was enlarged. Eventually the territory from which supplies were drawn had to be extended on account of the increased demand and now the Indianapolis market draws its supplies from practically all of the stock raising states in the middle west.

In the early years of the stock yards' existence the horse and mule business was exceedingly small and the receipts were principally stock billed through to some other market. Occasionally auction sales were held but they were few and far between and there were no regular dealers here.

In September 1894, Blair & Walter who were conducting a business over in the city located at the yards and began to hold regular auction sales on Wednesday of each week. They were favored by a large and growing patronage, which naturally brought competition into the field and two years later a second firm, Warman, Black, Chamberlain & Company, located here and held regular sales on Tuesdays. The business grew rapidly and in a short time most of the space formerly occupied by an orchard north of the Exchange building was covered with horse and mule stables. Finally other dealers asked for stables to engage in the business and this resulted in the building of the big

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double barn now known as the sale pavilion. This was occupied by The Cronk Horse Co., and the Indiana Horse & Mule Co., the early part of 1900. It developed that the business would not support four auction stables and after a struggle lasting about two years, the last two accessions withdrew from the field. This, however, did not reduce the volume of business as the following statistics will show.

The year before Blair, Baker & Walter began the receipts of horses were 8,000 head and in the next two years, 1895 and 1896, when they were the only dealers here, the receipts were respectively 18,000 and 22,500. Four years later or in 1900, the receipts had increased to nearly 33,000 head with two dealers represented there was a gain of only 300 head. Again in 1902 with only the two original dealers here nearly 36,000 horses and mules were received which is the record here for one year. Therefore, since Blair, Baker & Walter started they have seen the receipts increase over four fold. In November 1902 the Blair-Baker Horse Co., inaugurated their fall and spring speed sales and this of course increased the volume of business. The receipts the past few years have also been considerable augmented by the Warman-Black-Chamberlain Co., who have sold many thousand head of Western Range horses.

In addition to the regular horse commission dealers the J. T. Cofer Mule Co., are located here for the sale of mules exclusively, and since October 1901, have sold an average of 2,000 mules a year at retail. The Indianapolis mule market now ranks third largest in the United States and the business is not confined exclusively to this country. Only last week a load of mules were brought here to go to Mexico and a load to go to the West India Islands.

It is hardly necessary to comment upon the horse business at this place. It is well known that the best horses produced find their way to the Indianapolis market and in the days when good horses were plentiful, buyers from almost every quarter of the globe came here to get a part of their supplies. This seems a broad assertion, but it is nevertheless true. In those "good old days" there was a great demand for horses for a high class trade in European markets, and the strong competition between foreign buyers made sales from \$400 to \$600 as common as they are now around \$200. In recent years the production of high class horses has been much smaller and the volume of business in this line is necessarily less, but there is a continued strong demand here for such as are produced only in the country that depends upon Indianapolis for a market.

The speed sales are yet in their infancy but rapidly growing in popularity and it is only a question of time until these events will be brought up to the standard of excellence that characterizes the other sales. Buyers know that such horses are produced in this country and depends on the breeder to get his produce into the sales and make them the equal or superior of any of similar character in the United States.

The fall sale this year will be held November 15, 16, 17 and 18 as announced in advertisement on another page of this issue.

One of the most important industries connected with the Union Stock Yards is the public auction sales of registered beef cattle. This business was inaugurated by the Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., under the management of David Wallace, February 5th, 1901. At that time the opportunity for such an undertaking was by no means good. Other more pretentious centers had a good hold on the business and there was little or nothing encouraging to a promoter of such an affair here. Mr. Wallace, however, had studied the situation carefully and was reasonably certain that with the backing of one of the best distributing points, located in the centre of the best producing country in America, he had at least a fighting show for success. That his confidence in the possibilities of the surroundings was not misplaced has been shown by the almost phenomenal success of the business. It is true he spent money lavishly in advertising and attracting the patronage of men whose reputations were a guarantee of the success of any affair in which they were interested, but his earnestness in establishing a home market where such stock could be sold to as good advantage as elsewhere and at less expense to the breeder, was never questioned and he finally won the confidence and support of the best and largest breeders of registered cattle. From the start his sales grew in popularity and his honest efforts were finally crowned by a business unsurpassed by any other of such character in the United States. Not only did he establish a market that was the envy of others but his sales stimulated the breeding of cattle in Indiana and now she ranks at the head in this line of business. In the short time of three years he has probably sold more high priced cattle than any other salesman in the United States, and still holds the record for having obtained the highest average for an equal number of cattle ever sold in this country. This was the sale of the celebrated Dale Herefords owned by Clem Graves. The sale was made September 16th, 1902,

when 43 head of cattle sold for \$43,300, or an average of \$1,007 a head. The record for individual sales at auction at that time was also made when the bull Crusader brought \$10,000, and the cow Dollie 2nd, \$7,000. One man in the sale, Ed L. Hawkins, bought nine cattle at an average of \$2,450 a head. Other important sales were 48 Hereford cows May 13th, 1902, at an average of \$442 a head and 94 Hereford cows, October 16th, 1902, at \$420 a head. On June 18th, 1902, he sold 54 Polled Durham cattle for an average of \$414, including 44 cows that averaged \$447, and 10 females, the consignment of J. H. Miller, sold for an average of \$1,006.

In the past two years values of such cattle have depreciated and the former high averages are not possible but the sales always compare favorably with others of equal breeding and condition. The last sale was a lot of Short-Horns that made an average of \$224 a head. His next big sale will be Herefords, Short-Horns and Aberdeen-Angus, on December 13, 14, and 15. Announcement of which is made in an advertisement on another page of this issue.

From November 12, 1877, to the close of business, October 31st, 1904, a total of 31,975,000 hogs, 3,585,000 cattle, 3,192,000 sheep, and 514,000 horses and mules had been received at the Indianapolis Union Stock Yards for distribution. Of this number 13,538,000 hogs, 2,117,000 cattle, 2,645,000 sheep and 454,000 horses were taken by shippers or re-shipped leaving a balance of 18,437,000 hogs, 1,468,000 cattle, 547,000 sheep and 60,000 horses which represents the local consumption.

The record receipts of hogs for one day are 19,000 December 3rd, 1901, of cattle 2,900 July 28th, 1903, of sheep 5,000 September 3rd, 1881 and of horses 900, March 24th, 1903. The record receipts of hogs for one week are 74,000 ending December 8th, 1886, of cattle 8,052 ending October 22nd, 1904, of sheep 11,247 ending March 23rd, 1883 and of horses 1,749 ending March 21st, 1903. The record receipts for one month of hogs are 919,146, December 1898, of cattle 26,473 July 1904, of sheep 33,474 August 1881 and of horses 4,732 March 1903.

In the first full year the receipts were 986,000 hogs, 118,900 cattle, 76,000 sheep and 6,000 horses, and since then the largest years' receipts have been 1,681,300 hogs, 248,900 cattle, 288,700 sheep and 35,800 horses showing a gain of over 70 per cent in hogs, 109 per cent in cattle, 280 per cent in sheep, (in recent years the gain in sheep was reduced to 65 per cent), and 497 per cent in horses.

Therefore, here is a business which in twenty-seven years has had a phenomenal growth notwithstanding the strongest of competition in other localities which may apparently seem to have better advantages on account of a larger territory from which they draw their supplies.

Stock yards without packing houses would be almost as helpless as a locomotive without steam. They indeed are the backbone to the business, and are justly recognized in all live stock centers as the main supports of the markets. While such industries here are small as compared with other large centers, they include some that are among the most important in this field of trade. The patronage of local packing houses in the Indianapolis market is admitted to be more reliable and constant than other markets can boast of. It is very rarely and then under the most unnatural circumstances, that they are not in evidence and a leading factor in maintenance of values that guarantee comparatively satisfactory results and a clearance of the daily supplies. In fact this market is the envy of her competitors on account of the unceasing, liberal and at all times fair support of the local packing houses. This patronage is also a safe guarantee that there will not be congestion of business so extensive as to result in great financial loss to the shipper on account of delayed sales. It is a well known fact that the Indianapolis market sells less "stale stock" than any other market, and this is primarily attributed to the loyal support of the packers. Their requirements provide for a market every day in the week, and an even distribution of receipts throughout the week, which is at once a protection to the shipper against loss on account of heavy slumps in prices caused by an over supply. While the demand from such sources is general and for practically all kinds of stock, it must be admitted that local packing house cater to a particular class of trade and their requirements have been the means of raising the quality and condition of consignments to a high standard of excellence. There is probably no doubt that a smaller percentage of undesirable stock finds its way to the Indianapolis market than any other in this country.

For many years the packing of hogs in Indianapolis was confined exclusively to the winter months, principally December, January and February and all work was done by hand and a comparatively small number was killed but since the invention of the system of refrigerator and scurping machinery, the number of hogs slaughtered has been greatly augmented, and now there isn't a packing house in the city that is not equipped with the modern machinery

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and hogs are slaughtered throughout the year.

Pork packing at Indianapolis for the winter of 1870-71 represented 105,000 hogs the highest previous record indicating 77,000 in 1862-63, and for ten years prior to 1870-71 the annual average was 53,000. Operations were subsequently greatly enlarged, reaching 415,000 hogs in 1875-76 and 785,000 in '78. This was the high record for a long period, seventeen years, the annual average for the first ten years of which was 514,000 and for the subsequent seven years 627,000. For the past several years the annual packing of hogs in Indianapolis alone has been equal to all the packing in the west in 1851, 1852, previous to which season the highest record was 1,710,000 in 1847-48. The packing of hogs here this year will be approximately 1,500,000.

In the early years of the stock yards' business here, local packers and butchers, consumed about 58 per cent of the hogs and only 17 per cent of the cattle received, and the last year they required 70 of the hogs and 63 per cent of the cattle. This, therefore, indicates the steady growth in the demand, assures to the shippers a reliable outlet for their consignments and shows what a helpless condition the market would be in without the supply of local packers.

The principal local packers are, King & Co., Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Moore & Co., Coffin-Fletcher Packing Co., and C. J. Garner. In addition to these there are many wholesale butchers, among whom are, Wheeler Dressed Beef Co., Crosby and Klein, D. Bryan & Sons, Reiffel Packing & Provision Co., Sam Brown, The Elliot Dressed Beef Co., and Hilgemeier Bros.

Sheep Breeding

The experience of sheep breeders in England in breeding sheep is valuable to farmers in this country. An English Exchange urges liberal feed for the ewes as breeding season comes on and good feed must be kept up to obtain good wool and good lambs. Pure bred rams of the large mutton breeds are popular for mutton and early spring lambs and the class of wool wanted. It is the rise in wool after decades of low prices that has brightened up the farmer's prospects, and decided him to go in more extensively for sheep; and

that idea is a fair one, other things being equal, because there is naught else on the right sort of farm that pays like sheep, improving the land as they do. But they must be fed. They eat more than they are estimated to do. It takes very high class sheep ground to feed three or four average-sized shear hogs or theives to the acre in summer, and one in-lamb ewe to the acre is enough for any grass land in winter. First, there are the new entries. If pure-breds it is important to see that there is no stain in the blood; if cross-breeds there should be considerable uniformity of type. Wool is, as shown, a more valuable commodity than it has been, so that in either cross-breeds or pure the fleece should be good. Foot-rot ought not to be allowed to taint the breeding ewes. It is sure to spread among them if members are introduced with diseased feet, although they may walk nearly sound for the time being. Old, incurable cases are not, however, found so much among theives as among older ewes. The udders of the theives, like those of heifers, may be passed as right, as it is rarely that cases of blind teats, and if possibly, there should be defects it could hardly be identified so long in advance of giving birth to the young. It would be very easy though, as with the maiden heifer, to make a big blunder by culling some good breeder for a purely imaginary defect.



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FOUR BITS IN ONE
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The cheapest insurance you can get against hog cholera is in a package of **O. I. C.**, the hog cholera preventive that positively prevents swine diseases. If it fails, you get your money back. If it did not do the work, it could not be sold on such broad terms. Besides its preventive qualities it makes more pork on less feed in less time; destroys worms; cures thumps, scours; stops coughs; relieves hogs when smut poisoned, and insures rugged, robust hog-health.

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Costs "1c per week per hog." Can you afford to neglect testing a remedy that costs so little and insures so much? Remember, we take all risk when you buy it—you take all risk when you fail to try it. Send for 5 lb. package, price \$1.50 prepaid. Book on hog cholera—how to prevent it, free on request.

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The Snoddy Remedy is death to all kinds of hog worms. Even the kidney and lung worms are easily destroyed by a few doses of it. It is the greatest worm exterminator known to medical science.

The remedy is a positive Hog Cholera cure. It cures after the hogs are sick. Any practical farmer can save his herd if our directions are followed. The remedy is certain in its action and never fails when plenty of it is used and the hogs properly cared for. Any breeder can make all the success we claim for the remedy, either in destroying worms and preventing disease or in curing the hogs after the disease has struck the herd.

It is the greatest thrift producer before the public. It is an easy matter for a farmer to make his hogs weigh 100 lbs. more at ten or twelve months old than they will weigh without it. It is profitable to use. The extra gain it will produce in hogs will return you \$5 for every dollar's worth of the medicine properly used.

Snoddy's book on Hog Cholera full explains the whole system of treatment. The book is sent free to any applicant. Address

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Have a telephone service of your own. Cost of instruments small compared to convenience and time and money saved.

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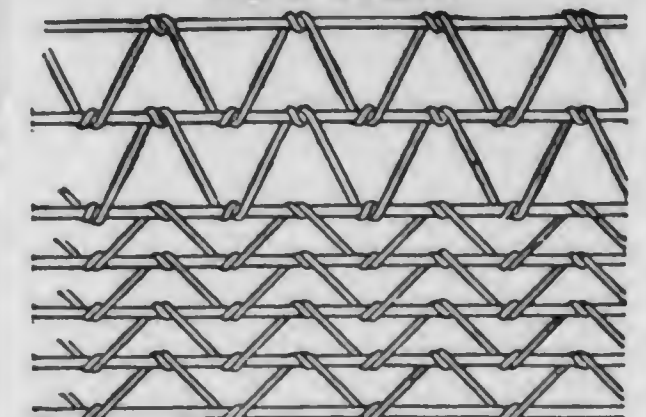
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Quality and quantity are two essentials in profitable hog breeding as well as any other line of business. That part of quality recognized in form and pedigree can only be obtained from its proper source. Size, however, is obtained in hogs only through perfect health conditions. A hog may have the best possible record behind him as far as pedigree is concerned and yet not be a profitable hog to feed, simply because his health has deprived him of growth. The Snoddy Remedy for hogs has proven itself to be without an equal in producing health, thrift and size. The most common farm hogs without a pedigree record have been made to excel in size and appearance many of the fine breeds with pedigrees a yard long. The breeder can find

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nothing better than the Snoddy Remedy to give his show hogs finish. The farmer can find nothing better to give his market hogs thrift and size. There is no profit in feeding a hog to 100 lbs. in six or eight months time. It is just as easy to use the Snoddy Remedy and produce hogs ready for the market weighing 300 lbs. at eight months old. Aside from giving size and health the Snoddy Remedy has no equal as a worm exterminator and as a cure and preventive of cholera and swine plague. On this circular we show you but a few of the many letters of endorsements which we have, and yet these few we feel to be sufficient to convince any reasonable man that it is profitable to feed the Snoddy Remedy. On an average it costs but about 35 cents per hog for the remedy necessary to produce a 300 lb. hog at eight months old. It is

not an expense to use this medicine but a very profitable investment and one that is sure to pay a good profit in the extra growth it causes the hogs to make.

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No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, Harry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

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Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a **KEYSTONE DEHORNER**. All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet. M. T. Phillips, Box 21, Pomeroy, Pa.

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We want to ship it to you direct from our factory, paying all freight charges.

We want you to take it home and use it on your farm for a full month from the time you take it from your depot.

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It just amounts to a loan of the Spreader for a full month without expense to you. Because you can send it back to us and we will pay all freight charges both ways if the spreader is not everything we claim for it.

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If we did not have every confidence in our American Spreader pleasing you, we certainly would not be willing to make these liberal offers.

You see it is this way:

We sell the American Manure Spreader on time to the user direct from our factory. In buying a Spreader direct from the factory, you get in close touch with the people who actually manufacture the Spreader, thereby enabling you to get the best attention in every detail.

To have our Spreaders give each customer absolute satisfaction is of vital importance to us, and in dealing direct with our customers we are able to give them better service than by dealing in a roundabout way through a dealer or Agent.

We are the largest manufacturers of Manure Spreaders in the country. There are more American Manure Spreaders being sold today than of any other kind.



This is largest
Spreader made.
Capacity 150 bushels.

Note—17 Branch Houses, carrying full line of Spreaders and parts, at leading cities in different states where prompt shipment can be made.

American Harrow Co.
3117 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Price for a Herd Header.

The publication by the Farmers' Advocate of an article entitled, "What price for a Herd Header?" republished in "Blooded Stock" for August 1905, raises a question of commanding interest to every breeder, and to every gentleman who contemplates breeding even on a small scale. He cites a case of a breeder who has a herd of twenty females, of an average value of \$100 each, who placed a bull at the head of his herd at a cost of \$72 to \$125 that would have been, if castrated, only fit for a fair steer.

He raises the question what should the breeder expect to pay for a fit bull to head his herd, two things being steadily in mind, viz:

1st. That the bull is half the herd.
2nd. That quickest improvement in quality of the get can only be reached by the excellence of the male.

What hope can we have if the breeders of the Holstein neglect any effort or judgment they may have in breeding, in the very best blood and lineage they can secure in the sire of their incoming stock.

If the breeder proceeds on the economic theory, to buy the cheapest bull that is a registered animal and allow a cheap price for a bull to prevail over marked excellence and superior quality; and rejects the highest excellence in his selection, because of the increased cost. What will be the result of his venture in a business or a financial sense?

The intelligent breeder should have ideals fixed in his mind which he hopes to see realized in the offspring of his herd, size, milk production, both on quality and quantity, kind disposition, docility and gentleness, in both the cow and the young bulls.

I have seen a fairly good judge in passing on cattle at a fair give mere size the preference. He, in passing on heifers would give the first prize to the largest, and leave out one, ignoring lineage of butter producing sires and dams; disparity of age; points, and give the premiums to size almost entirely. It is a difficult thing to resist the influence of size and weight, and all other things being equal weight would frequently alone turn the scale.

It is not a safe criterion in estimating a cow or a bull to rely on weight alone. I should prefer to head my herd, a bull with a high lineage, i. e., from a sire that had sired milk and butter producing cows of high attainments to a large bull without any milk or butter producing record in the sire or dam, or of their progeny, who was decidedly smaller in size.

The man who founds a herd should form his ideal and then he should select the bull to meet his ideals. The sire should be strong and as large as he can find to meet his other requirements. He should be the son of a sire that has a high record as a milk and butter producing sire.

The dam should be selected for her milk and butter producing qualities, i. e., by the lineage and record of her dam and her granddam as well as her sire. Take for example King of De Kols, and look at the record of his sire, his grand sire, and of his dam and granddam and their lineage.

The bull being fifty points of the herd, his progeny would, with a dam of ordinary merit, be fit by lineage to lead a herd in nearly all cases.

Take for an, other example, the bull of Henry Stevens & Son, Karel Bos,

(imported.) See the lineage of his dam Bos II with a Holland official record at 3 years old, second calf 14,224 pounds milk and 640 pounds butter (80 per cent fat) in 339 days, average per cent 3.59; the largest three-year-old butter record ever made in Holland by any cow of any age.

What was her dam's record? That famous cow with an official record 17,195 pounds of milk and 853 pounds butter in 336 days, average per cent fat 3.97; the largest milk and butter record ever made in Holland by any cow of any age.

I wished to select a bull to head my herd, and I took King of Kols regardless of cost, because as a study of his record showed, that he was a son of Manor De Kol, four of whose daughters had made A. R. Butter records, averaging 21 pounds each; Korndyke Queen of De Kols, with a record of 24.42 pounds of butter in seven days and a butter record of 437 pounds in six months.

King of De Kols is a grandson of De Kols 2nd Netherland, whose daughter Susie De Kol has an A. R. record of 25 pounds of butter in seven days, and this remarkable cow has 12 daughters with an average butter record of over 20 pounds each. Tracing King of De Kols on the dam's side, his mother was Clothilde Artis Bell, with a butter record of over 20 pounds in seven days. Her mother, the grandmother of King De Kols, was Netherland Hyndleveld who had a butter record of 26.66 pounds and a milk record of 545 pounds in 7

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Simple Bowl or Complicated?
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THE AIR-COOLED
Power and Pumping Engine

The engine that requires no water; that has no water jacket, pipe connections or tank to freeze; no igniter to get out of order. Fired with a jump spark. Gasoline kept in base of engine. A fan on exhaust side cools it. It's the ideal power for farm or city use. Always reliable—always ready. 14 horse power. Costs only 10c an hour for fuel. For further information, address:

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American Fence Talks

By the Makers

American Fence is standard of the world. More miles of it are in use than all other fences combined.

It is made of steel that is exactly fitted for it. A woven wire fence can be made of wire too soft or too hard. It must be exactly right to render good service.

The wire must be hard enough to be springy, so that against all strains of weather or impact it will spring back into position and remain taut and true.

The structure of the American Fence is perfect. It is built of big, solid, lateral wires, with the upright or stay wires hinged. This is the most perfect structure for a square mesh fence, and is covered by patents which cannot be assailed.

There are many fences on the market. Some tell of their wonderfully hard wire; others speak of new forms of construction that make all other forms look ancient and worthless. But through all this it remains a fact that more miles of American Fence are in use than of all others combined, and will continue so.

We do not sell direct—we sell through dealers all over the country. Only in this way are the buyers' interests looked after. The dealer becomes your business friend, and when you buy our fence of him he will see that you are treated right.

American Fence is for sale by the dealer in your town. You can find it there, examine the different styles and make a selection to suit your requirements. Or, write us direct and we will send you a catalogue and tell you where you can get the fence.

The American Steel & Wire Co.

Chicago
Denver
New York
San Francisco

days, her milk record averaging 3.91 per cent fat for that week, which was the world's highest record for some time.

One of the daughters of this remarkable cow, grandmother of King of De Kols, was sold at auction in the Fall of 1902 at \$725.00 when she was a calf.

Surely such a lineage entitles either of these bulls to head a herd. I purchased at the same time two heifers to mate with this bull, one stunted to Karel Bos, and one a daughter of Senor Paul De Kol out of the dam Carrie Cole.

The later has just dropped me a bull calf of fine promise. Either of these bull calves are surely fit so far as lineage, milk and butter producing qualities go, and ought both to be considered fit to head any herd in this country.

It is justifiable and proper in selecting a bull to head a herd, to buy the bull that can be secured, because breeders know that blood and lineage tells, and the first calves that come from your herd will be sure to receive recognition from those seeking first class animals to lead or constitute a herd.

Why should a breeder regard it as an economy to buy a cheap bull, especially if he has good cows, and aim to raise bulls at \$75.69 to \$150 each and heifers at the same or even lower prices, when by the judicious use of care in selection and money as an investment in a suitable bull he can double or quadruple his income?

The leading idea of the breeder it seems to me should be to place the best bull at the head of his herd that his means will permit along the lines I have indicated and to place himself at the earliest possible moment, when he will have of his own breeding a successor for the leadership of his herd, in case of the death or favorable opportunity for the sale of his herd bull, and at the same time ensure the possession of calves of either sex that will rank high among breeders in both making and butter producing quality.

With a bull of acknowledged rank and of high milk and butter producing qualities ensured by his lineage, his calves will ever have a sure demand, while with an ordinary or a less than ordinary bull at the head of your herd you can make no sale of young stock much above the cost of production.

It costs as much to produce and raise ordinary stock as it does stock of the first quality. What we are looking for and aspiring to is to elvate to the standard of individual excellence. It is a false economy and bad policy to place an inferior or ordinary bull at the head of any breeder's herd.

Room for More.

The corn belt is a great and big breeding ground for hogs—good hogs and scrub hogs. There are only half as many GOOD breeders as it would take to fill the demand. The breeding of hogs is a science, the same as other fields of live stock breeding, and the young man or new breeder who strives to learn, who sifts the good from the poor, who banks on experiences and never makes the same mistake twice, who puts time, brains, money, into his work will succeed beyond all doubt. Brains are the keystone to the trio! None of them and failure stares you in the face. Too much money and time (wasted) will sink a breeding enterprise. Brains are among the sons of farmers and stock raisers. They can cultivate them at the various state agricultural colleges. If the brain geed be good,

100% ON YOUR MONEY EVERY YEAR FOR TWENTY YEARS

This is the marvelously good investment that more than 65,000 users have actually found the **DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR** to be.

With the average number of cows a **DE LAVAL** machine saves and earns its whole cost the first year, which it continues to do yearly for its established life of fully twenty years to come.

There surely isn't another such investment, either on the farm or off it, open to anyone having cream to separate. Why delay making it?

As for the first cost, if you have the ready cash of course there is a fair discount for it, but if not any reputable buyer may secure a **DE LAVAL** machine on such liberal terms that the machine is **actually free of cost for it will earn its cost and more while you are paying for it.**

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the college will get a crop of a hundred and seventy-eight bushels to the acre. There is but little poor brain seed from the farms. We get the backbone of the nation from them. That is where the great live stock—hog—breeders of the future and tomorrow will come from. The time to prepare is now, for the opportunities are at hand. They are knocking, and waiting; and knocking again, and going into the field after workers. Opportunities in hog breeding fields are camping with those who take advantage of them. Mr. Dooley, our Irish philosopher, says that opportunity knocks at some men's doors and then when the doors are opened it runs away; on some doors it knocks hard and waits until it can help a man; on some doors it pounds, and on hearing no response it breaks the door down, walks in and lays the man by the heels till he is waked. It would seem that this last is how it treats swine breeders for every thing is in their favor. Let more recruit for the ranks and let them come from the farm.

—Shredded fodder should be handled intelligently. It will keep well when not put up to green or when wet with rain. While it may be stacked out of doors, it is best to put it in the barn or shed.

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National Barn, Roof and Fence Paint is the best paint on the market for the price. A durable, weather-proof mineral paint, thoroughly ground and thinned with pure kettie-boiled linseed oil. For barns, roofs, fences and every purpose where paint is exposed to the weather. Guaranteed to satisfy or money back. Made in 6 shades. Write for particulars how we can sell National Barn Paint for 55c a gallon and pay the freight, and how we can sell all kinds of paints cheaper than any other house. Remember we sell "every thing to everybody cheaper than anybody." Get our 1000-page catalogue and compare prices—that's the proof.

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The Improvements of Dairy Producers

The latest census show that the counties of the State have peculiar facilities for increasing the value of their dairy products, so as to stand in the front rank. As a farming section, contrasted with a like area of the other farming counties of the State, it has no reason to be ashamed of the contrast.

A. A. Cortelyou, Esq., of Neshanic, N. J., the President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, in an address at the annual meeting of that Association, made some statements of the vitality and value of milk as a product, which are full of interest to thoughtful farmers and I ask leave to quote from that able address the sum and substance of the views reached by one of the ablest and most acute breeders of the Empire State.

While Mr. Cortelyou has been identified with the development of the Holstein cow, his remarks upon milk in its largest and highest aspect should receive attention from all farmers who breed for milk and products, as to the vitality of milk and its future.

Mr. Cortelyou, after dilating upon the Holstein breed, says:

There is no lack of knowledge upon the part of our breeders as to the staying qualities of the Holstein cow, but inasmuch as our butter tests for recent years have been for short periods, usually seven days, the opportunity for criticism has been afforded to partisans of other breeds. The Advanced Registry work of the past year under the provisions of the rules adopt-

ed for making tests eight months after calving has resulted in a considerable number of very creditable yields which tends to officially confirm to the dairy world, that which we already knew, viz, that the Holstein cow is the largest, longest, most persistent and profitable milker of the dairy cows of the world.

But further effort in this direction is most desirable and I believe that opportunity should be granted to those possessing the means and desiring to take up this work, to test their cows, officially, so far as possible, for periods of one year; and I also believe that suitable prizes for such work should be offered. Those of you who may be classed as pioneers in Holstein matters are well satisfied with the staying powers of your cows. You have not forgotten the enormous milk records of years ago, part of which were made under the old system of Advance Registry testing, and many by private tests. Pieterje 24, who yielded 30,318 pounds of milk in one year and was milking sixty-one pounds per day at the close of the tests, will never be forgotten, and the names of Clothilde, Echo, Mechthilde, La y Fay, and many others will always recall to you the many records of 20,000 pounds and over, which were reported and satisfactorily authenticated. It must not be lost sight of that these records were of milk of average butter fat quality, three per cent and upwards, which, had it been official tested at regular

intervals would have demonstrated greater capacity in butter producing than any other breed has yet shown. Pauline Paul's magnificent record made in 1889 confirmed as it was beyond a doubt, of 1,153 pounds of butter in one year, leaves her still the queen of all. Her milk record was seventy pounds per day or 18,699 pounds for the year.

Mr. Cortelyou proceeds to the more important subject of the vitality and value of milk, and say:

I wish to state that much attention should be given to impressing upon the public that but a small portion of the virtue of milk as food is due to its butter fat content. It is vastly more important to Holstein interests and to the future of the human race to demonstrate and make universally known, that it is the solids other than fat in the milk upon which our children thrive and grow, and which makes milk the one absolutely indispensable food; and further that milk produced by a vigorous race of cattle gives vitality and strength.

Those races of cattle yielding a small amount of milk, containing a relatively high percentage of fat, are well known to be able to raise but a small percentage of their offspring and such milk fed to human beings produces the same results.

Thus, I say, that attention should also be given to developing and making known those virtues which Holstein milk is well known to possess, viz., the

great and indispensable quality and value of the solids other than fat.

And upon this point, the value of milk containing from three to four per cent fat and eight per cent and upwards of solids not fat whole communities have gone astray, and milk standards for states have been made and enacted into laws, which totally disregard the fact that the majority of cows do not produce milk of the fat percentages necessary under these standards to prevent their being adjudged adulterated. No state is worse off in this respect than Massachusetts, which state requires for a large portion of the year, milk to show 3.7 per cent fat; and indeed, the standard adopted by the United States government, doubtless under influences largely leaning towards the smaller races of cattle requires 2.25 per cent fat.

Proper and persistent effort should be made in those states having these unreasonable standards to convince the people that this sort of legislation secures to them neither purity of product nor a desirable quality.

The most important work of a public nature which, in my opinion will operate to advance the interests or owners of Holstein cattle, is the promulgation of a better knowledge among consumers of milk, of the dietetic value of the grade of milk produced by our cows. It is a well known fact that the offspring of those breeds of cattle whose milk is rich in butter fat are reared with the greatest difficulty. Such offspring appear to be deficient in vitality and especially subject to stomach and bowel troubles which are fatal in many cases; and it is now being more generally recognized by physicians and consumers that milk rich in butter fat is an improper food for young children and is deleterious in its effects and produces generally the same effects in human beings as in animals.

These results are now said by scientists to be due to several causes and primarily to the excess of fat in the milk, and in the case of children particularly, are probably also due to the extraordinary character of the fat globules, which in these small breeds of cattle are extraordinarily large, and entire unlike those in Holstein milk, which nearly corresponds with human milk in its solid contents.

It is also becoming widely recognized that the milk from the large and vigorous races of cattle, especially Holsteins, possess another quality, characterized by Professor Carlyle as vitality, and that this quality is communicated to the consumer, whether man or beast. Thus we have large, strong, vigorous calves when reared upon Holstein milk, and puny, weak ones from those reared upon milk rich in fat; and human beings, fed upon milk possessing the characteristics of Holstein milk, are likewise healthy, strong and vigorous.

The investigations of the Storrs Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, as published in Bulletin No. 31, wholly confirm these assertions and I commend this bulletin to you as worthy of most careful study.

Professor Carlyle was right in affirming that "there is such a little thing as vitality in milk and that it is of equal, if not greater importance than its chemical composition, especially in

the milk supply of cities, and there can be no question but that the vitality of milk is closely associated with the vitality of the animal producing it."

I will quote generally from the Storrs Bulletin: "In the country at large, the product of one cow in five is sold to be consumed as whole milk. It will not be denied that milk varies in its food values and in its composition. The experiments were conducted for the purpose of showing the relative food value of solids from milk poor and rich in fat content when fed to young animals."

"For the first forty days the pair of pigs receiving skim milk gained sixty-two pounds; the pair receiving milk poor in fat 54.48 pounds; and the pair receiving milk rich in fat 42.2 pounds. For the next ten days the gain was for each pair, twenty-two pounds, twenty and one-half pounds respectively. From fifty to sixty days the results were twenty pounds gain, twenty-one pounds gain and six pounds loss respectively. After forty days of feeding the pair receiving the milk rich in fat were affected with loss of appetite and diarrhoea and finally did not consume enough to sustain life."

And I wish here to interpolate that there can be little, if any, doubt that the same effects are produced on young children by the feeding of milk of certain breeds of cows, that is clamored for by a class of health officers in our cities and urged upon the parents, especially those who are able to afford a high priced product. Not infrequently the milk of such cows is also dangerous from other causes.

To proceed with the quotation: "The pair receiving milk poor in fat content, as well as those receiving skim milk, maintained good appetites until the close of the trial."

"The failure of a pound of milk solids in rich milk to make equal or better gains than a pound of solids in the poor milk was not due apparently to lack of nitrogenous material, but rather to the excess of fat or to the character of the fat."

"Larger fat globules were found in the richer milk, and this fact, in connection with the digestive disturbances would seem to indicate the reason for the large gains from a pound of solids with the poorer milk."

"Fat globules in human milk are smaller than the fat globules in cows' milk. If it is safe to reason by analogy from the brute to the human, then whole milk containing a low per cent of fat would seem to be better suited for infant feeding than whole milk high in

per cent of fat."

With the facilities now presented to the farmer, who is becoming an intelligent, careful and thinking breeder and producer, there is no good reason why in the near future the western portion should not stand in the front rank as a milk and dairy among the foremost of the Section State.

In a recent visit I made to Holland I was struck with the enormous number of cows that the Dutch farmer supports on his land, and the great quantities of butter and dairy products these people furnish to other countries.

Traveling in a railway carriage in any direction in Holland, far as the eye can reach, these black and white cattle fill all the landscape, and one is struck that so many of them are in the fields.

The Dutch are the most economical, most frugal; most intelligent butter makers in the world. Their performance for the Holstein cow is based on nearly a century of patient care, development and study. If they could do better with any other breed they would be the first to discover and to recognize it. Cheese is as important a factor in considering food products as butter.

To the farmer veals are well worth consideration, careful thought and attention. The prudent farmer now and forever will sell half the yield of calves for veal, or nearly so. The Holstein does not excel the Durham for veals, but equals it. It is in the milk producing quality for the small farmer that the Holstein excels. He wants it for his calves, for his hogs and pigs, and he wants it in quality. Milk is now growing in importance and value. Its vitality and influence upon healthy animals life is something enormous.

I wish to bring this subject more urgently to the attention of the farmers of the Southern Tier and Western portion of the States. From advanced Sheets of Dunder Observer.

40 Head of Pure Bred Chester White Pigs

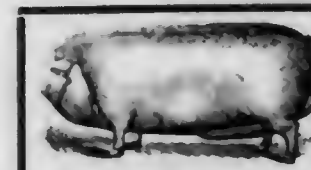
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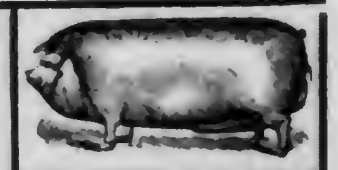
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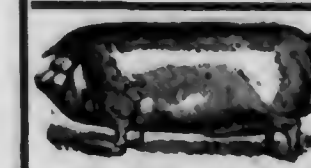
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Chester Whites



For years I have been selecting and breeding to build up a herd that would be uniform in shape, stamping other herds with the good qualities that I had succeeded in fixing in my herd. If in need of first-class Chesters come and see me or write your wants. Only the best sold for breeders.



T. A. STEVENSON,
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UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon or small car—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfgs., Manager & 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.



LOST One Hundred and Twenty BIG HOGS Saved Eighty

SCHLESWIG, IA., AUG. 3rd, 1905.
PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—Please send me 100 lbs. of Prussian Stock Food by freight. My hogs are sick every day. I can now throw ten great big dead hogs out of the yard. I had about two hundred head of hogs and have only about eighty left. They have no worms. They have an awful cough and the blood comes out of their ears and they have a big fever and they shake like everything. Write and let me know what to do before they are all gone. Send the stock food as quick as you can because I am waiting. Yours truly,

SWAN SWANSON, Box 236, R. F. D. No. 1.

SCHLESWIG, IA., AUG. 15th, 1905.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—I received the packages of Stock Food and the Knapo-Curo by express and also the 100 lbs. of Stock Food by freight and I was awful glad to receive it. I thank you a hundred times for being so kind. Before receiving your Stock Food I bought three pairs of another kind of stock food at the drug store and the more I gave them the more hogs died, so that is true you wrote me a little while ago. As soon as I came home after getting the packages at the Express Office, I opened a package of the stock food and gave my hogs a dose, and sprinkled the hogs and pens with the Knapo-Curo as directed. I have been feeding the stock food now for a week and have not had one hog to die since and they feel just as good as they did before they got sick. Before I got your Stock Food I could bury five or six hogs a day and I tell you it was pretty hard to see my hogs die, and I thank you a hundred times for being so good and kind and I will tell my neighbors to buy stock food from you. It was very good and kind of you to show so much interest as to send the packages by express to me. Will send you the money for the stock food just as soon as possible. As long as I farm I am going to keep your food on hand for my stock. Yours truly,

SWAN SWANSON, Box 236, R. F. D. No. 1.

PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD

is a scientifically prepared stock tonic, digester and laxative that assists the animal to convert the whole of the nutriment of the food in flesh and fat. Keeps the whole system of the animal in a healthy profit-making condition. Keeps them free from worms and disease, and keeps them growing rapidly; fits them for the market thirty to forty days sooner than the old method. It is cheap on account of small feeds. We guarantee you will have no sickness among your hogs if you use Prussian Stock Food according to directions and disinfect pens and feeding places with Prussian Knapo-Curo. Prussian Stock Food given to Horses, Cattle and all stock will produce best results. 25-lb. Pail \$3.50. PRUSSIAN KNAPO-CURO \$1.50 per gallon. Makes 100 gals. disinfectants ready for use.

Mention where you saw this and how many head of stock you have. Send to cents for mailing and we will send you a beautiful picture of thoroughbred horses, title, "Expectation," ready for framing, also our new 128 page Stockman's Hand Book—cost to produce nearly \$2,000.00.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY COMPANY, 20-24 E. Chicago Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Milk Fever Treatment.

The United States Agricultural Department's valuable pamphlet on milk fever and the air treatment has been reproduced by George P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be sent free to all readers of Blooded Stock, who write to them for it—a postcard will do. The subject heads are:—“Preliminary Remarks, Name and Synonyms, Descriptions of Disease, Predisposition and Cause, Symptoms, Appearance after Death, Prognosis and Mortality, Treatment, the new Air Treatment, Garget.”



Along with the text are illustrations showing the practical use of the Pilling Milk Fever Outfit, which is made according to the specifications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and which is so simple of construction and use that any dairyman or farmer may successfully treat any case of milk fever without expert assistance. A number of other cattle instruments are shown in this book, and so priced that no thoughtful cattle owner will long be without them.

Tuberculosis.

According to L. H. Russell, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, tuberculosis is fairly running riot among the cattle herds of that state.

In one herd recently tested 57 head out of 70 reacted. Only the young stock escaped.

“Procrastination is not only the thief of time, but the slayer of stock when tuberculosis is once present in the herd,” said Mr. Russell.

“One of the most extensive outbreaks of tuberculosis among cattle recently came to light in the herd of a prominent dairyman supplying milk to the city of Beloit. A veterinary examination of an animal somewhat out of condition revealed the presence of tuberculosis, and when the tuberculin test was applied 57 of the herd of 70 reacted to the test. Those that escaped were mostly young stock. Thirty-three of the best conditioned of these 57 reacting animals were shipped to abattoirs for immediate slaughter, and only 18 passed federal inspection. Of the 24 killed on the farm not to exceed 7 would have passed inspection for beef had they been sent in for slaughter. Thus it will be seen that 32 of the 56 that reacted were so badly infected as to require total condemnation of carcasses.

“Within a week another herd was examined in the southern part of the state and it was found to be in even worse condition. Of 72 animals tested 69 reacted. Only one mature animal, a yearling bull, and a young calf escaped the disease. The widespread distribution of the disease was found to be due to the usual cause, neglect and failure to provide proper sanitary surroundings. For several years the owner had been losing animals from time to time, but made no effort to learn the cause of the trouble. Last winter five cows died. Four years ago he sold to a neighbor five head of young stock, which were pastured all summer. In the fall they weighed less than when purchased and when shipped to Chicago were condemned.

“If such widespread infection as these examinations indicate was found in all herds the live stock interests of the country would be on the verge of bankruptcy, and yet, the record presented does not give all the cases by any means. Any man engaged in the business of cattle breeding or raising who does not apply the tuberculin test as a safeguard against disease is

running a chance of reaping trouble and disaster. Do you insure your farm buildings against fire? Why not use the tuberculin test as a cheap and effective method of insurance against this widespread disease? So long as farmers are content to let their herds go without finding out for certain whether this insidious disease is present or not, so long will the disease continue to thrive unrecognized. It will never be stamped out completely, unless stockmen are willing to investigate their own herds. If each one would do that, the numerous centers of infection that now lurk unrecognized would be revealed.”

—In feeding stock, bear in mind that the cheapest feed is not that which costs the least, but rather that which gives the best results. All animals on the farm should not only be supplied with good feed at all times, but also that which is adapted to the purpose for which the animal is kept.

—Sheepmen should be satisfied and all stockmen encouraged to know that range lambs are selling at from \$6.40 to almost \$7, and that when sold lower, about 33¢ off these prices, for feeders, it is for fully \$1 per 100 higher than a year ago. Some leading stock commission houses freely predict that good feeders will range from 50 cents to \$1 per hundred higher than they did last year for the entire season. These figures will doubtless be affected more or less by the corn and other coarse grain crops. Corn is not yet out of danger but a great crop of barley, oats and speltz is already assured.

STRICTLY PRIME LOT OF GILTS AND BOARS

from the best of breeding. Nothing but tops shipped. These gilts and boars are nearly all sired by my Bold Baron and out of some very choice English and American bred sows that are known to be the best breeders. Write me and state what you want and I will please you. The Clover Leaf Herd of Berkshires are famous for their extremely good quality and individuality.

CLOVER LEAF FARM, STANLEY, N. Y. E. E. HALL, Proprietor.

OAKVIEW FARM POLAND-CHINAS

Improved Delaine Merino Sheep.

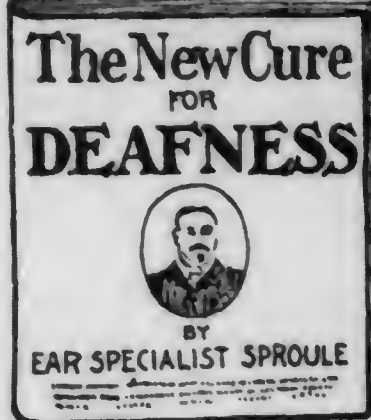
Stock all high class. In Poland-Chinas have as good a lot of sows as the breed affords. Have a fine lot of Spring pigs sired by “Ohio Sunshine” and a son of “A. H. Perfection.” Have four extra good yearling Delaine Rams and four Ram Lambs. Could spare a few good Ewes. Stock guaranteed as represented. Prices reasonable. Come and see or write for what you want.

W. H. CRESWELL, CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

DEAFNESS BOOK FREE

HOW TO REGAIN HEARING

The best book on Deafness and how to cure it ever given away is being distributed absolutely free of charge by its author Deafness Specialist Sproule, the greatest authority on Deafness and all ear troubles.



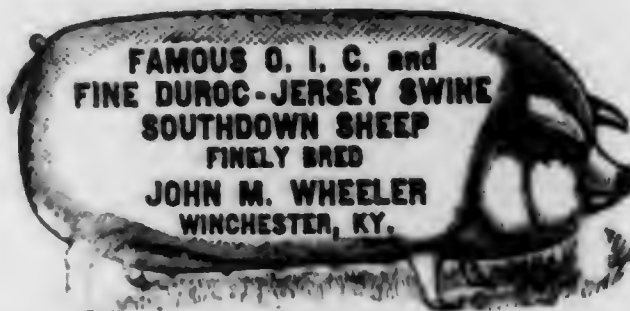
The book contains information that will be of wonderful value to deaf people. It was written to honestly help all who suffer from Deafness, and it tells all about the cause, dangers and cure of Deafness in the plainest manner. It shows how the inner tubes of the ear get all blocked up, causing the loss of hearing, and explains the terrible ringing, buzzing sounds in the ears and how to stop them. Fine drawings by the best artists illustrate its pages.

If you want to get rid of your Deafness send for this book and find out what to do. Deafness can now be cured and this book explains how. It's in great demand, so ask for it today. Write your name and address plainly on dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and mail it to Deafness Specialist SPROULE, 385 Trade Building, Boston. You will soon receive the book.

FREE DEAFNESS BOOK COUPON

Name.....

Address.....



FAMOUS O. I. C. and FINE DUROC-JERSEY SWINE SOUTHDOWN SHEEP FINELY BRED JOHN M. WHEELER WINCHESTER, KY.



GLENBURN BERKSHIRES

We are direct importers. Herd headed by Highside Royal Victor, winner of English Royal, and Imported Loyal Hunter, winner first Va. State Fair. Nine Royally bred Imported sows. Also Blue more bred boar and selected American bred sows.

DR. J. D. KIRK, Roanoke, Va.

The Mortgage Lifter

My neighbor said to my wife one day, “I’ve a runt of a pig I’ll give away, In a bunch like mine she stands no show, They push and crowd her, and well I know, No pig without vittles ’nd drink kin grow.”

My wife took the pig, and it had full run, From rosy morn to set of sun, At night she went into a little pen, And we fed her milk and grain food then. And she ate and she slept and then ate again.

I never saw anything take on meat, Like that pig did. She grew sleek and neat, She lengthened out to a good, strong frame, She was gentle and kind and just as tame, As a kitten, ’nd I couldn’t blame

My wife very much when she said in the fall, “We never can eat that pig at all.” So we kept her, and if you’ll believe it, sir, That pig has lifted our mortgage, it’s her, Fer nothing else we tried, ever give it stir.

How? Why in the spring she had seven pigs, As smart and chipper as proverbial grigs, ’Nd then in the fall, she had ten more, ’Nd today she’s a grandmother o’er and o’er, I tell you that pig has made her score.

Someway that pig she brought us luck, She’s been our mascot, and given us pluck, She’s rooted the mortgage off the place. She smoothed the care-lines out of wife’s face. That pig! Why I tell you she won the case.

Sell her? Why no we can’t sell her. Plenty of others, if you’ll look at ’em sir, That’s the way with most things, give ’em a chance, They’ll make the best of each circumstance, Often the smallest events will prove To be the lever the load to move. But then you gotter do your part, ’Er the lever the load will never start. —Rose Seelye-Miller.

Feeding Swill.

I’ve often watched hogs eat. They run from ear to ear, or carry one along, spending more time trying to get the whole feed than in eating. When it comes to drink they rush to the trough with you, upsetting your dignity if you’re not careful, then pile up in the trough where you pour in water. After a sip they are off again to the corn. You could carry a dozen pails of water to them and they would repeat the performance. If ’twere rich milk or swill they would gorge themselves and not leave a drop.

It shows that they know enough to quit when it’s only water offered. This had led me to think that a better way could be found. Joseph E. Wing told at the Ames short course how he feeds his hogs with a self-feeder. Puts

the grain in there and the water in another place. The hogs eat when they please and as much as they please. They are compelled to eat slowly and chew the dry feed, for they can’t hog it down. He said they didn’t waste a bit. What got rooted or pushed out fell on the feeding platform and got picked up.

I don’t believe sour swill is any better for hogs than sour soup is for man. One day sweet and one day sour is not right. The sour swill barrel is a good breeding place for disease germs. It is little wonder that the country suffers such losses each year, when we consider what the hog has to eat. Out in the alfalfa country, where grass and grass and water are the hog feed, there is very little loss of hogs.—Kimball’s Dairy Farmer.

CAR-SUL

The Disinfectant Dip That is Guaranteed.

Stronger and more efficient than any other. Absolutely harmless. Does not run the hair, crack the skin, or injure the eyes. Kills all lice and vermin. Cures scurvy, mange and all skin diseases. Heals all cuts, wounds, galls and sores. For hogs, cattle, sheep, young stock, poultry and general household use it has no equal.

Send For Free Book on care of hogs and other livestock. If your dealer does not keep Car-Sul, do not take an imitation but send to us direct. Trial gallon \$1.50, express paid; 5 gallon can \$6.00, freight paid.

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co.
Originators of Dipping Tanks. 7501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

QUICK'S FALL SALES

Duroc Swine, . . . October 19
Shorthorns and Polled Durhams, November 7
Both sexes, each breed, for sale any time. Catalogues.

Quick & Sons, Gosport, Ind.

\$310

FOR THIS “STEEL-CLAD” STONE BOAT

An implement every farmer needs—saves time, muscle; saves loading plows, harrows, etc., up on to a wagon to haul to the field. Ours is a well built boat, made very strong and durable, and will last a lifetime. It is made of oak, birch and maple; has a 10 inch steel nose, firmly bolted throughout and is nicely painted and finished. Convenient and handy every day on the farm for many other uses. Order one today at this remarkably low price of \$3.10 freight paid. You can’t make a good boat that will be of any account for that money.

How to Save If you were a member of the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., you could buy the above boat, and everything else you need, at 10 per cent discount from list price. This would mean a saving of from \$50 to \$500 a year to you. If you want to save, write and we’ll explain how the Society saves money for its members.

Write for our free 1000-page catalogue—it will save you money on every dollar’s worth of goods you buy. Ask us to explain how we can undersell any other mail order concern in America and pay the freight. Write today.

Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co.
Lansing, Mich. Chicago, Ill.

Freight Paid
A Money Saving Price



BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS

March and April pigs \$10, by Prince Jumbo 33710 and Mo. Black Mischief Maker 33711, brother to the World’s Fair champion, Meddler. Also bred Gilts, bred to above boars, \$15 to \$20. Need room at once for pigs. Write for circular.

A. F. SIEFKER,
R. D. 1, Defiance, St. Charles Co., Mo.

CAPON TOOLS

CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use **PILLING CAPONIZING SETS**. Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c, Gape-Worm Extractor 25c, French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free.

G. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEDNEY FARM

L. E. ORTIZ, General Manager.
HIGHEST CLASS JERSEYS



GOLDEN STREAMER 65000
Son of FORFARSHIRE out of GOLDEN STREAM 8th, born Feb. 22 1901, and considered the best Jersey bull that ever crossed the Atlantic as a two year old.
Specialty:—Young bulls and heifers, all ages. Also Imp. CHESTER WHITES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Standard bred BLACK MINORCAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES. Correspondence solicited.

GEDNEY FARM, White Plains, N. Y.

Among Indiana Breeders

It was with pleasure that the Editor of Blooded Stock visited the Chester White herds in Indiana. At John M. Eads', Huntington, Ind., we had the pleasure of looking over the stock that he will offer at public sale Oct. 17th, 1905. The herd was headed by the great Look On, one of the very best individuals that we have seen for a long time. He was the first prize winner at the Indiana State Fair in 1902 and I will be largely of this blood that will go into his coming sale. One of the fancy animals that won two first premiums last fall at the fairs. She is a great individual. We were particularly impressed by the lot of pigs out of Modoc Belle's Litter and by Wm. Tell, the great prize winner at St. Louis last fall. These we thought was among the finest lot of pigs that we saw on our trip. Any one wishing stock cannot go wrong by getting something out of Eads' sale or by sending in their bids for something.

It was impossible for us to come away without paying a visit to W. T. Farquhar & Sons, Modoc, Ind., who will hold their great sale Oct. 11th, 1905. At the head of this herd stands Wm. Tell, the winner of five prizes at the St. Louis Exposition. Here we found the best herd of Chester Whites that we had the pleasure of seeing during our trip. The get of Wm. Tell are superior to that of any other animal that we saw on our trip and breeders cannot afford to do without some of this blood

BLOODED STOCK

in their herds. It will pay them to go a long distance to see this herd. Don't fail to attend this sale.

Our readers are all familiar with the advertisement of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, Adrian, Michigan, and undoubtedly know that they claim to use a better quality of wire, a basic, open-hearth spring steel wire, having double the tensile strength of common fence wire of the same size, and not only stronger, but also a springier wire, a wire that makes good springs. This wire is known as Page-Wire.

The Page Fence Company have just issued a souvenir edition of their house-organ, the Page Fence Age, which gives a detailed, illustrated description

of their process for manufacturing Page Wire and tells why it is stronger and springier. Every fence buyer should get a copy. It is free. Drop them a postal card asking for "A Trip Through Our Mills."

Infringement Suits

The Glen Mfg. of Elwood City, Pa. manufacturer to The Glen Steel Folding Mat has brought suit for infringement on their patents against Geo. C. Sleeth of New Jersey who makes a steel mat known as The Rossman Mat sold by the Rossman Manufacturing Co. The Glen people state that they are going to vigorously prosecute their suit and desire to warn all dealers of the danger they run in handling infringing articles.

Just Sold One Sow for \$45.

Have another just as good that is a Bargain.

If you want a Chester White to improve your herd try one that has been bred from high class animals on both sides for fifteen years. A boar bred this way will stamp uniformity of type in your herd. I have two yearling boars, a lot of Fall pigs, both sex, and Spring pigs. Don't have so many, but good ones. If interested in such write me.

J. H. YARNALL, Kelton, Pa.



150 CHOICE CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Now on the farm for sale.

Our 20 years of experience aids us more and more in securing the best to offer you. We sell largely to old customers, who have learned by past experience that they can get high quality and just what they want. I can't here describe what I have but write for our large illustrated catalogue, giving breeding of herd, which you will see is the best.

JAMES FISHER, - EASTMAN, WIS.



Chester Whites at Auction

At White Rose Stock Farm
Tuesday, October 17, 05

—50 HEAD 50—

Sired by such boars as Look On 12455, Chief Medium 13373, Wm. Tell 10663A. The Editor of Blooded Stock will visit this herd in September and make any selection desired for parties unable to attend. Write for catalog.

JOHN M. EADS, R. R. No. 7, Huntington, Ind.



BLOODED STOCK Fence That Sells

F. F. Moore's Sale.

F. F. Moore's big Chester White sale was held Sept. 20th and was well attended. The stock was in good growing condition and this was appreciated by breeders. The stock was young, ranging from March to June farrow. The best animals sold readily and the following prices were realized, along with good prices on younger stock:

NO.	PRICE.
1. J. Deck, Roann,	\$20
2. J. F. Maurer, Huntingdon	41
3. Brooks Bros. Tangiers	30
4. John Jackson, Hillsburg	47
5. J. T. Farquhar, Modoc	31
6. H. E. Plotner, Mt. Grove	21
7. Allen Beeler, Liberty	25
12. O. Aldridge, Converse	22
14. A. Vermillion, Alexandria	30
15. J. Deck,	22
16. Plotner,	25
18. Plotner,	20
42. J. Deck,	20
45. J. L. Neff, Mexico	29
47. Farquhar & Son	24
49. Farquhar & Son	20
48. John Jackson,	24
26. Brooks Bros	23

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus, live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc. Advertisements of farms for sale, rent or exchange, poultry, poultry supplies, dogs, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, seeds, plants, and vegetables. The cost of advertising is

Only Two Cents a Word, all classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertisers. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order.

This Department for Live Stock Only.

CATTLE.

SUNNY SLOPE HERD of Red Polled Cattle—the best and dairy breed. Choice young stock for sale. L. H. WALKER, Reed City, Michigan.

FORTY HEAD Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Flying Fox and Brown Bessie strains. S. E. NIVIN, Landenberg, Pa.

HOGS.

20 PURE BRED C. W. PIGS for sale at farmers' prices. S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

DUROC JERSEYS, boars and sows, from \$10 to \$15 each. W. C. B. Polk's Cockerels \$1.00 each. L. C. COLEMAN, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE, all ages, extra blood. R. H. McFADEN, Mgr., Oxford, Pa.

POULTRY

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS for sale at \$1.50 and \$2 each. CHAS. G. RAOADS, Douglassville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys—50 pure breeds. Write for prices. S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

WHITE and BARRED Plymouth Rock fowls and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. R. H. McFADEN, Oxford, Pa.

DOGS

FERRETS and COLLIE PUPS—Circular free. Write NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

FOX TERRIERS—High class pure bred pedigree English Fox Terriers. Females six months old for White Pekin Ducks. NEVADA FOX TERRIER KENNELS, Nevada, Missouri.

COLLIE STUD DOGS, Brood Bitches and Pups. Chester Swine and Fowl catalog. PAINE'S KENNELS, East Bethel, Vermont.

older breeding stock which it is desirable to sell off for new blood and different lines of breeding.

To Our Friends.

If you expect to attend any public sales or institutes this fall and winter we would be pleased to send you samples for you to distribute among friends. Write us and we will gladly send you sample blanks. We want your help.

Can Be Trusted.

Particular attention is given to class of advertisers who are allowed to use the columns of Blooded Stock. We endeavor to accept advertisements only from men who endeavor to deal square with their fellow men. And we are sure that our readers can deal confidently with any person advertising in our columns. By this we do not mean that there will not be difference in opinions on things but that our advertisers are men who would not intentionally sell our readers something that was not in his honest belief just as represented. Therefore we ask our readers to always mention Blooded Stock when writing.

—How much humanity, sense and money there is in these hot, fly-pestered days. In making the cow, calf, sheep or colt, that is confined in a shadeless pasture, or worse still, hitched to a merciless picket rope, into the cool shed, or barn, during the heat of the day and letting them out during the night and cooler morning and evening.

There is no profit in a stand-still system of hog feeding.

The older the animals the longer they will stand the strain of one feed.

The feed lot is not a good place to keep the brood sow while in farrow.

DUROC = JERSEY HOGS

100 head of choice pigs for sale at farmers' prices. Herd headed by Notcher's King, a half brother to the World's Champion. If you want a bargain write us.

LEFEVER BROS., R. No. 4, Oblong, Ill.

FOR SALE—Fine registered Duroc-Jersey pigs. Address Walter M. Carroll, Box 106, Lynchburg, Va.

POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE 50 head Pigs of either sex, some sired by a son of Chief Lee. 3rd and some by a grandson of Topsy Chief. Must sell to make room. Write your wants or come and see them.

WM. PICKLES, Omaha, Ill., R. No. 1.

Poland China Aristocracy

Chief Perfection 2d, the greatest boar the world has ever known. Keep On and Top Chief, the two famous International Champions. Pigs for sale by these three highest priced boars ever sold.

LINC LUKENS, - Disko, Indiana.



Why This Difference?

The Kansas Experiment Station investigated the conditions of 82 creamery patrons recently and found that the best herd gave an income of \$42.08 per cow for butter-fat and the poorest herd averaged \$7.54 per cow, a difference of \$34.55. There was a difference of \$42.30 between the average of the best five herds and the poorest five herds.

Out in Kansas it cost about \$15 to feed the cow in the poor herd, and \$20 to feed each cow in the good herd. Twenty dollars and of \$42.08 leaves a net profit of \$22.08. Fifteen dollars out of \$7.54 costs the man \$7.46 more than he gets from such cows as made up the poorest herd investigated. The good farmer gets a profit for his work and makes a profit on his feed. The poor farmer—the ignorant one—works for nothing and runs behind in cash for the privilege.

The man who thinks it doesn't pay to feed cows good feed, or give them good care and shelter, is losing money. He thinks that by not spending money he is saving it. He doesn't get any to spend or save. It is like wheat. As long as it is in the bin it does not increase, but loses value. Put it in the ground in the proper way and it multiplies. So with money. Put it into good cows, good feed and good barns and it multiplies. Dairy farming is like keeping a bank account. Put money in and you can draw money out with interest. Put no money in and there is none to check out.

The bulletin (125) has this to say why there is such a difference between the good and the poor herd:

"Doubtless many conditions enter in to produce these differences, but back of all there is the one great difference, the man. A man's cows seldom exceed his ideas of what a cow should be. Out of 79 patrons who expressed themselves on the subject, 56 were general-purpose men, 13 beef men, and 10 special dairymen. Three of the general-purpose men intimated that the dairy business was unprofitable unless there were children at home to do the milking, and one man went so far as to say that he left his cows unmilked if the children happened to be away at milking time. Such men will not make a success of dairying, no matter what their environments are."

Then the bulletin goes on to say the cow is an important factor, then the feed, the bull, etc.

But back of all success everywhere is the man, or the brains. Failure in every state is due to a lack of intelligence along dairy lines.

When a herd of common cows falls into the hands of an intelligent man that herd soon gives a good profit. It isn't the cow that is so much responsible for profits as the man. The Kansas station bought 60 common cows, or had a man who was not a dairyman buy them for the station.

The best 10 cows in this herd produced an average of 8,086 pounds of milk that averaged 4.17 per cent fat, and 337.19 pounds of butter-fat in one year. The 10 poorest cows averaged 3,485 pounds of 4.07 per cent milk and 142 pounds butter-fat. The five best cows averaged 8,255 pounds of 4.24 per cent milk, and 350 pounds butter-fat, while the five poorest averaged 3,044 pounds of 3.92 per cent milk that gave 119 pounds of butter-fat. This made a difference of 5,211 pounds of milk and 231 pounds of fat. The five best or the 10 best were very good cows. The five or ten poor-

BLOODED STOCK

est would no more than pay for their feed. But it is doubtful if this herd of 60 cows would have made expenses if kept by the man who was mentioned above as owning the poorest herd in the creamery investigation. The station took these 60 common cows and made them give a profit. The 60 averaged 6,288 pounds of milk and 251 pounds of butter-fat. The poor cows were soon weeded out and the averages raised.

The intelligent farmer will know which cows are doing well and which are not, and if he can not make the poor ones increase in products he will get rid of them. The trouble is so few men keep a record so as to know when a cow has reached her limit of usefulness.

A great deal has been written on how salt should be given to fattening steers, some claiming that they should be limited as to amount, others stating that they should be fed as much as they will eat, having it in a place that is accessible at all times. The writer agrees with the latter idea and holds that if salt is supplied regularly and constantly the animal, if healthy, will take no more salt than is required by the system, whether it be rock salt or granular salt. It is noticed that as steers advance in the fattening period the amount of salt required by the animal increases. As a nutritious feed seems to increase the appetite for salt, the steer will drink more water than is necessary, sometimes causing scours. Prof. Henry recommends one to one and two-third ounces per day per 1000 pounds of steer, according to the time of fattening period, the latter period requiring the greatest amount.

SPECIAL OFFER

24 PAPERS FOR 25 CENTS!

BLOODED STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST

Agricultural Epitomist is a monthly published on the farm. It is the only paper in America printed out on a 300 acre farm devoted to experimenting the best grains and feeds. You get the benefit of this labor in the Epitomist.

We have made special arrangements and during the month of May we offer Blooded Stock and Agricultural Epitomist both for 25 cents. Send in your subscriptions at once. Renewals will be advanced one year. Do it now. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Our Great....

....Rifle Offer

The "Stevens Crack Shot"

has all the good features of any of the best rifles now on the market. Guaranteed quality, finish, accuracy, style and stability, as well as compactness. Chambered for .22 long rifle R. F. and .32 short R. F. cartridges.

ANY BOY CAN EARN ONE IN FORTY MINUTES.

Given for four new subscriptions to Irrigation at \$1 each.

For free sample copies, instructions, etc., write

Irrigation Pub. Co., 601 Club Building, Denver, Col.



Chester Whites

I have them combining the best blood in Chester County. If you want the good old Chester that has made this county famous, we have them here that will please you. We breed and sell only the best. Write me.

C. L. WEBSTER, - Kelton, Pa.



PURITAN HERD IMP.

CHESTER WHITES

The peer of any in America. Write for prices of what you want. My catalogue is free.

Will W. Fisher, R. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

How Is Your Heart?

Is your pulse weak, too slow, too fast, or does it skip a beat?

Do you have shortness of breath, weak or hungry spells, fainting, smothering or choking spells, palpitation, fluttering, pains around the heart, in side and shoulder; or hurt when lying on left side?

If you have any of these symptoms your heart is weak or diseased, and cannot get better without assistance.

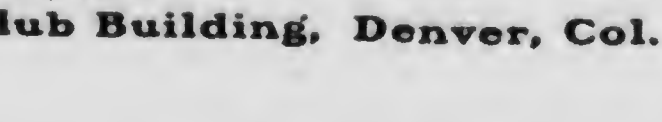
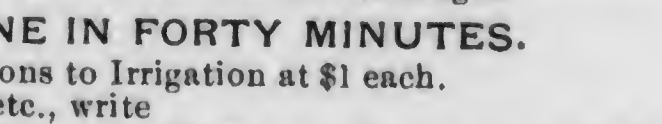
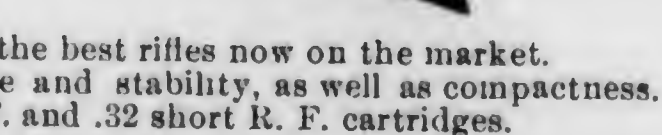
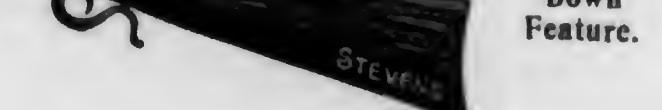
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure strengthens weak hearts, and rarely ever fails to cure heart disease. Try it, and see how quickly you will find relief.

"About January 1st, 1902, I took down with weakness and drowsy, and gradually grew worse. I was told by my family physician that my case was hopeless. My neighbors and family had given me up to die. My limbs and body were swollen to one-third larger than normal size, and water had collected around my heart. For at least three months I had to sit propped up in bed to keep from smothering. I sent for five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and by the time I had taken them all I was entirely cured. I feel better than I have for twenty years, and I am able to do any kind of work on my farm. My attending physician told me that if it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I would now be in my grave."

L. T. CURD, Wilmore, Ky.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



Money in the Hog Business.

Colorado went through a hog boom a decade ago. A good many of the large ranches which had been devoted to hay and cattle were turned into extensive hog pastures. Eighty and 160-acre pastures with from 500 to 1,000 head of hogs running in them were common sights in the lower valleys, says Field and Farm. Soon after the business was inaugurated some disease, acting similar to cholera, although not diagnosed as such, struck the larger herds and in a short time many of the bonanza hogmen had lost their money. It is difficult to get men interested in hogs who lost by their ventures in those days, but when hogs are handled intelligently and carefully money can be made with them in this country.

Swine are the most profitable live stock on the eastern farms so long as they can be kept healthy. Here in the Rocky mountain region pigs are always healthy when kept in small bunches and given an abundance of clean water, provided they have reasonably good care and attention in the matter of food. The only question here is how to provide feed throughout the season at a cost that will leave a profit from feeding the hogs and putting them on the market. We have alfalfa for pasture which is equal in every way and in some respects superior to clover for that purpose. We can grow rape and other pasture crops as well as they can further East. We fall down in failing to provide cheap grain to go along with the pasture and keep the pigs growing. A stunted gilt never recovers so as to make a profitable fattening proposition and none of the pasture crops are suited to fill the demands either of the sow while suckling or of the pigs after they are weaned.

Peas, barley and speltz in the higher altitudes and Kafir corn in the lower valleys will help to solve the problem of a grain ration to take the place of corn. All of these and especially the Kafir corn will give much better results when ground than if fed whole. Truck growers and orchardists can put flesh onto their hogs quite rapidly during a short season when cantaloupes, peaches and plums are harvested, by feeding the surplus and waste from these crops. Sugar beets supplement grain very well but should be cooked when fed to hogs. During a period of ten years swine will show a profit on the rations consumed taking middlings as the basis, to which can be added one of several meals and skim milk if at command. A ration of four pounds will make a growth of one pound live weight in shoats from birth to the weight of 200 to 225 pounds.

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Save the Good Sows

Too many farmers, and breeders of pedigreed hogs as well, says Wallaces' Farmer, delay selecting the brood sows for their next year's pig crop until almost time to breed them. There is no better time to select the brood sow than right now before the pigs are weaned. This applies to both old sows and young ones. In the case of the old sows, mark those which have good sized litters this spring and take care of them. Breeding has a lot to do with the size of the litter, and the manner in which it is raised as well. Some sows farrow good sized litters of strong pigs but are naturally cross or nervous and kill a large percentage of the litter

BLOODED STOCK

during the first week or ten days. These are good sows to get rid of and the sooner they are pushed for market the better. Other sows seem to be natural mothers, good milkers, and raise their litters with practically no loss. These are the ones to keep, and the thing to do is to mark them right now before the pigs are weaned.

In selecting the young sows select those from large, fine litters. If you let it go until fall or winter, you are pretty sure to select the young sows which look nice without regard to the sort of litters from which they came. Careful selection over a period of years will, we feel confident, have a marked influence both on the size of the litter and the milk yield as well as the motherly qualities of the sow.

A Nearby Market.

South St. Paul is rapidly getting to be a market that materially affects Dakota stock interests. Most of the North Dakota stuff goes there and a large per cent of the stock from the northern half of South Dakota. More Dakota Farmer readers are interested in South St. Paul as a market than in any of the others. And it is rapidly developing.

The latest thing to occur of interest to the patrons of this market is the opening of a branch there by Clay, Robinson & Co., of Chicago, and their announcement of the event may be noted elsewhere in this issue. This is one of the largest and most influential commission firms in the country and their coming to South St. Paul cannot but help increase the importance of the market and is therefore of interest to every shipper and stockman in Dakota. South St. Paul is largely a feeder market; and to this class of business they will give special attention in an effective way by employing skilled sorters to shape up shipments intended for Chicago and other markets. This will make the stuff look better upon arriving at its final market, but the principal gain to the consignor will be that cattle sorted at St. Paul and reshipped to Chicago for instance will be ready for the early demands, not having to wait till later in the day to be sorted and then go on the "remanent" counter.

STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM. N. H. Hood, Adrian, Mich. BREEDER OF THE WORLD'S BEST O. I. C. SWINE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock for sale at all times of the most approved strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. I have a select herd of quality and shall be pleased to supply the wants of any breeder or farmer who appreciates the best obtainable. Write me your wants before buying. Come and see me when you can. Call at Dr. Gibson's livery; carriage at my expense from Adrian.



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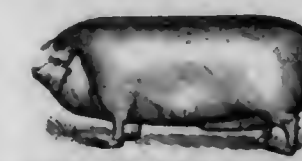
Have some extra choice Chester White Pigs—the kind that you want in your herd. Prices right. For bargains write at once.

D. W. Shellabarger, - Enon, Ohio.



SEND 3 PEDIGREES FOR RECORD AND \$1.00. Will Register any breed Swine once at this rate to show you our way and Save Your Dollars, make lasting friends, patrons, members. Write us of your business fully. Save 10 per cent. in fees alone. We send you complete information free for asking. U O to know what others know. Memberships, all departments, only \$5.00. Lowest Fees. We will exchange memberships with any other Association at par value free. Now consolidate your business with us. Every breeder sending \$1.00 as above this month will also get this paper free to January 1, 1907. Be Prompt To-day. International Consolidated Record Association, Penn Yan, N. Y. Wear badge pin—\$1.50 postpaid.

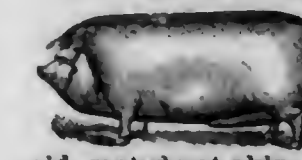
GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS



Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-Chinas and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred, boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle. Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens.

Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa.
Address C. H. DILDINE,
Route No. 1, Rohrburg, Pa.

Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites



I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.

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CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

20 choice Spring Sows, open; 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and also some very fine yearling bred sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last Fall. 12 head Poland-Chinas from 3 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

C. R. CRESSMAN,
Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.



Sold out of Sows and Gilt and am now book ing orders for Spring pigs. Have the finest pigs I ever had farrowed. Can sell trios not akin, two sows and a boar. Anybody wanting anything of this kind address

J. C. MURDOCK, - Milton, Iowa.

John E. Watkins & Son,
PENN YAN, N. Y.,
Breeds Yorkshire Swine.
The kind you want.
Write your wants. Inspection invited.

Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.

From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write wants.
A. A. BRADLEY,
Frewsburg, N. Y.

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Please Note.

These samples are sent to you for inspection and we trust that after going over them you may favor us with your subscription.

We strive to give our readers solid common sense, practical facts and information that will be of value to every farmer. Commencing with the new year a number of new features will be added and a series of articles on breeding and selections will be published.

These articles will be a very important nature and of value to every man owning breeding animals of any kind. We have cut out practically all premiums, etc., placing our subscription at the low rate of 25 cents a year. This we ask for in advance and do not ask for payment after subscription expires. We

guarantee a square deal. We trust to be favored with your subscription and thank you for the same. Please favor us if you can with your order. It will be appreciated.

Food for Growing Pigs.

To turn the growing pigs of from four to six months old in with the older animals and expect them to do well is a mistake. They will be unable to get their share of the food even though it were of the proper kind for them, which it is not. Shoats of the age mentioned do best on a ration of one pound of corn and oats mixed, to two pound of middings. Given this as a regular ration and then from three to five hours daily on the range the youngsters ought to take on a fine growth of bone

and muscle and be in good shape to fatten readily in the early fall.

The night care of growing pigs is as important as their care during the day. Their beds should be clean and dry and in a well ventilated pen, not a pen through which they will keep dry and yet have all the fresh air necessary. It also should be well provided with plenty of clean, sweet bedding, and have an exit so that the pigs will not find it necessary for them to fou their bedroom. Try this plan of pig-raising and see if the result is not a better class of pigs at no more expense than under the old plan. Farm Stock Journal.

It is not the knowing how that counts, but the actual looking after the needs of the hogs.



The above is a bird's eye view of the factory of the American Harrow Company, Detroit, Mich.

This is one of the oldest and the best known Agricultural Implement Factories in the United States. For the past twenty-five years they have been manufacturing a line of the highest grade farm implements. Probably they are better known to our readers as the manufacturers of the well-known and well advertised American Manure Spreader. This machine has had an extensive sale throughout the country for years having been carried and sold by the best implement dealers.

A change has just taken place in the selling plan of the American Harrow Company. All the way down through the twenty-five years of its business experience, the American Harrow Company has been very loyal to the implement dealers. They have always, through the dealer, made good every claim that they made for their spreaders and other implements. For this reason they naturally stand very high with the implement dealers throughout the country. This standing having been gained by manufacturing the highest grade goods and by straight-forward dealings.

Mr. W. W. Collier, General Manager of the Company, in a recent interview regarding the change in their selling plan, said:

"We have nothing but the best of good feelings toward dealers throughout the country, but have decided to discontinue trading with them selling our entire product direct to the farmer solely on account of the character of the goods we manufacture. Our manufacturing and selling manure spreaders is a specialty. In a sense it is an educational work, and we feel that we must be brought in close touch with the American farmer himself. Very few implement dealers realize the importance of every farmer owning a manure spreader. It is not strange that this is so. The average implement dealer carries a hundred or more different articles in his line. He cannot give a great amount of study to any particular implement, and for this reason does not do justice to a special implement like a manure spreader. The question of properly fertilizing the land is the most important one that the farmer has before him to-day. Through the Agricultural Colleges, through the Government Experi-

mental Stations, and through a Bureau of Information of our own, we are placing information in the hands of the farmer that he should have regarding this momentous question. We want to come in close touch with every farmer who wants to make the most out of his business—farming. We want to have him correspond with him direct. We want him to consider us headquarters on the fertilizing question. These things can never be brought about through local dealers, and that is the reason and the sole reason why we are changing our selling plan and whole organization to deal with the farmer direct. We have no complaint to offer against the dealer. Our business for the past year has been the largest we have ever had. The dealers have appreciated the quality of our machines, and each year have increased their orders with us, but owing to the special line we make, we want to do business direct with the farmer.

"We have taken considerable time to work out the fairest selling plan possible to offer to the farmer direct. Everyone who knows anything about the quality of the different spreaders on the market, knows that the American is the standard of all manure spreaders in America.

"We have never sacrificed quality for price. We have endeavored to build a machine that would practically last a lifetime. For that reason we are enabled to make the liberal selling offers we do. We will send one of our machines to any farmer who orders it on thirty day's loan test. He can use the spreader, without paying us any money in advance, or paying us any money for the use of the machine. We pay all freight to his depot. If the machine is not what we claim it to be, and if it does not do the work we claim it to do, he can return it to us at our expense, and the loan will cost him nothing. If the machine is what we claim it is, and does what we claim it will do, we give him time to pay for it to suit his convenience. The time we give him easily lets the machine pay for itself out of the profit it makes him, before he pays us."

It seems to the editor of this paper that this offer is very liberal and we recommend that our readers write to the American Harrow Company, 631 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, and get their catalogue, and other valuable information on the subject of manure as a fertilizer. Their advertisement appears on another page of this publication.



VOL. XI.

OXFORD, PA., NOVEMBER, 1905.

No. 9

Short-horns are the Best



"No intelligent breeder of Short-horns pretends to deny the outstanding merit that certainly belongs to contemporary breeds; yet he has studied the history of agricultural to small purpose who imagines for a moment that any class of cattle will permanently displace the Short-horn in America."

John Armstrong, of Kingsbury county, South Dakota, reports that in 1898 his sixteen grade Short-horn cows averaged 6000 pound of milk, from which was made an average of 301 pounds 5 ounces of butter. Counting stock sold and pork produced on skim-milk, the net income per cow was \$62.50. For 1899 the same number of cows produced 101,377 pounds of milk, which yielded 5077 pounds of butter, an average of 6342 pounds of milk and 317 pounds 5 ounces of butter per cow. He figures that these cows made him during the twelve months \$76.47 net.

Our bulls have the run of a small pasture, plenty of exercise, and a box stall. The door is left open and they go in and out at will. The management of the herd bull is a great problem. We cannot take too great care of him. I think we do not any of us attach as much importance to that fact as we should; the best is none too good. A great many of us I think are apt to feel that we cannot afford to pay the price demanded for a first-class bull, and will take a poorer bull rather than to give up a little extra money, when if we would buy the best bull we could find it would be the cheapest and best for us.—C. B. Dustin.

C. M. Clark, of Walworth county, Wisconsin, reports that during the month of December, 1898, his thirteen Short-horn cows and eight two-and-three year-old heifers produced 14,218 pounds of milk, making an average of 334 pounds of butter per head for the month, which, for a winter production, indicates profitable dairy capacity. The best of the bull calves raised by such cows are sold at good prices for breeding purposes. The poorer ones are steered, and Mr. Clark reports that his last lot of bullocks averaged 1200 pounds at about twenty four months old, and are worth six cents per pound. Mr. Clark's cattle descend mainly from the Bates tribes, although he has recently been using a Scotch-topped Rose of Sharon bull.

"The successful breeder of the future will, in my humble judgment, be a firm believer in the value of pedigree, but he will insist that it be accompanied by unquestionable proof that the characteristics of the ancestors were such as to insure the perpetuation of the good qualities in the offspring. He will not refuse to introduce into the herd sires bred from close affinities, provided they possess in an unqualified degree the qualities already referred to, but he will resolutely reject all that do not measure up to that standard. On the other hand, I believe that the breeder of the future will not be hampered by the fact that the material he selects is not line bred, but that he will unhesitatingly make use of miscellaneous bred animals, always conditioned upon the fact, however, that the converging strains are from the herds of

men known and acknowledged to have been distinguished and reputable as breeders in their several ways. And in so doing he will but follow the precedents left him by the greatest breeders of the past."—S. F. Lockridge.

The best are none so plenty. They are always in short supply, and the breeder who wishes to secure the best should not be limited by any such minor matters as the color of hair. The best that can be had with any kind of hair is none too good. In some respects it is a misfortune that the Short-horns should have so many possible combinations of color. Until human nature becomes very greatly changed, uniformity of color will tell when cattle are sold in the markets, and this must be regarded as a handicap for the Short-horns as compared with breeds; but it is one of those things which cannot be avoided, therefore must be endured. We must grin and bear it. We cannot afford to confine our selections to reds. Neither can we afford to discriminate against any shade of red. We should persistently call the attention of our customers to the great essential points—the massive frame, the thick rib, the broad loin, the capacity for a profitable yield of milk—and let alone minor points, such as color or particular strains and fancies in breeding, which are not marked by corresponding excellence. It is always well in any line of business to keep the main things to the front; to consider well the essentials, and pass by with slight attention the non-essentials or merely fancy points.—Henry Wallace.

The result of my observation in eight years' travel among the breeders is that the man who takes the greatest pride in his herd bull is the man who has the best cattle and the man who gets the best prices for his offspring. I know one gentleman who keeps his bull tied by the horns. He not only keeps his bull tied by the horns, but keeps him tied in his basement barn, and I have been there when I found that bull half way to his knees in manure, with no bedding and no sunshine. Go to the pasture, and you find a lot of up-horned, thin-ribbed, thin-fleshed, peaked cows. Look at his calves, and you find them just what you would expect from a bull kept in that way and cows in that condition. That man is always complaining that he cannot get good prices for his cattle. My observation has been, further, that the condition and the general health and appearance of the herd bull oftentimes influences a buyer to purchase a calf from that bull, where under other circumstances he would not think of it. If you can take a prospective buyer and show him a good bull, in good, thrifty health, good condition, and generally attractive, you will find that that makes a great impression on the customer, and he will pay you a little extra price to get a calf from that bull. I think the condition of the bull has to do with the quality of his get. I do not think a bull should be in prime show condition to be a good server. Neither do I think he should be so thin that you could see his ribs, or that his back-bone or his hip-bones should be prominent. I think a bull to get a good, strong calf; with a tendency to lay on flesh, should be kept in good, thrifty condition; what some would call show condition, but not what I call show condition. There is a difference of opinion as to what is show condition.—George P. Bellows.

BLOODED STOCK

BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

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Short-horn for the Farmer

Why do farmers keep cows at all? I might answer, generally for profit, seldom for pastime. We will consider her as a dual-purpose animal, beef and dairy, not soup. As big bones are not necessary for beef or milk, she need not have them. To be of practical use to the farmer she must be mated to a male to produce calves, and to raise them she must produce the natural food for them, milk. And as calves must be raised for profit, too, their qualities must be considered. When choosing a mate for the cows, the produce of which will be about equally divided as to sex, the male produce must be considered as well as the cow side of the question; and as it is not necessary that each female should have a single mate, polygamy being allowable with farm stock, hence, there must be some other use for males, say four out of five; and if they cannot be sold for mating with some other farmer's or stock-raiser's females, castration must be resorted to; and the cow that will give a large lot of good milk and raise fine steers is generally a good cow for the American farmer, who is expected to furnish beef for the millions of non-producers. Then, the females may not all be needed for milch cows, and the kind that will produce such as will make the best kind of cow beef is such as the farmer needs. Then, again, it is not best nor necessary that a cow be kept on the farm until she dies of old age, and one that will produce good beef and milk until she passes her prime, and then herself fatten and make nice beef, should be the kind selected by the farmer. The general farmer cannot afford to keep cows to produce calves alone; the breeder of pure-bred cattle who breeds them for improving other farmers' herds, one who does not castrate the male produce, and the dairy farmer who lives near large cities, one who can afford to veal the male produce, being the only exceptions.

The general quality of Short-horns was proven at the Columbian Exposition, where they came in competition with other beef breeds they won a majority of the prizes over all breeds combined; while in the dairy tests, that cost more than \$100,000 to conduct them, being by far the most costly ever made, the amount of milk produced by the champion Short-horn cow Nora in ninety days was 3679.8 pounds, while the champion Jersey cow Brown Bessie produced 3634 pounds. The Guernsey cow Materna produced 3548.8 pounds. Again, in tests 2, 3 and 4, the three best Short-horns, one in each class, including the two-year-old heifer, gave 5681 pounds, while Jerseys of the same description gave 5330 pounds, showing in favor of Short horns 331 pounds.

In the cheese test, with twenty-five cows in each test, judged by a scale of points, the Jerseys had 906.1. Short-horns 905.5, Guernseys 871.9, showing that the Jerseys (only known as a dairy breed) had the advantage of one-sixteenth of one point over Short-horns, the latter having 33.6 points over the Guernseys.

In the score for perfection, of 100 points, flavor was counted over half—fifty-five points. Short-horns headed the list by taking 504.3, Jerseys 467.8, and Guernseys 439.4. Dairy cows are not always wanted for butter alone, or cheese alone, but very frequently to supply city customers with good milk for their tables. The test of the Columbian Dairy School proved that, for a large supply of milk of the best flavor, Short-horns led the other two breeds, and were good dairy cows in every sense of the term. Therefore, if milk of good quality and lots of it is wanted, Short-horn cows can supply it, to say nothing of their "general use" qualities that will just suit the farmer who wants beef, milk,

butter and cheese. These inherent qualities are in them and can be brought out by cultivation, mating and feeding for the desired object. If the desire is beef, they can furnish it, with enough of the other qualities to supply the needs of the farmer and the breeder, without introducing crosses of strictly dairy breeds, and they will improve the steers that may be made. Steers are not good for the dairy, and a dairy steer is but little good for beef.

The potter shapes his clay to suit his ideas of the wares he wishes to produce, but to succeed he must have the ingredients in the clay. So the cow, like the man, to be good and succeed, must be born a few generations back—the more the better—and trained along certain lines. I have no doubt any breed can be changed to a certain degree if mated and trained a long time for a certain object. If for beef, select mates that have been bred for beef; or if for the dairy, mates bred from a family for that purpose; if both for beef and dairy, along that line. I always tried to get bulls for use in my herd whose mothers were good milkers; while I bred for beef as the main object, yet I wanted cows that could raise calves without much or any assistance by "wet nurses."

A man cannot live long enough to make these changes himself from the raw material, but should take advantage of work done on former generation of cows, as it would take a long time to make a beef animal alone out of strictly dairy breeds, or a milk strain out of beef breeds. So it is better not to commence with raw material or something new that could not be brought up to the present standard of Short-horns in generations yet to come. Quality and quantity both should be considered in milk and beef, and the breed that produces neither should certainly be discarded by the farmer, and the breed that produces only one thing is not the general farmer's cow. Shorn horns have been bred so that they can be relied on for the large farmer who wants beef for the primary object and milk only for a secondary object, or for the small farmer who breeds for both, as on an average one-half the calves are males, and, as I said before, a strictly bred dairy male is no good for milk even, and of but little value for beef, so that about four-fifths of them are only fit for veal, and had better not be raised.

I hope I will be pardoned if I cite an instance of one of my own cows to add proof of the Short-horn cow as the farmer's friend, and to prove that all show animals do not have to rely on "the despised common cow" for nurses for their calves. I have had many such, but will name only one, Kate Lewis, by Airdrie 2478 (volume IX, page 697), bred by B. F. Van Meter, of Kentucky, and purchased of him in 1865 for \$400—a big price for a yearling at that time. She had been trained to outrun raiders from the armies and it was hard for me to get near enough to handle her, as I always made it a rule never to buy an animal that was lacking in quality. She produced a cow calf at thirty months of age, a bull calf, and, last of all, February 25, 1870, Baron Lewis 9484, that sold for \$3000 at two years of age. She was a show animal, winning ten prizes, two of them sweepstakes (overall ages) and was in eleven prize herds, which will prove what she was. She was one of the best milch cows I ever had; while no accurate or chemical test was ever made, her calves could never take all of her milk till several months of age, frequently giving a pailful of milk after the calf had nursed. After producing Baron Lewis she took milk fever and died from its effects, after medical skill had been exhausted to save her. Who will say she was not a dual-purpose cow in the true sense of the word—the cow for the farmer?

I will give an instance that came under my observance. In 1841 my father purchased two bulls and two cows (there may have been more, but these four I remember distinctly) from a gentleman who brought them from New York to Illinois. They were not registered stock, but were known at that time as "full blood." The females produced a wonderful lot of great milk-producing cows. The castrated males were noted beef steers. Many of the female produce of these cows were kept till my father's death, in 1870, when, as an executor of the estate, the entire lot, young and old, were sold by me without pedigrees at public auction for an average of \$116. They were certainly a typical lot of cows for the American farmer.

From the foregoing instances that I have noted you will think I believe the Short-horn cow is the proper one for the American farmer, and, therefore, you cannot blame me for working all my life at the Short-horn business.

Wanted

We want at least one reliable man in each County to look after our business. This need not interfere with his other business. It will make the right party several dollars every year. The man should be a good line stock man. If you are interested address Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

BLOODED STOCK

3

Popularity of Short-horns

Popularity, as here used, refers to merit. Public favor when acquired by any other way than true or intrinsic value is of little worth. It is often obtained by other means, and in such cases it is only temporary in duration. If the length of time the Short-horns have been bred with painstaking care and judgment is any evidence of their popularity, then they are justly entitled to the enviable position they hold among all beef breeds.

For more than 200 years the best minds have been developing this grand breed of cattle; and so thoroughly have they succeeded that all recognize the model Short-horn as the best type of beef animal, and the highest compliment that can be paid the best of other beef breeds is to say that they resemble the Short-horn.

Judged by the standard of value, the Short-horn is without a competitor; \$5000, \$10,000 and \$20,000 have been no unusual prices, and as high as \$40,600 has been paid for a single animal; and the present rapid increase in demand and prices warrant the belief that history will repeat itself at no distant day. Short-horns were never so popular as to-day, and are being more sought after than ever before. The corn-growing and blue-grass portions of the Mississippi valley were preempted by them many years ago, and here they have held almost undisputed sway ever since, as evidenced by the great numbers and excellent quality of these and their grades marketed yearly from this section.

The breeding-grounds of the South and West are crying out for more milk, that they may increase the size of their calves and quality of their beef. They no longer mature their calves, but sell them at six months of age to go north for development; therefore the increased demand for this breed which makes the best animal at the earliest age.

The cow is the most useful of all domestic animals; she is indispensable to the comfort and well-being of man, and without her the highest type of manhood would be undeveloped. The greatest consumers of her product rule the world; and the better the products the more advanced the civilization, evidenced by the United States and Great Britain, the greatest consumers of her products in the world.

Without controversy, the breed that has longest been tested and most successfully combated all competitors, in her various products, is entitled to lasting popularity. Statistics of the great shows, both in England and our country, in breed contests, would add greatly to the public favor of these world-wide, sought-after cattle. As a combined animal the Short-horn cow has no rival. She has successfully competed with all other breeds under the various tests man's ingenuity has devised. She has made the greatest flow of milk, best suited to commercial purposes, and is wonderfully adapted to all the vicissitudes of climate. She flourishes in the frigid zone of the north, as well as in the sunny clime of the south. Weighed in the balance as you please, the Short-horn has never been found wanting.

As to the number of Shorn-horn cattle in comparison with the other beef breeds, the story is soon told, and is no less favorable. The following statistics are from the various herd-books of the United States and Canada, and include all registrations up to January 1, 1900:

Galloways, 16,362. Angus, 37,059. Herefords, 105,091. Totals of these breeds 158,515. Short horns, 469,851.

These figures show that the Short-horns are almost three to one as compared with the three above breeds; probably a very good comparison as to their relative value. Certainly it shows conclusively the favor in which they are held by the general public.

No Short-horn man should ever become discouraged; he is in good company and has plenty of it, and does not have to whistle to keep up his courage. He should strive to breed the best cattle his judgment dictates. Try to be a Bates, a Booth, a Kenick or a Cruickshank yourself; have a little individuality, and don't use the culls of any family or any man's breeding. Be assured that weeds will produce weeds, and me it coupled with any line of good breeding will win out. It has ever been the case that unwise imitators of a wise benefactor have torn down more rapidly than he builded up, and have brought reproach both upon producer and produce.

Having said this much in favor of short horns, and believing as I do that they are the best all-round cattle known to man, I would not raise so much as my little finger in detraction or utter one word derogatory of the other breeds be they for beef or milk. The object of the breeders of all improved cattle should be, not to wage war on competing breeds, but unitedly to carry on a relentless warfare on the scrub. He is a nuisance and should not be tolerated in this enlightened age. The guns of all intelligent breeders are now turned against him; he is on the run in our country, and after a few more years of vigorous pursuit will have "gone where the woodbine twineth."

Origin of the Short-horn

This breed of cattle, better known, more numerous and more widely disseminated than any other, originated in the northeastern counties of England—mainly Durham and Yorkshire, in the valley of the river Tees—from which fact they have been known the world over as Durhams, and in many localities, in an early day, as Teeswater cattle. As early as 1750 the cattle of that region had considerable reputation for large size and as being good milkers, but as a coarse boned, flat ribbed, and slow in maturing. The success of Robert Ba ewell in improving the cattle known as Long-horns encouraged the breeders of Teeswater cattle to efforts for their improvement also. Among these breeders were Robert and Charles Colling, who, in 1780, were established as farmers and stockmen, and afterwards became, and continued for nearly forty years, more conspicuous than any of their contemporaries in connection with the improvement in Short horns. Charles Colling was a man of superior business qualifications, and knew the value of reputation and notoriety for his stock; hence, in 1796, he selected and fitted for exhibition a steer that was transported over England and in some parts of Scotland in a large wagon, as a show. This was the animal known as the "Durham ox," and weighed, alive, when six years old, 3024 pounds. Soon after this Robert Colling fed a beautiful thoroughbred heifer, and sent her for exhibition through many countries; this was known as the "white heifer that traveled." Her estimated live weight was 2300 pounds, and profitable dead weight, 1820 pounds. The exhibition of these animals, with their marvelous weight and symmetry, made the stock, from that time, the objects of wide observation and great demand. In later years, Thomas Bates attained great prominence as a breeder and improver of Short-horns, and his name, as has that of Thomas Booth, who with his sons were great improvers of Short-horns, adheres to certain strains or families of them to the present time. From the Bates cattle are descended the "Duchess" tribe, individuals of which have sold for higher prices than any others that ever lived. Closely following these pioneers were such breeders as Mason, Wetherell, Whittaker, Earl Spencer, and others, "who reduced the size and improved the finish and feeding qualities of the old Teeswater type."

In 1837 Amos Cruickshank, of Sittlyton, near Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, northeast Scotland, laid the foundation for a herd of Short-horns, the descendants of which are now generally designated as "Cruick shanks," or "Scotch," and constitute, perhaps at the present time, the most popular and best selling type of the breed. The Cruickshank sort are now noted for beefy qualities, and may be said to be founded on a blend of such families or strains as the originator deemed most likely to contribute to a strictly profitable type of animal, regardless of any so-called "fashion" or particular strain.

At the beginning of the past century there had been a number of small importations made to this country, more especially into several Eastern states, and in 1817 shipments were made in a Kentucky, from a part of which are descended the cattle known to American breeders as the unfashionable "Seventeens." It is scarcely possible to conjecture the number of Short-horns that have been imported to and bred in the United States, as previous to 1845 no American herd-book was kept. Entries have been closed for volume 48 of the American Short-horn Herd-book, and that, with its predecessors, will contain pedigrees of 162,000 bulls and 279,000 cows, or a total of 441,000 pure bred Short-horns with lineage recorded in the United States along to date, besides which pedigrees of 4000 bulls and 8000 cows have already been filed with the editor for publication in volume 49.

In color, Short-horns may be either red, white, or any combination of these; the red may vary in shade from a light or yellow, to a very dark or mahogany, the latter at present being the favorite with many breeders in this country, while the white is least popular, or in fact scarcely acceptable at all; in England the roan color is valued most highly, and in America it is an especial favorite in the feed lots, although breeders of thoroughbreds are partial to red, because they claim that animals of that color, unaccountable as it may seem, in consideration of their conceded superior quality, are more readily and profitably sold for breeding purposes.

The cows vary greatly in the milking quality at present, but early in their history were valued highly for the dairy. In later years a majority of breeders have unfortunately been so absorbed in the development of the beef-making qualities of their stock as to greatly neglect the equally important matter of development in milk-and-butter production—a condition which true friends of the breed will hope to see modified for the better from year to year in the future.

If you have stock for sale send us your advertisement at once and have it in the big December number. Do it to-day.

Time to Commence Breeding

CHAPTER VI.

Upon this point you will find advice and opinions galore. To make my position plain and positive at this time I must show what others have failed to do heretofore. To breed for Profit or Pleasure. Second: To breed for fancy or hobby. Third: To breed from experience, advice or theory.

First you must know fully these fundamental chapters.

Chapter 1. What's in a name? 2. What's in your mind? 3. What's in your way? These are vital points and the success of your operations depends upon your knowing them fully.

To breed for Profit depends upon your firm conviction that you understand your business. That you have a definite object in view and every move you make will bring you that much nearer to it. The breed for profit does not mean that you must select any particular breed of stock. But it does mean that you must use sires pure bred and of known propensity and quality and you must understand the laws of breeding and strong blood lines must be able to overcome present defects in the females either pure bred or grades. At this day and age never, never consent to be the owner or ever breed a mongrel or scrub of unknown breeding and never under any consideration breed a pure bred scrub simply because he has Pedigree or is Realist. Observation and study on these points will guide you aright to success profit.

Commence breeding at such times as you are master of your business for none but masters are competent to direct others in his employ without doing irreparable damage alike to employer and employee and to his sons and daughters as well. In doing this both profit and pleasure will be derived from the operations. Not to do it brings out the proof of my second paragraph.

Mere fancy or hobby are alike dangerous elements in any establishment either with the small farmer or the millionaire. These two keys have unlocked the doors of success and failure entered from every side and taken possession of the flocks and herds throughout the land, causing others to decay in business, and has kept many a bright light from coming to the front, simply by obstacles placed in the way by prejudice, egoism and conceit of those who should be in better business.

To breed from Experience, Advice or Theory? Experience counts six points; advice, three points; theory, one point.

After knowing the first four chapters, regardless of your ability or financial backing, start slow. Commence with your selections only pure bred or grade and secure the sire of known breeding to bring out the essential feature and definite objects which you have set about to accomplish.

To such as have fully qualified and desire to make proper selections and of breed consult chapter five. Determine for yourself or seek the advice of those who are competent to help you unbiased and unprejudiced against any breed. Better still, wake up; realize where you are and either improve your time in an Agricultural College for such time as it will be advantageous to you or with one of the best breeding establishments in the country where you can make yourself generally useful at good wages and where you can

BLOODED STOCK

have access and learn the detail of success that you can carry same into your own business operations.

The time was when the Agricultural College was looked upon Theory and scored 1. Today it is the highest art of experience and counts 6. So with the theory one point and practical training and experience you get while there in Agriculture, Horticulture and Live Stock Husbandry or Specialties in any one line you count six points making a full seven points.

By your close application to your work, to honor, integrity and principle in every detail it will be no trouble to acquire the advice of your superiors which will count three points, making you a full ten points. With your capital then at your own disposal and your ability to handle a business of your own you have another Golden Opportunity.

Fathers and mothers make companions and students of your sons and daughters. Teach them to start right. Provide good sound instructive reading for them. Give more time to them and less to toil and give them an interest in your flocks and herds in fact as well as name. Teach them how to keep a record of operations and results. Bring out all the finer elements of manhood and womanhood there is in you and banish everything from your hands that is misleading and the day is not far distant when the young man and young woman nurtured to the country in ideal homes will not forsake them for any attractions and allurements of the city life and then and not until then will the value of such country life be known. There is not the first thing essential to sustain life



Farm Phones

Have a telephone service of your own. A set of instruments small compared to cost, silence and time and money saved. **AGENTS WANTED** Write for free book explaining cost and how to install, build and use telephone systems among your neighbors. **Cuditz Electric Co.** 601 E. C. B. Building, Chicago, Ill.

PLOW REPAIRS FREIGHT PAID

Reversible Slip Point for Oliver Plow 10¢

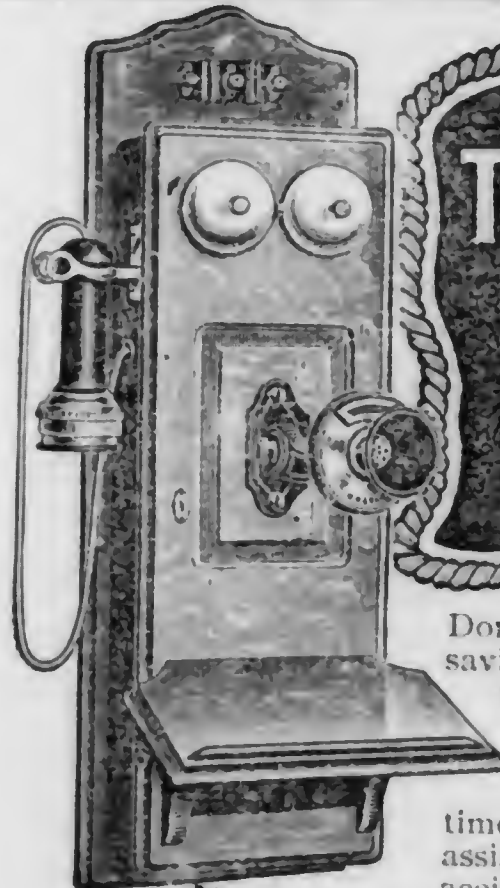
We carry a large stock of plow repairs, for all the leading plows, and sell them freight paid cheaper than your local dealer can buy them. Write for catalog and buy your repairs by mail, save time, trouble and money.

Ask for details of how we can save you \$150 to \$500 a year on your purchases—we have a plan it will pay you to know all about.

Co-Operative Society of the National Supply Co., Lansing, Mich. Chicago, Ill.

THE AIR-COOLED Power and Pumping Engine

The engine that requires no water that has no water jacket, pipe connections or tank to freeze, no matter how cold the order. Fired with a jump spark. Gasoline kept in base of engine. A fan on exhaust side cools it. It's the only power for farm or city use. Always reliable. Always ready to horse power. One cycle an hour for fuel. For further information, address **CHAS. G. BLANCHLEY, Swanson, McKean and Meadow Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.**



THIS TELEPHONE PAYS Its Own Cost

Don't let cost keep you from the money-saving features of a telephone. Cost cuts but little figure if returns warrant the outlay. False economy is keeping many farmers on the grindstone. Often one instance alone, like a timely sale when prices are highest, or assistance in the time of need, when accident, fire, or sickness occurs, is worth ten times the cost of a

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone

That's how they pay their own cost; they seldom cost anything for repairs—guaranteed for one year. This proves they are perfect in mechanism. Nothing to get out of order—simple, durable. Clear and strong in talking qualities. The standard by which all telephones are measured. "As good as Stromberg-Carlson make" is an argument used to sell others. We have just published a book that tells ALL about telephones. Ask for book 149-K, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer." We will send it free. Address nearest office.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill.

BLOODED STOCK

but what comes from a country home. It must be there else it could not come from there. Are you producing it? Do you provide it for your family? Are you getting out of life all there is in it and making others contented and happy and teaching them to do likewise? Or does the greed for Dollars stand in your way or other things that sap your life and that of your family from you and eventually destroy what good there is in you all?

I trust that I have made the first six chapters so plain to you that there will be no mistake made in the interpretation of them and that our heart to heart talks may even be the feature of our Big Growing Family in Blooded Stock, and through your help in word and deed we may secure before January first, 1907, Eighty Thousand paid subscriptions to our own little paper.

One year ago we published Eighteen Thousand copies and to-day we are publishing Forty Thousand copies. In order that all new members of our big and growing family may read and preserve all of Uncle Nathan's Opportunities and help others as you have helped us we expect to publish same in book form and distribute to all members Jan. 1, 1907, who's names are on our list. We want all our present family to renew promptly before Jan. 1, 1906, at twenty-five cents and where you can do so you may greatly please us by sending us One Dollar (\$1.00) for five years. This will do our heart to heart talks much good and we will be better able to judge how our boys and girls feel toward us. We did not give away as many animals this year as we wanted to do. No matter what our adversary may say of us or the I. C. R. A. remember a thing is not worth talking about is not worth much. Write us.

Yours faithfully,
Nathan H. Baldwin.

Wintering Brood Sows on Alfalfa

Former Governor Houd, of Wisconsin, is a great believer in the value of alfalfa, growing a great deal of it on his farm. In a recent number of his Dairyman he refers to his experience in keeping his brood-sows in winter on alfalfa, and says:

"Our own experience for two years in wintering brood-sows on alfalfa hay has convinced us in our opinion as to its great economy, as well as the fact that the resulting crop of pigs is much superior to those from sows wintered on corn in the usual way."

"The brood-sow is called upon to create a number of offspring, and it is but common sense to conclude that the food from which she is to derive the material for this important work should be of the right kind. The work of gestation calls for a large amount of protein in the composition of these little bodies. The food, therefore, should be of a protein kind that is easily assimilated and digested. The second and third cutting of alfalfa hay if it be nicely cured, seems to fill these requirements completely. An ear of corn a day will furnish all the carbon that is necessary, though we have not used any corn whatever. The objective point in this treatment of the sow is to secure strong, vigorous pigs, that will survive and grow nicely. In this we have been more than satisfied. The

sows keep in good flesh, fully as fat as we want them to be, and they eat the hay with great avidity. The cost of keeping is thus reduced to a very low rate, which is something of a consideration in these days of high-priced feed."

Referring to this useful horse everywhere, the Kentucky Farmer and Breeder says, that possibly with the exception of the World's Fair show no greater exhibition of the gaited saddle horse has ever appeared before the public. The quality was very high and it was more appreciable by the almost total absence of ordinary and common animals. The breeder's art is more clearly shown in the make up, conformation and beauty of the American saddle horse than almost any other known animals, and is one of the most

admired creatures in the world, alike for his intelligence and beauty.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, **Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia.,** have a sure cure.

GATES Bull Proof Wire Gates. Easy to set up—Easy to buy. Write to, **C. F. SMITH, 123 Main St., DeKalb, Ill.**

POULTRY FENCE that keeps stock out of your poultry yard, stands up stiff on few posts and requires no top rail or bottom board, is our specialty. You can't afford to buy poultry fencing without knowing more about the **PAUL**. Write us.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 672, Adrian, Mich.

AMERICAN FENCE TALKS

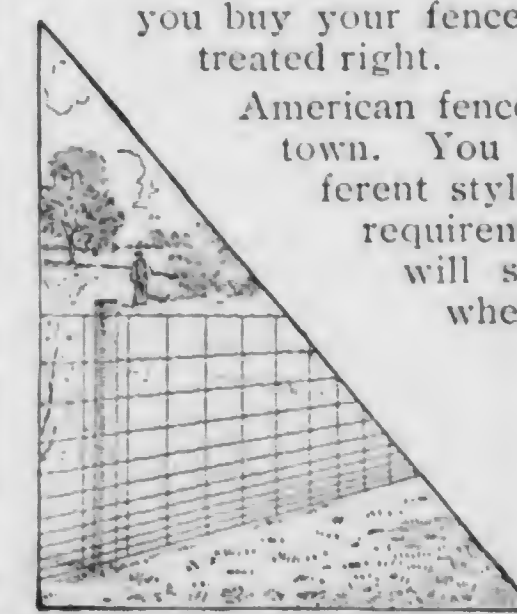
BY THE MAKERS

The structure of the American Fence is perfect. It is built of big, solid, lateral wires, with the upright or stay wires hinged. This is the most perfect structure for a square mesh fence and is covered by patents which cannot be assailed.

There are many fences on the market. Some tell of their wonderfully hard wire; others speak of new forms of construction that make all other forms look ancient and worthless. But through all this it remains a fact that more miles of American fence are in use than of all others combined, and will continue so.

We do not sell direct—we sell through dealers all over the country. Only in this way are the buyers' interests looked after. The dealer becomes your business friend and when you buy your fence of him he will see that you are treated right.

American fence is for sale with the dealer in your town. You can find it there, examine the different styles and make a selection to suit your requirements. Or, write us direct and we will send you a catalogue and tell you where you can get the fence.



The American Steel and Wire Co.

CHICAGO DENVER
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

Fall Care of the Dairy Cow.



When a cow once shrieks in her daily yield of milk it is utterly impossible even by the best care and feed—to bring her back to her previous full flow, says E. P. Snyder, in the National Stockman. The most successful dairymen recognize this fact, and aim to keep up the yield through the dry weather that usually prevails at some time during the months of August and September.

One of the best ways of doing this is to provide a succession of sweet corn, to be cut up and fed as occasion requires. It is often necessary to begin feeding early in August, and if some of the medium early varieties are planted, they will be at just the right stage for feeding at this time. But for the main crop I have found nothing better than Stowell's Evergreen. I plant in rows same as field corn, three feet and eight inches apart, with stalks standing six to eight inches apart in the rows, for I want it thin enough so it will ear well. I don't consider any corn-fodder of much account if grown so thick that the stalks spindling and entirely without ears. It is washy, watery, un-nutritious stuff.

I cultivate and tend this fodder crop just the same as the regular field crop, and it is remarkable and gratifying, too see the quantity that can be grown on a small area of ground. I think there can't possibly be a better crop grown to tide cows over the fly-infested, droughty season of late summer and early fall.

Occasionally there will be a season of ample rains when pasturage will be ample and luxuriant all the season, but only occasionally, and then good use can be made of the sweet corn by picking off the ears and feeding to the fattening hogs. There is nothing better with which to start them. I know one successful feeder of hogs who always plants an acre or two of sweet corn for this purpose alone.

I have in mind now two men who keep cows and sell their milk to a creamery. One of them keeps seven cows. Each spring he plants from one to two acres of sweet corn for these cows. He plants it near his barn, takes fine care of it, and invariably has a great crop. He has a small sled to which he hitched one horse and hauls in a load every day, and each night and morning those cows are given a generous feed in a darkened stable, where they are milked. Each cow has her own stall, and each is ready to take her own place with alacrity as soon as the door is opened. While the stalks are yet juicy they eat every morsel. Absolutely nothing is wasted.

After the cows are milked they are turned out on pasture, where they have a clean place to lie down and chew the cud of contentment, and sleep. It goes without saying that this herd of cows gives a good account of itself at the milk-pail.

The man himself says: "The satisfaction of seeing the relish with which those cows wad away that sweet corn is worth all the time and effort it costs me to grow and feed it, and the increased yield of milk is clear profit."

The other man has a herd of twelve cows. He makes no provision whatever for feeding when the pastures become

short and withered by the droughts of late summer and early fall, and today they are helping out the short pasture by mowing at a stack of over-ripe timothy hay to which they have access. Those cows are driven to the not overclean barn-yard every day at five o'clock P. M., where they stay till eight next morning.

I am sorry I haven't the data of monthly receipts from these two herds of cows, so differently managed. There is a wide difference in their appearance, and I haven't the least doubt there is the same difference in their performance.

I believe that the receipts from herd of seven exceed those from the herd of twelve. Without knowing what either is, I should certainly take the former, if given my choice.

DEHORNING ISN'T CRUEL

It may be with a saw, but not so when the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER is used. It cuts from four sides at once; makes a sliding, sharp shear cut. Any stock-raiser can do it easily. No crushing or splintering of horns or tearing of flesh. Done in 2 minutes. Send for free booklet. M. T. Phillips, Box 21, Pomeroy, Pa.

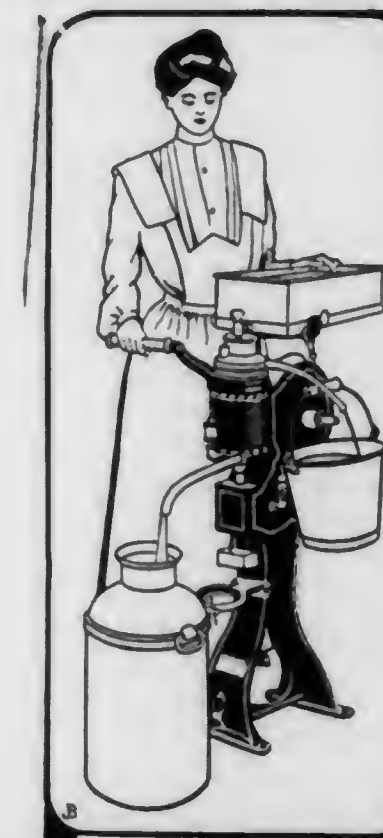


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We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are

bowl without complicated inside parts—hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing—save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Write for catalog K-300

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
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An Increase in Profits

Here is the way it figured out for this man:
\$52.52 received the month he used the U. S.
25.00 received the month he didn't.
27.52 gained in one month. At this rate
330.24 is the total for the first year, and
100.00 deducted for his machine, leaves him
\$230.24 net gain, with his machine paid for.

Read the signed statement below:
DELIH, MISS., June 6, 1905.
"I purchased a No. 6 U. S. Separator Feb. 1, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of \$52.52, the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the Separator the 8 cows produced me about \$25. This herd of cows is about the average herd, three of them being heifers. I can heartily recommend the U. S. to all who want a first-class Separator."
H. A. DRYER.

Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Isn't it worth investigating? That costs you nothing. Send for illustrated Catalog No. 350-H, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the improved

U. S. Cream Separators
MAKE THE LARGEST PROFITS

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
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THIS PRIDE KING HEATING STOVE \$3.90

This is positively the lowest price ever made for a genuine Oak Heater, fully guaranteed or money back. PRIDE KING has a draw center grate, corrugated cast iron fire pot, sheet steel body, heavy cast base and heavy cast front with large front door hung on double hinges, heavy cast swing top, heavy cast ring at joining of body and fire pot, large cast ash pit door, two screw draft regulators, and is the only stove of its kind supplied with an ash pan. The \$3.90 price is for stove with wood grate; coal grate 10 cents additional, making a powerful heater that will burn wood, hard or soft coal. A beautiful stove, full nickel trimmed, as shown in cut. Write for it today—it's the best stove bargain of the season.

Ask us how you can save \$10 to \$20 a year on your household supplies. Others are doing it, why not you? The plan is simple—you get 10 per cent discount on everything you buy. Write today for information.

Our 1,000-page FREE merchandise catalog has hundreds of stove snaps you can't find anywhere else. Write for it NOW; it will save you money every day. Co-Operative Society of the National Supply Co., Lansing, Mich., Chicago.

FREIGHT PAID



Dual-Purpose Cow.

The dual-purpose cow is the cow for the man who does some dairying, patronizes the creamery either with milk or cream, and who must raise or buy calves that will convert into marketable form the vast amount of stuff on the ordinary quarter-section farm in the central West which is too bulky to be converted into money in any other way. Why can't our special-purpose friends get this idea firmly fixed in their minds? If we could get them to view the subject from the standpoint of the average Western farmer who knows how to take care of cows, the whole question would be solved at once. Let the dairyman stick to his Jerseys or his Holsteins, or whatever breed he likes. Let the large farmer and the grazer and the producer of fancy beef cattle stick to the beef breeds, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, Short-horns, whichever he fancies most. All are good enough. But the man who must have something more from a cow than the chance of a calf, and who must have the calf to consume his hay, grass, corn-stalks, sorghum, would do well to consider the dual-purpose cow, provided he has a market for either milk or cream.

A Short-horn cow kept at the Wisconsin Experiment Station made 215 pounds of butter; during the second year, 364.5 pounds, and the third year, 423 pounds. This is one side of the story says Wallace Farmer. Her calf, twenty-seven months old, was slaughtered at the International Show last fall, and weighed, after shrinking, 1540 pounds. He was sold for \$108.20.

The above is not an isolated case. It is easily possible to develop in time a dairy herd of Short-horn cows that will each give 200 pounds of butter per year. This can, in the course of time, be advanced to 250 pounds, to 300 pounds, and possibly over. These cows will produce calves which, raised by hand, fed on a well-balanced ration, and properly fed out at thirty months old, will weigh 1400 pounds, and bring within fifteen or twenty cents of the very top of the market.

This has been our contention, for these many years, and every year brings more convincing proof in a quotable form of the correctness of our position. This type of cow is not the cow with which a man allows the calves to run. He can get a cow that will answer his purpose with a good deal less trouble. It is not the cow for the special-purpose dairyman, whose sole aim is to produce pounds of butter and who cares nothing whatever for the steer calves. It is the cow for the quarter- or half-section farmer who wishes to get profit both from his milk and his beef and does not expect to get the very highest results from either one or the other.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by special-purpose advocates, there is a dual-purpose cow, a dual-purpose sheep, and a dual-purpose chicken, where the sum of the profits on two sides exceeds the profit on either one side or the other.

Lefever Bros. Obling, Ill. are offering 100 head of choice Duroc Jerseys at farmers price. Look up their advertisement quick and write them at once. They are reliable and have first class stock. Herd is headed by a half brother to the Worlds Champion.

Poland China breeder look up Line Lukens offer in this number. Two of

CHEAP SEPARATORS

It is universally recognized that in point of goodness **DE LAVAL** Separators stand alone. Hence the claim of imitating machines to cheapness.

There is nothing else perhaps in which "cheap" means as much as in Cream Separators.

The really "cheap" machine is not that which costs least, but that which gives the most capacity, recovers all the butterfat, produces the best cream, runs easiest, and will last longest.

These are the qualities which represent recognized goodness in the **DE LAVAL**, and in any and all of which no other Separator is comparable.

Most "cheap" Separators are in a class with rhinestones, "dollar" watches, and other trashy imitations of the real thing. But worse than all that, they WASTE butter fat every time they are used, and so would be dear as a gift.

The genuinely cheap Separator is the **GOOD** separator, which soon SAVES instead of LOSES its cost, and may be bought on such easy terms as to actually PAY FOR ITSELF during the first year of use, and then be good for another twenty years or more of clear profit.

Facts, figures and reasons, to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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the highest priced hogs in the world are at the head of this herd. If you want blood and good breeding here is your chance. Write at once.

The big Chester White firm of N. P. Kershner and Co. Ausonia, Ohio. Write us that they have a very large lot of fine stock representing the best strains. Write them. Mr. Kershner will give his entire attention to his stock business this coming year.

A six months old pig when properly fattened makes better meat for the farmer's family than that of older animals.

Now while prices are so low for pedigree stock farmers should adopt the improved breeds and prepare to have more stock to sell.

When commencing to feed new corn it will be found a good plan to keep a supply of ashes, salt, and a little copper by the hogs all the time.

Do not expect the pigs to eat everything that is left. Growing pigs require a wholesome food like other stock and it will pay to supply it.

Live stock is imperative in the South as well as on our high priced land, but we must adopt the improved breeds to suit the markets to mature early with superior quality and more size to top the markets.

Cooked Feed

goes nearly twice as far. The ideal cooker is the Farmer's Favorite. Heavy, durable, quick heating.

IF YOU MAKE SUGAR

In a small way it's just the thing for boiling down sugar. Saves expense of an evaporator. Much handier and faster than the open fire under kettle. A dozen other uses for it. Costs little. Ask for circular.

L. R. Lewis, 21 Main Street, Cortland, N. Y.



SEND US A COW,

Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf skin, Dog skin, or any other kind of hide or skin and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for robe, rug, coat or gloves.

But first get our Catalogue giving prices, and our shipping tags and instructions so as to avoid mistakes. We also manufacture and sell direct to consumer, Galloway and other fur coats and robes. Prices given in catalog. We buy raw furs but no ginseng. Ask for raw fur price list.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY,
116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.



The Favorite Breed. Why?

Shortlived is the popularity of anything not having the almost perfect ability. Animals, machines, clothes or what are not necessary for special work and specific performance, but that animal, the machinery or those, for the farmer, that can be used in the most ways is the most desirable and valuable. The farmers vocation calls for varying duties and lines of operations. It calls for strong durable not easily soiled clothes. They may be neat, cut to fit and well made. It calls for general purpose wagon, not log wagons and implements, such as disc-seeder, combining all the use possible. It calls for animals also of general utility specially in cattle as far as their uses extend and covered by his having cattle—beef and milk whether for home consumption or market.

Again we say from the farmers standpoint that popularity which depends too much on the production of one product is short lived. We are now speaking of that large class of general farmers not a special class near cities such as dairy farmers for example.

The short time was when for a short duration of a decade or two the Jersey and her class were most popular among farmers. But your writer does not need to put up an argument that they won't do for a farmer out of reach of a butter market. The Holstein had her day of farmer popularity, now past, for she belongs in the dairy for milk production. Some say she is large enough for beef, but she is not a good beef animal. No feeder wants one her steers even in this feed lot. She is big enough for a big flow of milk not suited for most profitable butter production. Hence we see there is a place for both the Jersey and the Holstein but that place is not as a part of the assets of a successful farm. Neither should the cattle for the farmer be exclusively a beef breed for he is not a professional feeder.

What he does want is a breed in his diversified operations that will give him milk, cream, butter incidentally and raise calves that will command the top prize as feeders at one or two years old. While in many cases the Short-horn has been over developed along beef lines and had the milking qualities neglected there many valuable families in which such is not the case besides the natural inclination from centuries of general purpose breeding and management causes the Short-horn breed to quickly return and respond to treatment that is inclined to bring out the milking qualities and inclinations as it is in all of the breed though it may be lying dormant.

Dr. W. J. Quick.

White Red or Roan?

Every breed of cattle has its distinctive color and very few, one solid, unvarying color. For generations, at least two centuries, the Short-horn colors have been a mixture of red and white, or a range of colors from an occasional solid red to a pure snow or creamy white without admixture. The most general colors, now in America since the absurd craze for solid red,

are red with white spots or "white on belly line and hush of tail, and recently a great many roans and almost without exception a white or two in every herd. The white is not infrequently accompanied with red ears or red in or on the edge of the ear. This has become so frequent, that the attention of those of us who have seen the "Wild White Cattle of Chillingham Park" is called to the close similarity in color, and the special type minds of those of us, move imaginative, to the possible, yea, probable identical ancestral origin of the two breeds. It is well known that in former years an occasional red or red and white or roan was dropped in the herd of wild cattle in Chillingham Park and that the warden was under penalty to kill all not of the favored white with red ears.

Though not so well developed as their domestic cousins, the wild cattle have, nevertheless, a similarity of form as well as of color to the Short-horn. The color roan is distinctive of the breed, no other having this peculiar admixture of red and white.—Dr. W. J. Quick.

John M. Eads, Huntington, Ind., held his Annual Public Sale, Oct. 21, and the stock was first-class. The prices realized were the highest of any sale held in the state this year.

No.	PRICE.
1. D. K. Pinkerton, Warren, Ind.	\$37.00
2. C. H. Wilhelm, Huntington, Ind.	35.00
3. D. K. Pinkerton, Warren, Ind.	40.00
4. " " " " " "	51.00
5. F. F. Moore, Rochester, " "	50.00
6. C. H. Wilhelm, Huntington, Ind.	38.00
7. Henry Holzgers, " "	40.00
8. C. H. Wilhelm, " "	38.00
9. A. M. Duffton, Wabash, Ind.	34.00
10. G. S. Bonnie, Kokomo, " "	34.00
11. Tom Ross, Andrews, Ind.	33.00
12. " " " " " "	35.00
13. C. H. Wilhelm, Huntington, Ind.	35.00
14. Tom Ross, Andrews, Ind.	35.00
15. J. C. Weddle, Franklin, Ind.	47.00
16. Tom Ross, Andrews, Ind.	35.00
17. Ezra Shock, Huntington, Ind.	24.00
18. A. M. Duffton, Wabash, Ind.	24.00
19. G. W. Gaultner, Huntington, Ind.	20.00
20. Love Green, Converse, Ind.	20.00
21. Fred Conn, Oxford, Ohio.	22.00
22. Paraghar & Son, Modoc, Ind.	28.00
23. G. S. Bonnie, Kokomo, Ind.	28.00
24. " " " " " "	25.00
25. " " " " " "	25.00
26. La Barnett, Rich Valley, Ind.	26.00
27. Fred Melcher, Decatur, Ind.	25.00
28. John Christman, Huntington, Ind.	23.00
29. Tom Ross, Andrews, Ind.	26.00
30. John Kreg, Huntington, Ind.	25.00
31. Isaac Hensberger, South Whitley, Ind.	25.00
32. Ezra Shock, Huntington, Ind.	24.00
33. C. H. Wilhelm, Huntington, Ind.	23.00
34. J. L. Nell, Mexico, Ind.	23.00
35. C. H. Wilhelm, Huntington, Ind.	20.00
36. G. S. Bonnie, Kokomo, Ind.	35.00
37. Nymon Souers, Warren, Ind.	25.00
38. C. H. Wilhelm, Huntington, Ind.	25.00
39. J. W. Hacker, Andrews, Ind.	23.00
40. Louis Hacker, Andrews, Ind.	23.00
41. Wm. Kane, Warren, Ind.	16.00
42. Henry Wine, Marion, Ind.	24.00
43. W. H. Southwood, Huntington, Ind.	24.00
44. Hiram Conley, LaMontaine, Ind.	21.00
45. E. L. Searles, Warren, Ind.	20.00
46. W. H. Southwood, Huntington, Ind.	21.00
47. Ezra Shock, Huntington, Ind.	20.00
48. Nathan Milton, " "	21.00
49. Ezra Shock, " "	20.00
50. Henry Wine, Marion, Ind.	21.00
51. Robert Southwood, Huntington, Ind.	21.00
52. Nymon Souers, Warren, Ind.	19.00

W. T. Paraghar & Son, Modoc, Ind., held their Third Annual Sale of Chester White swine on Oct. 11. Good prices were realized. The get of William Tell out of sires sowed by Modoc were much sought after.

The following are some of the prices—

No.	PRICE.
1. J. R. Arbogast, Lasansville, Ind.	\$45.00
2. J. E. Beeson, Lasansville, Ind.	34.00
3. A. J. Poland, Franklin, Ind.	27.00
5. John Cline, Selma, Ind.	25.50

4. A. J. Poland, Tipton, Ind.	50.00
6. E. E. Buzzard, Bloomington, Ind.	37.50
7. W. D. Heath, Kingman, Ind.	91.00
8. Brook Bros., Taugier, Ind.	66.00
9. W. E. Horton, Rushville, Ind.	29.00
18. J. W. Ash, Napoleon, Ohio.	26.00
19. H. C. Clay, Anderson, Ind.	26.00
21. J. W. Ash, Napoleon, Ohio.	26.00
24. H. Bratigan & Sons, Sidney, Ohio.	27.00
27. W. D. Heath, Kingman, Ind.	51.00
28. Brook Bros., Taugier, Ind.	32.50
29. F. F. Moore, Rochester, Ind.	25.00
30. E. E. Buzzard, Bloomington, Ind.	50.00
31. H. E. Plotner, North Grove, Ind.	35.00
32. C. C. Beeler & Son, Liberty, Ind.	36.00
40. Harrison Jones, Anderson, Ind.	29.50
43. Bradfute & Cummings, Xenia, O.	36.00
44. E. E. Buzzard, Bloomington, Ind.	28.50
49. F. F. Moore, Rochester, Ind.	32.00
53. Ora Moore, Anderson, Ind.	36.00
55. Bradfute & Cummings, Xenia, O.	29.00
56. Bratigan & Sons, Sidney, O.	34.00
57. E. E. Hicks, Franklin, Ind.	29.00
60. Byron Moore, Muncie, Ind.	28.00
61. Frank Campbell, Upton, Ind.	25.00
70. H. C. Clay, Anderson, Ind.	26.50
78. F. T. Smith, Poneta, Ind.	27.00
79. Frank Campbell, Poneta, Ind.	25.00
78. J. F. Beeson, Lasansville, Ind.	25.00

Never Root Hog
Tamer & Ear Marker
stops rooting, all sizes, hogs grow and fatten quicker, marks all stock, marks registry number, valuable receipts, all for \$1. postpaid; hog holder 75c, both \$1.25; grass seeder \$1.25. all three \$2.50 by ex. Rancher \$3. W. I. Short Mfg. Co. box Quincy, Ill.

MORE
than feed is required to develop the perfect hog. Highest results presume perfect health from birth to slaughter. Get at once to the root of the matter. Insure perfect health to your herd by creating absolutely sanitary conditions. The way lies through the use of

Zenoleum

This standard remedy of the stockman destroys the disease germ, prevents cholera, purges the stomach and relieves all intestinal worms, kills lice, cures mange and gives a clean, healthy skin, a healthy vigorous system. Don't wait until cholera strikes—you may lose your all. **ZENOLEUM** insures the hog's health.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip"
Sample gallon of Zenoleum by express, prepaid, \$1.50; five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.35. Two Zenoleum hand books, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles" are full of value for stockmen. Ask for them.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
40 Bates St. Detroit, Mich.

How Swine Multiply



No long since two gentlemen were driving the home of a successful farmer. As they passed the barn lots a thrifty little sow pig crossed the road before them. They remarked about the beauty of the animal, says Wallace E. Sherlock, in Farm, Field and Fireside, and the owner of the two said: "You may not believe me, but I can take that little sow and in four years with her increase buy the best eighty acres there is in this neighborhood and have enough hogs left to stock up the farm and pay a good share of the expense in their keeping."

At first thought the statement does not seem possible but a little figuring will prove that it is not far from the truth. We will suppose that the sow and all her female increase will farrow for the first time when they are a year old, and give birth to a litter every six months thereafter, and that each litter will average six pigs, three males and three females.

At the end of the first year we have the sow and six pigs—three males and three females. In eighteen months the sow has a second litter. This brings the total up to seven sows and six males. After two years this sow has her third litter, and each of the three sows of her first litter also farrow. This gives a total of nineteen sows and eighteen males. In two years and a half the three sows of her second litter are old enough to farrow. This brings our number up to forty females and thirty-nine males. In three years the sows of the first, second and third litters will farrow, and in addition the nine that were born to the three of the first litter. This increases the number to ninety-seven females and ninety-six males. Thus it goes on in progression till the end of four years, when we have a total of 508 females and 507 males, logs enough to buy a good-sized farm.

Dr. J. K. McKissick, Oxford, Pa. is offering a fine lot of Rhode Island Reds for sale now. The Dr. is a veteran poultry breeder, and in his yards can be found some of the choicest birds in America. He also has Partridge Cochins and Plymouth Rocks. Any one wanting first class birds cannot do wrong in writing to the Doctor.

Free Advice on Curing Catarrh



CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE

Read these questions carefully, answer them yes or no and send them with the Free Medical Advice Coupon. Specialist Sproule will study them thoroughly and write you in regard to your case, without costing you a cent.

Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Does your nose feel full?
Do you have to spit often?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have pains across your forehead?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

Answer the questions I've made out for you, write your name and address on the dotted lines in the Free Medical Advice Coupon, cut them both out and mail to me as soon as possible. I will cost you nothing and will give you the most valuable information. Address: **Catarrh Specialist SPROULE**, (Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service, 385 Trade Building, Boston.

FREE MEDICAL Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, **ADVICE COUPON** 385 Trade Building, Boston, please send me, entirely free of charge, your advice on the cure of Catarrh.

Name.....
Address.....

Don't suffer with Catarrh any longer! Don't let it destroy your happiness—your health—your very life itself.

Don't waste any more time—energy—money, in trying to conquer it with worthless nostrums.

Don't think it can't be vanquished just because you have not sought help in the right place.

Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured. Not merely for a day, a week, or a year—but permanently. Let me explain my new scientific method of treatment discovered by myself—used only by myself.

Catarrh is more than an annoying trouble—more than an unpleasant ailment—it's the advance guard of Consumption. Neglected Catarrh too often becomes Consumption. It has opened the door of death for thousands. Take it in hand now—before it's too late.

I'll gladly diagnose your case and give you free consultation and advice. It shall not cost you a cent.

LET ME TELL YOU JUST HOW TO CURE CATARRH

Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. Thousands have accepted this offer—today they are free from Catarrh. You've nothing to lose and everything to gain. Just for the asking you'll receive the benefit of my nineteen years of experience—my vast knowledge of Catarrh and the way to cure it.

Quick's Fall Sale SHORT-HORNS AND DUROC SWINE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, ALL DAY

At "Golden Glen" one mile South-east of Gosport, down Monon Tracks.

Conveyances will meet all trains day of sale

60 Durocs, Before noon, Commencing at 9.30 o'clock,

Consisting of Fall and Spring gilts and boars, of the choicest breeding in the land and finest most select individuals.

35 Short-Horns, After Dinner, Imported and Scotch Bred.

Consisting of 12 cows with calves at foot, 20 cows and heifers bred or soon old enough and 4 young bulls, all of the choicest breeding.

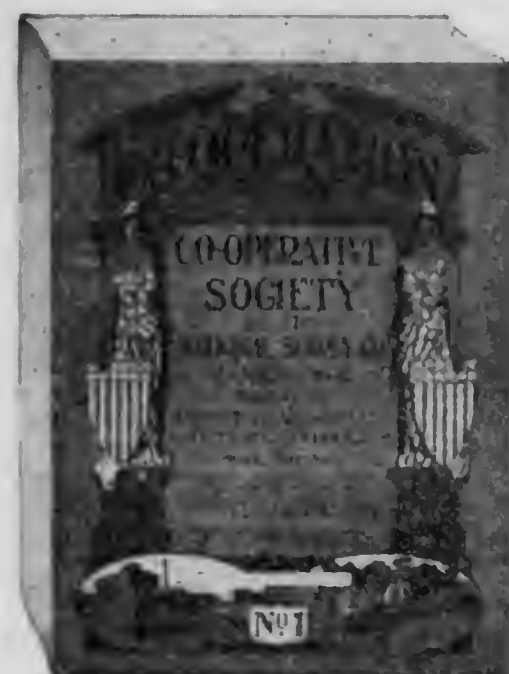
TERMS—8 months credit with 6 per cent. bankable paper or 3 per cent. discount for cash on all purchases of \$10 or over. Under \$10 cash.

For Catalogs address

Cunningham & Welch and others sell Short-horns at Martinsville day after our sale. **S. R. Quick & Sons, Gosport, Ind.**

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs less to buy and less to run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOG. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfgs., Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

Make Every Dollar Count.



The Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., of Lansing, Mich., has a plan which they wish to present to our readers, that will save every family from \$100 to \$200 a year.

It is one thing to make money, but quite another thing to save money. So that any plan that will actually accomplish this desired result is always interesting to know about.

We understand that the plan of Society is a new and original application of co-operation to the buying and selling of merchandise, thus saving on every purchase several profits that would ordinarily go to middlemen. Co-operation of practical benefit to those who are so fortunate as to participate in it.

Every man has a duty he owes to himself and his family. This duty demands that he makes every dollar he spends buy the most and the best of the things he needs. Sentiment and home pride do not cancel that duty. If he can buy cheaper away from home than he can of his home merchants no excuse he can give himself will alter his obligation to make his money go as far as possible.

The Co-operative Society wants to extend its benefits to all who want to save money. It already numbers several thousand good, honest, hard-working, substantial farmers in its membership, but it invites as many thousands more to join and help to push the work to greater success than it has ever yet attained. Co-operation is the stepping stone which many a man may use to lay-up money, who now has hard time to make both ends meet.

Write to the Secretary of the Society that you would like to know how to save \$200 a year, he will send you full information, and an application blank so that you can become a member and commence to receive benefits of the Society at once. It is certainly worth a letter to be posted on so important a subject. Kindly mention this paper when you write.

Dead Animals Dangerous.

Some farmers do not realize the danger they hazard by feeding hogs the carcass of any animal that may die on the farm.

Hogs will eat most anything in the meat line. They are made carnivorous by improper rations. And because they seem to hunger for meat, the farmer just lets the hogs eat a dead cow or horse, or chicken, instead of going to the trouble of burying it.

Stop and think a moment and you will see what a risk this is. A cow wastes away for months and finally dies. You may say she had poor teeth and starved to death, or you can't account for the illness. But she died and you skin her perhaps and let the hogs have the carcass. The chances are she died of tuberculosis. You inoculate the hogs if they have not already been infected.

A chicken dies of you know not what. Perhaps it was cholera, or maybe tuber-

culosis. Such food is not fit to feed to anything, no matter what the doctors may say about the ability of one kind

INSURE YOUR HOGS

The cheapest insurance you can get against hog cholera is in a package of O. I. C., the hog cholera preventive that positively prevents swine diseases. If it fails, you get your money back. If it did not do the work, it could not be sold on such broad terms. Besides its preventive qualities it makes more pork on less feed in less time; destroys worms; cures thumps, scours, stops coughs; relieves hogs when smut poisoned, and insures rugged, robust hog-health.

O. I. C. HOG CHOLERA PREVENTIVE

Costs "10 per week per hog." Can you afford to neglect testing a remedy that costs so little and insures so much? Remember, we take all risk when you buy it—you take all risk when you fail to try it. Send for 5 lb. package, price \$1.50 prepaid. Book on hog cholera—how to prevent it, free on request.

O. I. C. COMPANY, BOX O, SYCAMORE, ILLINOIS

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

Hog Worms--Dangerous Hog Cholera--Destructive

The Snoddy Remedy is death to all kinds of hog worms. Even the kidney and lung worms are easily destroyed by a few doses of it. It is the greatest worm exterminator known to medical science.

The remedy is a positive Hog Cholera cure. It cures after the hogs are sick. Any practical farmer can save his herd if our directions are followed. The remedy is certain in its action and never fails when plenty of it is used and the hogs properly cared for. Any breeder can make all the success we claim for the remedy, either in destroying worms and preventing disease or in curing the hogs after the disease has struck the herd.

It is the greatest thrift producer before the public. It is an easy matter for a farmer to make his hogs weigh 100 lbs. more at ten or twelve months old than they will weigh without it. It is profitable to use. The extra gain it will produce in hogs will return you \$5 for every dollar's worth of the medicine properly used.

Snoddy's book on Hog Cholera full explains the whole system of treatment. The book is sent free to any applicant. Address

THE DR. J. H. SNODDY REMEDY CO., ALTON, ILL.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Choice Boars and Gilts of April farrow, well bred, lengthy, good color. Pedigrees furnished. Write or come to

C. C. Miller,

R. R. 9, Box 25, Adams Co., Decatur, Ind.

DUROC-JERSEY pigs from the leading winning strains. The Duroc is the coming hog and as a money maker is ahead of all breeds. Write us and we will tell you why. LESLIE D. KLINE, Vaucluse, Virginia

CAR-SUL

The Disinfectant Dip That Is Guaranteed.

Stronger and more efficient than any other. Absolutely harmless. Does not gum the hair, crack the skin, or injure the eyes. Kills all lice and vermin. Cures scurvy, mange and all skin diseases. Heals all cuts, wounds, galls and sores. For hogs, cattle, sheep, young stock, poultry and general household use it has no equal.

Send For Free Book

on care of hogs and other livestock. If your dealer does not keep Car-Sul, do not take an imitation but send to us direct. Trial gallon \$1.50, express paid; 5 gallon can \$6.00, freight paid.

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co.
Inventors of Hopping Tanks. 1501 Jackson St., Kansas City, Mo.

of animal to give a disease to another kind.

Contagious abortion may be spread by feeding the dead calves and after-birth to hogs.

The hog is very susceptible to disease—the modern hog, I mean—and we can not afford to give him but the best and cleanest foods.

One man may be careless about this matter and have a diseased herd of hogs. His hogs go to market with the car load of others. The buyer or slaughterer finds a great loss on the load from that town and keeps an eye open. Another bunch of diseased hogs comes from the same locality. Word is sent out not to buy hogs there at market price because of too much loss when they are slaughtered. If the condition continues to exist—as is usual—the shipments are refused entirely from that locality. Simply because one man will persist in feeding dead animals or tuberculous milk to his hogs, a whole community of farmers are cut off from market when they are not furnishing diseased hogs.

They day may come when farmers will welcome the inspection of stock and strict regulations regarding diseased animals. It is folly to fight it, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Clean Feed for Hogs.

The meat is more or less effected by the feed the hogs eat and filthy slops fed in dirty troughs must produce meat not so toothsome as clean food.

The Jersey Hustler says: Because a hog will eat almost anything that is given him when he is hungry is hardly a sufficient reason why he should be given filthy food. It is too often the case that what is not considered fit food for any other class of stock on the farm is given to the hogs in order to save it. And only is often the case that the food given is filthy, but it is given under filthy conditions. The feeding troughs and places are allowed to accumulate filth, and if the hog stands it well and good; if he succumbs to it and dies, bad luck is the cause, and a new start of hogs is made, but it is only in exceptional cases that an improvement is made in the treatment. Filth breeds disease. In a majority of cases the man who keeps his hogs healthy keeps them clean first, and feeds them clean food. One item in supplying clean food is to have the troughs and feeding floors clean. In many cases a good scrubbing will be necessary, while in others a good sweeping will answer. A sprinkling of lime or air-slacked lime into which a small quantity of carbolic acid has been mixed will help in purifying the feeding floors and troughs.

If slop is fed care should be taken to feed it clean, and to keep the vessels clean. Clean slop is a healthy and nutritious food, and can always be fed to growing pigs to advantage. But slop is too often considered all the waste about the house and barn. If there is only mouldy oats or bran, partly-rotted corn or decaying vegetables, they are thrown to the hogs or made into slop.

Instead of hogs being made the scavengers of the farm they should be gleaners. Whatever is not fit to be converted into human food through the hog should be buried or turned into the compost heap, and if this plan is followed much better health will be readily maintained. But the cleanliness must not only apply to food, but to the quarters, also, if the best health is to

be maintained and the best quality of product secured.

To some extent, at least, the quality of the meat is effected by what the animals eat, and to secure the best health, and at the best time the best quality of meat, the food must be wholesome, clean and nutritious, and to many cases a little more care in this respect would not only lessen the losses, but improve the breed.

A Hogman.

Hints to Breeders.

Well-bred sheep, like other well-bred animals, will tell you pretty nearly what they will do for you from the beginning. An inferior sheep never does that.

Breed only pure-bred sires in every class of stock and you will soon have pure-bred dams too, and raise pure-bred stock to top the market and sell for breeding at pedigree stock prices.

The draft and coach horse importers breeders all over the country are enjoying an unusual demand, especially for the better class of stallions. They find the demand increasing with each importation.

The mares should be kept for breeding, as the best farm teams and the most profitable breeding stock on the farm. Not a single draft mare should be sold that will breed, and in breeding the best draft sires should be used to grade up to the high grade and high price class.



SMITH HILL STOCK FARM

YOUNGVILLE, PENNA., R. F. D. No. 2.

R. S. HARTLEY, Proprietor.

Breeder of High-Class A. J. C. REGISTERED JERSEYS.

C. B. Minocas, Buff Leghorn, R. C. B. Leghorn Fowls.

Tamworth Swine—Golden Lad of River Brook #2124, 424, 1st and 2nd Golden Lad, Marigold Golden Lad #8-83, stoneham Farm Fox #6408, at head of herd. Young animals for sale at all times.



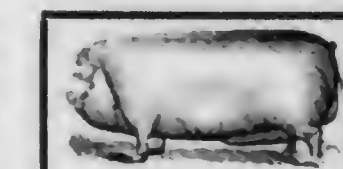
Penna. Berkshire Co., Fannettsburg, Pa.

Breeders of Improved Large English Berkshires—the long, broad, low down kind that get big quick. Large litters of even-sized pigs. Stock of all ages at right prices. Book your order now for a choice lot to be bred for spring farrow. Our special Swine Conditioner 20 lbs. for \$1. That is all it costs you—no freight charges. It is one of the best things ever discovered. No hog grower should be without it. We want an agent in every county. Big money for the man who sells it and the one who uses it. This compound is made and put up on the farm by practical up-to-date swine growers. Write us for particulars.

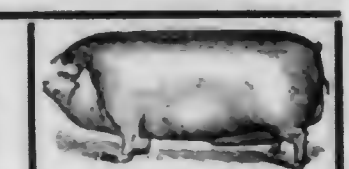
STRICTLY PRIME LOT OF GILTS AND BOARS

from the best of breeding. Nothing but tops shipped. These gilts and boars are nearly all sired by my Bold Baron and out of some very choice English and American bred sows that are known to be the best breeders. Write me and state what you want and I will please you. The Clover Leaf Herd of Berkshires are famous for their extremely good quality and individuality.

CLOVER LEAF FARM, STANLEY, N. Y. E. E. HALL, Proprietor.



Chester Whites

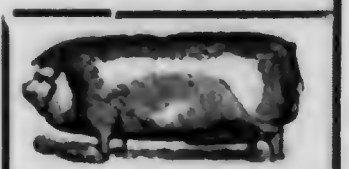


For years I have been selecting and breeding to build up a herd that would be uniform in shape, stamping other herds with the good qualities that I had succeeded in fixing in my herd. If in need of first-class Chesters come and see me or write your wants. Only the best sold for breeders.



T. A. STEVENSON,

SHANNON CITY, IOWA.



GLENBURN BERKSHIRES

We are direct importers. Herd headed by Highside Royal Victor, winner of English Royal, and Imported Loyal Hunter, winner first Va. State Fair. Nine Royally bred imported sows. Also Billmore bred boar and selected American bred sows.

DR. J. D. KIRK, Roanoke, Va.

GEDNEY FARM

L. E. ORTIZ, General Manager.

HIGHEST CLASS JERSEYS



GOLDEN STREAMER 65000

Son of FORFARSHIRE out of GOLDEN STREAM 8th, born Feb. 22 1901, and considered the best Jersey bull the ever crossed he Atlantic as a two year old.

Specialty.—Young bulls and heifers, all ages. Also Imp. CHESTER WHITES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Standard bred BLACK MINORCAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES. Correspondence solicited.

GEDNEY FARM, White Plains, N. Y.

Alfalfa a Bone - Producer.

Tests of experiment stations and the experience of successful stockmen all show that, to properly develop bone, the young animal must make a rapid growth and be supplied with feeds rich in protein and in mineral matter. If either of these be lacking the growth of bone and body will not be the best.

Two-thirds of the weight of the dry material of bone is mineral matter and one-third of the weight is albuminous matter. The more solid the bone, the richer it is in mineral matter. These facts explain why both protein and mineral matter must be furnished bountifully by the feed if great bone development is produced.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin, has made the greatest number of experiments in this line. A description of a single experiment of his will show the effect of protein and mineral matter in feed in developing bone. Professor Henry fed one lot of pigs a ration of milk, middlings, and dried blood, a ration rich in both protein and mineral matter. Another lot was fed corn, a feed deficient in protein and mineral matter. The pigs fed the ration rich in protein and mineral matter made nearly one-fifth more gain than those fed corn, and their bones were thirty-two per cent. stronger.

In trials made with pigs at the experiment stations of Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri and Alabama, an abundance of protein and mineral matter in the feed not only increased the strength of the bones, but also increased the development of all the vital organs and of the muscles, making a greater proportion of lean meat in the carcasses.

When Professor Henry first published the results of his experiments, some authorities claimed that the protein in the feed had nothing to do with the increased strength found in the bones and the greater development of muscle, but that it was produced by the large amount of mineral matter found in the mixture of milk, middlings, and dried blood. To test this, Professor Henry fed one lot of pigs corn alone, one lot corn and wood ashes, and one lot corn and bone-meal. None of the lots made good gains except for a short time, but the pigs fed corn and bone-meal developed bones more than twice as strong as those fed on corn alone, and the bones of those fed on corn meal and wood ashes were ninety-three per cent. stronger than those fed on corn alone.

Gluten-meal is one of our richest feeds in protein, and has all the good qualities of linseed-meal except that it contains little mineral matter. One

winter the writer fed over 100 dairy cows on a ration made up chiefly of corn ensilage and gluten-meal, with a small quantity of other feeds thrown in to make an appetizing mixture. The ration was deficient in mineral matter, but furnished more than the required protein, and a heavy milk yield was a result. After this ration had been fed for a few months the cows began to abort, and this became so bad that an abortion was of almost daily occurrence. It was thought that the abortion might be caused by a lack of mineral matter in the feed, and we began feeding finely ground bone daily to the cows. In a short time abortion stopped. Apparently, the feeds given did not furnish sufficient mineral matter for the milk and to develop the fetus and the fetus was rejected.

What have these facts to do with alfalfa as a bone producer? Simply this: Accurate tests have been made in regard to the influence of alfalfa in developing bone. Wherever tests have been made with feeds rich in both protein and mineral matter, it has been shown that such feeds greatly increase the development of bone. Alfalfa hay is exceedingly rich both protein and mineral matter. A ton of alfalfa hay furnishes fifty-one pounds of potash, forty-four pounds of lime, and eleven pounds of phosphoric acid, while a ton of corn supplies eight pounds of potash, three pounds of lime, and fourteen pounds of phosphoric acid. Besides being rich in protein and mineral matter, alfalfa is bulky, a very desirable quality when young animals are forced during the bone-forming period. It is cooling and laxative.

Lime and phosphoric acid are the two mineral elements most used in the production of bone. Potash is of especial value as an agent in the rapid formation of new tissues, both bone and flesh, and alfalfa, rich in potash as well as in other mineral matter, has the composition needed for rapid formation of bone.

To produce the full development of bone work must be commenced before the animal is born, and the dam fed plentifully with bone-producing feeds during the entire time she is pregnant. The composition of the alfalfa fits it for this purpose and its cooling and laxative effects and its bulky character make it still more valuable.

Indifference about bedding of the suckling pigs produces many disorders that the farmer is very slow to attribute to poor care.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus, live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc. Advertisements of farms for sale, rent or exchange, poultry, poultry supplies, dogs, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, seeds, plants, and vegetables. The cost of advertising is

Only Two Cents a Word.

all classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertisers. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order.

This Department for Live Stock Only.

CATTLE.

SUNNY SLOPE HERD of Red Polled Cattle—One to five—no dairy breed. Choice young stock for sale. L. H. WALKER, Reed City, Michigan.

FORTY HEAD Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Flying Fox and Brown Bessie strains. S. E. NIVEN, Landenberg, Pa.

HOGS.

REGISTERED DUROCS, 10 week pigs \$5.00, 75 lb. Shorths \$7.00, C. O. D. WILLIAM HARRISMAN, Ulica Mills, Md.

POLAND CHINAS, Spring and Fall, very fine stock, 25 and 50.00. C. OWEN CARMEN, Trumansburg, N. Y.

30 PURE BRED C. W. PIGS for sale at farmers prices. S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

DUROC JERSEYS, boars and sows, from \$10 to \$15 each. W. C. B. Polish Cockerels \$1.00 each. L. C. COLEMAN, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE, all ages, extra blood. R. H. McFADEN, Mgr., Oxford, Pa.

POULTRY

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS for sale \$1.50 and \$1.00 each. CHAS. G. RHOADS, Douglassville, Pa.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS & WHITE LEGHORNS. Poultry and Cockerels for sale. H. C. HAND, Amagansett, N. Y.

STOCKMAN & POULTRY BREEDERS B. C. Paper, 100 9 in pens for 10 cts. PLUMBERED STOCK. Saint Louis, Ind.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS & PARTRIDGE COCHINS—A fine lot of Poultry and Cockerels. Are extra fine and in it for the show ring. Have some fine birds. Write me. DR. J. K. McKIL-SICK, Oxford, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—50 pure breeds. Write for prices. S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

WHITE and BARRED Plymouth Rock—50 and Mammouth B. C. 2. Turkeys. R. H. McFADEN, Oxford, Pa.

DOGS

FERRETS AND COLLIE PUPS—Treaty free. Write NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

The South's Cattle Industry.

Some of the southern states that have long given little attention to cattle growing are becoming now interested in the industry. They see how the alfalfa and corn belt farmers are doing to keep fertility and are beginning to work in the same direction. One of the experiment stations, that of Louisiana, in a bulletin says:

The farmers of the corn and alfalfa sections of the country depend on beef steers and hogs to market much of their crop. They will feed half a bushel of corn a day and the necessary roughage and are satisfied with a gain of 5 pounds for each bushel of corn fed. If they can market their alfalfa hay at \$5 a ton by feeding or otherwise they have made good profit on their land.

The function of live stock on the farm is to convert grain and grass and roughage, that are produced on the farm, into meat or other live stock products. As a people we are accustomed to high priced feeds and to buying large amounts of grain. It is equally true that our farmers depend on the oil mills to buy their cotton seed and they take whatever these mills offer. There is a demand for cattle on the farms to eat the cotton seed or the meal and hulls after the oil is extracted.

It is desirable to grow more restorative crops and with these and manure, to make the land more productive. Oil mills do not pay high prices for seed. Good cattle doubtless would give as good and perhaps better returns for them and leave the fertilizing elements on the farm as an additional profit.

In determining the relative values of feeds the results obtained by this Station show that a ton of cotton seed will produce about one-sixth more beef than a ton of corn and a ton of cotton seed meal will produce twice as much. Co. pea hay and Johnson grass hay are about equal in value. One and a half pounds of corn stover are about equal in value to one pound of cowpea hay. The cotton-seed hulls that we have been using this season are nearly equal in value to good Johnson grass hay—12 pounds of the hulls giving as good results as 10 pounds of hay.

The Station herd is handled with a view of obtaining information. We have not made any effort so far to produce feed for the herd except such feeds as we wished to try and which the local market could not supply. To winter the breeding herd on cotton seed meal and hulls has cost for feed for each animal from \$6.37 to \$8.00.

Success in Fall Pig Raising

Success in fall pig raising requires more work than the spring farrow. Better shelter must be provided and some kind of succulent feed or forage is required. On the average farm such provisions are often overlooked. Pigs farrowed in Sept. or Oct. allows a good start before very cold weather. As soon as they will eat give them a trough outside their mother's pen and feed slops made of shorts and milk or water, mixed rather thin at first, but thickening as they learn to eat it readily. In this way they learn to depend on feed in trough and almost wean themselves, preventing the sow from becoming so thin as when pigs are not fed separately.

Exercise and proper food in abundance is necessary. If possible, give free range. Feed roots or forage at least once a day, all they will eat up clean. In winter it wastes roots to feed more at a time than they will clean up. Alfalfa or sorghum hay may be liberally given at all times. We feed some corn in cold weather but prefer corn chop and oats, mixed, for growing hogs.

Shelter is as important in bad weather as feed. No matter how low the shed or what material it is made of, it should have a good roof. Take a board roof and cover with corrugated iron or the patent rubber or tar roofing and you will have something that will shed rain and be warm at same time. There is little danger of pigs piling up in cold weather if they have good shelter, plenty of bedding and are divided into small lots. Where all ages and sizes run together the large ones often pile up in the nests and smother the smaller ones, says C. B. Barrett, in Successful Farming.

Keep the young pigs growing. If you have pushed them from weaning time you can begin to fatten them when they are five months old. When they weigh from 225 to 275 pounds sell them. Fall pigs are marketable size when the farmer needs the money most; when there is little else to sell on the farm. Two litters may be raised each year and the sows be none the worse for it if the pigs are fed liberally from the first. The sow must always be liberally fed and well cared for in order to keep up her vitality.

Millet in Feeding Swine

Bulletin No. 33, of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station discusses "The Value of Millet for Fattening Swine." All breeders of swine are interested in something that is profitable to cheap production of pork. The following is the summary of the bulletin:

1. Millet seed can be grown profitably as a fattening ration for swine.

2. It does not furnish as good a ration as either barley or wheat for swine.

3. On account of being so well adapted to the conditions in this state, and so palatable as a feed, it should have a

place in the rotation of crops on every farm.

4. It was not so profitable to feed for a period of eighty-four as it was fifty-six days, as the rate of gain decreased.

5. The carcasses of the lot fed on millet were clothed with pure white fat of superior quality as compared with the fat of those fattened on barley or wheat.

6. It required one-fifth more millet than it did barley meal and a trifle more barley meal than it did wheat to make a pound of gain.

FOR SALE—Fine registered Duroc-Jersey pigs. Address Walter M. Carroll, Box 106, Lynchburg, Va.

DUROC = JERSEY HOGS

100 head of choice pigs for sale at farmers' prices. Herd headed by Notcher's King, a half brother to the World's Champion. If you want a bargain write us.

LEFEVER BROS., R. No. 4, Oblong, Ill.

Duroc-Jerseys

The Undeclared Situation Jr.—At head of of herd. A few choice Boars and a grand bunch of Glts to be bred to prize winning Boars. It will pay you to write me before buying. I guarantee stock and square dealings. Look for write up.

W. H. READ, White Water, Wis.

40 Head of Pure Bred Chester White Pigs

for sale, from 4 weeks up to 6 months old. The finest lot I ever raised.

S. F. Williams, Canton, Pa.

OUR Chester Whites

in demand in U. S. and Canada. We have all ages, both sexes. We can't give you a BARGAIN unless you give us an order. Try us once—you will order again. Stock worth the price our motto.

N. P. KERSHNER & CO., Ansonia, O.

For Quick Sale

Poland China—one Yearling Sow, Bred, \$20.00 one Aged Sow, Bred, \$20.00 Three Boars and four Glts April farrow \$12 to \$15.00 each. Ten Chester Pigs, either sex, \$8.00 each. Write for more details. Address quick.

F. E. MONINGER, R. D., Evansport, O.

POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE

50 head Pigs of either sex, some sired by a son of Chief T. C. Bred and some by a grandson of T. C. Chief. Must see to make room. Write your wants or come and see them.

W. M. PICKLES, Omaha, Ill., R. No. 1.

Poland China Aristocracy

Chief Perfection 2d. The greatest boar the world has ever known. Keep On and Tap Chief, two famous International Champions. Pigs for sale by these three highest priced boars ever sold.

LINC LUKENS, - Disks, Indiana.



BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS

Sired by Mr. Black M. Chief Maker 33711, brother to World's Fair Grand Champion at St. Louis, 1904, and Prince Junior 33710, of spring and of September farrow. Can spare a few sows. Write for circular.

A. F. SIEPKER, R. D. 1, Defiance, St. Charles Co., Mo.



150 CHOICE CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Now on the farm for sale.

Our 20 years of experience aids us more and more in securing the best to offer you. We sell largely to old customers, who have learned by past experience that they can get high quality and just what they want. I can't here describe what I have but write for our large illustrated catalogue, giving breeding of herd, which you will see is the best.

JAMES FISHER, - EASTMAN, WIS.

BLOODED STOCK

How a Hand Separator Paid for Itself.

(The following interesting article by C. I. Hunter of Livingston county, N. Y., in the American Agriculturist.)

When I bought my farm in 1893, after ten years of city life, I was determined to do one of two things: 1. keep sheep as my father had done with good success, or 2, start a dairy with the best cows I could buy. The first year or so was spent getting the lay of the land and to know which branch would bring in the most clear profit. The question was really settled for me by a Jersey breeder offering me some nice young stock at a bargain, which I could not refuse. We were fortunate enough to be near a factory where the Babcock tester was used, thus getting the benefit of our return milk. We continued to patronize this factory for four years.

At the end of the fourth season, we found in figuring up that our cows, old and young, had averaged \$65 per head out of the factory; the calf, butter and milk used and sold would bring income to over \$89. When this was reported the cry went up at once from those who had their milk that the cheesemaker was favoring Hunt, his cows made only \$25 to \$35 each, calves included. We'll vote test out and then will have some of that \$62. At the next cheese meeting, the test was voted out. At once I laid plans for butter making. My first thing to do was to get something to cream my milk. Not feeling financially able to buy a centrifugal separator, I invested \$12 in two dilution separators, of sufficient capacity to hold the milk for one milking. Having very cold, clear spring water near my cellar, I thought we were ready for butter making.

Test That Convinced Us.

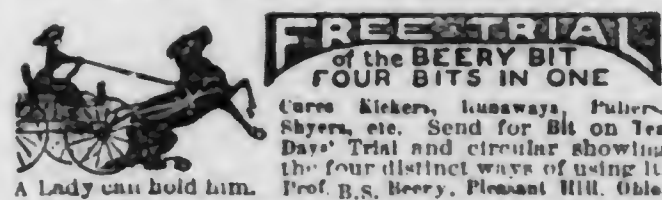
We worked on the above plan for about four months, with apparent success. A friend hearing that we were making butter, wanted us to try a separator, for which he was agent. Being anxious to see one of "those things" work we allowed him to bring one of 600 pounds capacity and set up for us. It was used a few times, and we then sent the agent word to take it out of the way. We concluded, as we could not see cream on top of our diluted milk, that we were getting all the cream and in a much easier way than by turning the crank. After much talk without securing our order, the agent finally said he would take for his pay what the machine would save over the dilution method and would go away for a month and let us figure it out.

That set us to thinking. Were we losing the price of the machine on 12 cows? We then made up our minds to sift the question and see for ourselves, as we were much pleased with our start in butter making. We had secured a good trade and saved seven miles travel every day. Our first effort was made by thoroughly mixing our milk and dividing by actual weight, one-half run through the separator, the other put in dilution can.

The final test, lasting one week, showed a gain of 15 cents per 100 pounds milk in favor of the separator. To be sure that no mistake had been made, we continued the test for two weeks more, with practically the same result. The last week of test, we run our dilution milk through the separator and secured butter enough to make 12 cents per 100 pounds of milk, or 6 cents per 100 pounds of milk and water. With our cows giving over 300 pounds milk per day, our saving by the use

of separator was considerable. At the end of month, when the agent returned he had no trouble to secure our order and payment for machine.

Our milk is separated twice a day. The advantage of fresh, warm, sweet milk over that which is cold and diluted is well known to all readers of American Agriculturist. Our cream is kept in a ten-gallon milk shipping can, set in spring of water, with temperature of about 45 degrees, until we wish to ripen it. Much care is taken to stir thoroughly every time cream is added: also to see that the cream is not covered tightly, so a cheese cloth cover is put on can in place of tin cover. We have now used our separator five years, with less than \$5 paid for repairs, and most of that was caused by our own carelessness. We have a good private trade. Some of our customers have been with us since we started. The governor of one of the states being a regular customer. I might add that by close comparison with cheese dividends we find our income about 25 per cent more than it would be, were our milk put in factory where test is used and much more than that, if it should be put in a factory where no test was used. Our cows have since made over \$100 per year in butter alone. We are very glad that we were favored by good Jersey cows until we were voted out of the cheese business.



A Lady can hold him.

THIS SILO
\$9240

Every stock and dairy farmer needs a silo. Our Silos are made to expert silo builders, with extraordinary care, from best of materials, and will keep silage in good shape for feeding—in fact, there is no better silo made at any price. Made in sizes to suit. We save the farmer two profits and give him best silo built.

We also have a plan to sell this silo, and all kinds of merchandise, to the farmer at 10 per cent less than list price—and save him from \$100 to \$200 a year. Write for full particulars about it.

Write for special silo catalog. Don't buy until you get it. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO., LANSING, MICHIGAN; CHICAGO, ILL.

Our Great....Rifle Offer The "Stevens Crack Shot"

has all the good features of any of the best rifles now on the market. Guaranteed quality, finish, accuracy, style and stability, as well as compactness. Chambered for .22 long rifle R. F. and .32 short R. F. cartridges.

ANY BOY CAN EARN ONE IN FORTY MINUTES.

Given for four new subscriptions to Irrigation at \$1 each.

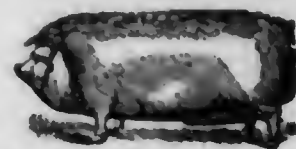
For free sample copies, instructions, etc., write

Irrigation Pub. Co., 601 Club Building, Denver, Col.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE

Sired by "White Side Comet, No. 4726," son of "S. H. Colston Eclipse 1," winner of first in his class, also Champion and Grand Champion, over all ages, at St. Louis Fair, 1901. Pigs of either sex and sows bred for sale at reasonable prices.

CHAS. S. SNOOK, Utica Mills, Md.



Chester Whites

I have them combining the best blood in Chester County. If you want the good old Chester that has made this county famous, we have them here that will please you. We breed and sell only the best. Write me.

C. L. WEBSTER, Kelton, Pa.

Neuralgia And Other Pain.

All pain in any disease is nerve pain, the result of a turbulent condition of the nerves. The stabbing, lacerating, darting, burning, agonizing pain that comes from the prominent nerve branches, or sensory nerves, is neuralgia, and is the "big brother" of all the other pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills rarely ever fail to relieve these pains by soothing these larger nerves, and restoring their tranquility.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills leave no bad after-effects, and are a reliable remedy for every kind of pain, such as headache, backache, stomachache, sciatica, rheumatism and neuralgia.

They also relieve Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Car-Sickness, and Distress after eating.

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and headache, and have never been able to obtain any relief from various headache powders and capsules, until I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They always cure my headache in five minutes time." FRED R. SWINGLEY, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank, Atkinson, Neb.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



Take Down Feature.

Stock Notes

H. C. Hand, Annapolis, N. Y., has Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorn chickens for sale.

Registered Duroc Swine at farmers prices, are being offered for sale by Wm. Harshman, Utica Mills, Md.

C. O. Carman, Numersberg, N. Y., is offering some very cheap Poland-China pigs. Don't let this slip you.

Chas. S. Snook, Utica Mills, Md., is offering for sale, Yorkshire pigs, from the blood that won at St. Louis.

Leslie D. Kline, Vaucluse, Va., has a lot of Duroc Jersey pigs that he wants to tell you about. He says they are money makers. Write him at once.

Would you give one cent a week on each hog you own to insure it against disease? O. I. C. Hog Cholera Preventive will do it at a cost of "one cent per week per hog." Get your money back if it fails.

A. F. Siefker, Defiance, Mo., has a fine lot of sows for sale. He has the blood of the great St. Louis, Grand Champion boar, and you should not fail to secure some of these good sows. Write him at once.

Dr. J. D. Kirk is offering some fine Berkshires from imported stock, representing the finest individuals to be found in England and crossed on the best strains in America. Write for prices at once on what you need.

C. C. Miller, Decatur, Indiana, has a very fine lot of boars and sows ready for breeding. They are well bred, grow up and good animals. He invites breeders to come and see them or write to him. He is not afraid to have his stock inspected.

That old reliable breeder, C. H. Dildine, is still in business and can give Chester White breeders good animals as he has done before. He also has some fine Guernsey Cattle, and you cannot miss keeping in touch with him if you are interested.

R. S. Hartly, Youngstown, Pa., breeds Jersey Cattle and Tamworth Swine. Any of our readers want first-class animals? They should not fail to write Mr. Hartly for information and prices. He has a fine lot of young animals for sale at this time.

In order to reduce his flock of Black Langshans at once so as to save expense of building new houses, Chas. G. Rhoads, Douglassville, Pa., will sell at reduced prices. Write him at once. You cannot afford to miss this chance at the Langshans or one of the good winter layers.

J. H. Yarnall, Kelton, Pa., has an extra fine, growthy, showy Chester White boar ready for service that will make a great hog for sows. Any breeder that he will sell. Some one should write him at once. This hog is very highly bred and his blood cannot be excelled. He has a grand set of legs and feet, a point so bad in so many strains.

N. P. Kershner & Co., Ansonia, Ohio writes:—We have had a nice trade this year so far, but we still have a few spring males and a lot of August and September pigs ready to ship. Also have some spring sows and yearlings to sell open or bred; have secured two very fine herd boars to use in our herd; one made six fairs this fall winning five firsts and one second; the other one is a son of a state fair winner and sire of winners. Our stock is right and the price is right.

If you want high classed Berkshires that possess size, growth and good form, combined with the best blood to be found among English Berkshires, write Penna Berkshire Co. They are advertising a fine lot for sale. It will pay you to go and see these people. Their pens combined would make a hog house 500 feet long. Here hogs are bred for profit by business men. The gentlemen also offer for sale a first-class condition powder for keeping the blood and system in good healthy condition. This is something every feeder should use. Write them for particulars.

"I shipped two carloads of hogs to Chicago last June and obtained the top price. I fed them regularly O. I. C. as a preventive and conditioner. I never saw a lot of hogs thrive so well and fatten so quickly. Since using O. I. C. I haven't lost a single hog. It is the best conditioner and preventive I ever used or heard of."

What O. I. C. did for Mr. Jones it will do for you—we guarantee it. Send for book on hog diseases and their cure—also more O. I. C. proof. Ask your dealer for this remedy, or send to us direct for it if he does not have it. O. I. C. Company, Sycamore, Illinois. Agents wanted in every county.

BLOODED STOCK

A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Riverside Farm, established 1876. Berkshires. Write.

Roscoe, Ill., Oct. 18, 1904. Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co., Kansas, Mo. Gentlemen:—Please ship ten gallons of your Hog Dip. We are entirely out, and would not know how to raise hogs without having some of your Dip on hand. We arrived home Saturday evening from St. Louis with "Masterpiece" in nice shape and brought with us a sow to breed to him from Mr. Overton's herd, service fee, \$100.00.

A. J. Lovejoy & Son are among the most prominent Berkshire breeders in the country. They have used this Car-Sul Dip for many years and have always given it their highest commendation which in itself speaks very highly for the Car-Sul Dip. Our readers will make no mistake in giving the Car-Sul Dip a thorough trial as well as any products made by the Moore Chemical and Mfg. Co., 1501-1503 Genessee Street, Kansas City, Mo., and they should write them at once and secure their booklets and information free.

We are personally acquainted with Dr. Whittier, President and Manager, and can assure you of proper treatment at his hands. International Consolidated Record Association.

C. M. Baxter & Son writes:—Our herd of Short-horns was established fifteen years ago, by the purchase of two cows and one bull calf. At the time we were raising hogs and corn, and feeding cattle, very little attention was paid to the thoroughbreds. They run with the other stock cattle; when a young bull became of breeding age, he was sold to some neighbor and all the females remained in the herd. Here we fairly realized it, we had a nice bunch of 15 females. We have used the best bulls we get. In the year of 1901 the steer business was entirely abandoned, and all our time and attention given to the Short-horns. In 1903 we raised and sold \$3000.00 worth, since then we have done equally as well, but have retained more females for our own use. This fall we have had a small show herd out. Have attended three fairs, won two sweepstakes premiums on cow, any age or breed, sixteen first premiums, twelve second premiums, eight third premiums, which we consider pretty good, as we had five Short-horn show herds, four Hereford and several Foll-Angus and Red Poll herds to compete with.

My father was one of the first men to bring Short-horns across the Mississippi. I had entire charge of his herd for fifteen years, and fifteen years on my own account, gives me thirty years experience with the Short-horns. I saw the other breeds come in, and at times it looked as though they were going to take our customers, but one by one the lovers of the short-horn came back to camp, and today there is a greater demand for short-horns than I ever saw before. In closing I will say that good Short-horn Cattle given reasonable care are the greatest source of wealth to the farmers. Horses will get out in the wire, hogs will die with the cholera, but when the farmer wishes to pay interest or taxes, lift the mortgage, buy clothes and books for the children, or take his wife to Portland, he must call on the noble Short-horn for the where-with-all to pay the bills.

Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.

From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write want.

A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM. N. H. Hood, Adrian, Mich. BREEDER OF THE WORLD'S BEST O. I. C. SWINE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock for sale at all times of the most approved strains, satisfaction guaranteed. I have a select herd of quality and shall be pleased to supply the wants of any breeder or farmer who appreciates the best obtainable. Write me your wants before buying. Come and see me when you can. Call at Dr. Gibson's livery; carriage at my expense from Adrian.



STOCK RIGHT PRICE RIGHT

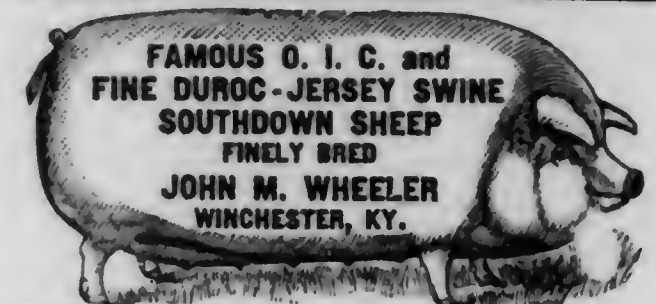
Have some extra choice Chester White Pigs—the kind that you want in your herd. Prices right. For bargains write at once.

D. W. Shellabarger, Enon, Ohio.



SEND 3 PEDIGREES FOR RECORD AND \$1.00. Will Register any breed swine once at this rate to show you our way and Save Your Dollars, make lasting friends, patrons, members. Write us of your business fully. Save 10 per cent in fees and more. We send you complete information free for asking. U. O. to know what others know. Memberships, all departments, only \$5.00. Lowest Fees. We will exchange memberships with any other Association at par value free. Now consolidate your business with us. Every breeder sending \$1.00 as above this month will also get this paper free to January 1, 1907. Be Prompt To-day. International Consolidated Record Association, Penn Yan, N. Y. Wear badge pin—\$1.50 postpaid.

John E. Watkins & Son, Penn Yan, N. Y., Breeds Yorkshire Swine. The kind you want. Write your wants. Inspection invited.



CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

20 choice Spring Sows, open; 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and also some very fine yearling bred sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last fall. 12 head Poland-Chinas from 3 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

C. R. CRESSMAN, Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.



O. I. C. HOGS. 801 out of sows and gilts and am now book ing orders for spring pigs. Have the finest pigs I ever had farrowed. Can sell trios not akin, two sows and a boar. Anybody wanting anything of this kind address

J. C. MURDOCK, Milton, Iowa.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle. Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have boars and sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred boars ready for service, Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.

P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

A Request

A mark here means that we only have one or two subscribers at your post-office, and that we wish to add a few more. Will you please give us a little assistance by either asking your neighbors and friends to subscribe, tell them about Blooded Stock, or send us the names and addresses of good farmers interested in live stock, we will greatly appreciate your kindness.

F. E. Moninger, Evansport, Ohio, is again offering a few very choice Poland Chinas at farmers' prices to make room. His stock is first-class and some one will get bargains here.

Be sure that your stables and hog houses are thoroughly disinfected before putting your stock into winter quarters. Get Zenolene for this purpose made by the Zenner Disinfecting Co., Detroit, Mich. Write them that you saw it recommended in Blooded Stock.

Chas. S. Snook, Utica Mills, Md., is offering some great Yorkshire hogs. He has at the head of his herd a boar served by the great English prize winner Colston Eclipse 1st and winners at St. Louis. Also champion over all ages in competition with the champion English and Canadian hogs. Write Mr. Snook at once.

If you want Duroc-Jersey stock any age or sex bred from the very best animals with A. No. 1 breeding, write Lefevre Brothers, Oblong, Ill. One of their boars is a half brother to the World's Champion at St. Louis. We know that they have first-class stock, because they have shipped stock for us at different times and they always gave satisfaction.

Some grand Yorkshire hogs are now going a day from the Primrose Stock Farm, owned by A. A. Brady, Frewsburg, N. Y. Within a few days five went to Ohio, three to Ill., two to Mass. and three to New York. Mr. Brady has some of the finest Yorkshires in this country, and any one wanting good animals will do well to write him for stock.

Some breeders and the majority of farmers like the big, growthy, mellow, easy feeding pigs. Meissner Bros., Reinbeck, Iowa, have made this type a specialty for years and write us that they do not have any use for any other kind. They are now offering a choice lot of boars, April and May farrow of the Sunshine and Perfection strains. They also offer a yearling Angus bull that weighs over 1000 pounds for \$100.

One of the attractive Blooded Stock events every fall in Indiana, is the annual offering by Messrs. S. R. Quick & Sons at Gosport, Ind., of a fine selection of Short-horns and Duroc swine. This fall Nov. 7 will be anything but an exception as 60 Durocs and 37 Short-horns with 12 calves at foot will be sold representing the best imported and Scotch blood.

Last fall ten states were represented at the sale of Messrs. Quick. The Vandelin Railway passes their place and is a regular stop. See their adv. and write for catalogue.

At farmers' prices you can get the best in America. C. G. Wilkinson, Cynthiana, Ind., is offering a lot of great animals at low prices to make room for 75 sows due to farrow soon. At the head is Majestic Perfection, the highest priced boar of the highest priced litter in the world, also the blood of Ideal Sunrise the \$12,000 boar in the herd. You can now head your herd with a boar from this great herd at farmers' prices. Here is your chance. Write today. You should not let this chance slip. It seldom comes. See adv.

W. H. Reed, Whitewater, Wis., writes as follows:—My herd is headed by the Great Sensation Jr., winner of nineteen 1st and eleven sweepstakes in three years and never been defeated, assisted by Perfection Chief winner of four 1st and two champions as a yearling 1905, sired by Ideal Perfection, winner of four 1st in 1905. Goldring and Top Notcher Pride are first prize winners and are also in herd. The sire of Goldring won 1st at three State fairs 1902, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The greater part of my brood sows are sired by Sensation Jr. and have been and are prize winners at the leading state fairs. I was all firsts but two at the Wisconsin State Fair this year, and Sensation Jr. stock did most of it.

I have a grand bunch of pigs sired by the above boars and will breed gilts not akin to any of them and to a very fine young boar sired by Cruger a World's Fair winner and sold at auction for \$500.00.

My stock is strictly first-class and I will send out nothing but what is right. I won thirty-eight 1st, twenty-one 2nds, nine 3rds and six sweepstakes with 1905 to come in line with them.

I urge people to come and visit my herd or write me before buying, and as I have given

BLOODED STOCK

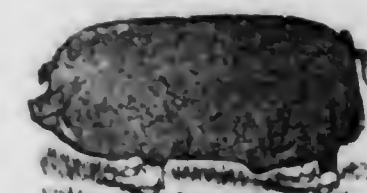
you an idea of my stock you can put it to gather as you see best.
You can form an idea of what my stock is my best of prizes won.

Penalty of Expensive Feeding.

Over and over the changes need to be rung on the danger of feeding corn exclusively to young and growing hogs. Corn is the great finisher, but nitrogenous or protein foods at least in part are necessary for young hogs. In a recent number of Live Stock World, Dr. Alexander, the well known live stock writer says upon this subject:

"Corn is a fine fattening food it is deficient in bone and muscle-making ingredients and if fed as a welling, exclusive ration to young, growing pigs, it is not strange that they develop fat, pudgy bodies which become too heavy for the weak muscles and bones to uphold so that paralysis, ensues. In some instances the bones become so weak that they actually fracture. Such cases have been noted in both Illinois Iowa. Susceptibility to the trouble is inherited by pigs from parents fed as we outlined and the disposition is common in all hogs of the 'lard' breeds. The disease, which is akin to

rickers, may easily be prevented by breeding from strong parents that have been allowed free range and given a mixed diet, feeding pregnant and nursing sows on mixed rations, while allowing free range on green grass, clover and rape, and instead of pampering young pigs upon corn without adequate exercise, allowing them plenty of exercise upon grass, etc., and feeding a ration rich in nitrogenous muscle and bone-making ingredients. Such a ration should contain milk, middlings, flax-seed meal, bran, dried blood meal or tankage, or a combination of some of these foods rather than corn, which should be kept for the finishing process when frame has been fully developed. Live water should also be freely mixed in the food and drink of all hogs showing a tendency to weak bones and muscles. Feed your pigs in this way now, and unless too far gone, they will be likely to recover."



OAKVIEW HERD
—OF—
POLAND-CHINAS
Choice pigs of both sexes for sale, mostly sired by "Ohio Sunshine," and out of mated dams. I guarantee satisfaction in all cases and will not ship a poor pig at any price. Prices reasonable. Come and see our herd or write.
W. H. CRESWELL, Cedarville, Ohio.

I OFFER....

3 Fine March Boars
2 Fine April Boars
1 Fine June Boar.

A few choice sows ready to breed and a lot of September and October Pigs. I think them as good a lot as any person can show. Write me.

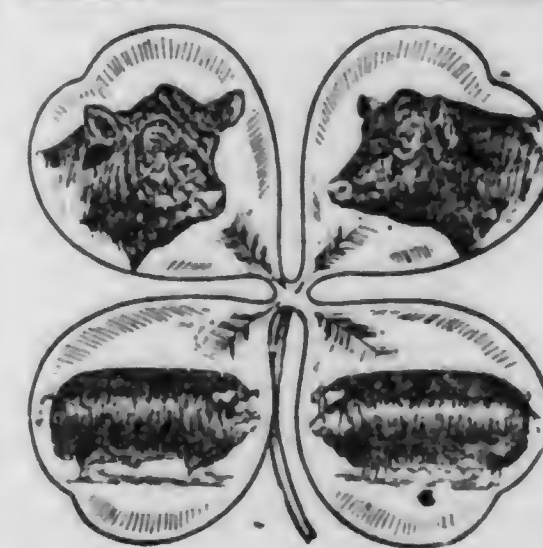
J. H. YARNALL, Kelton, Pa.



BOARS BIG SALE BOARS



C. G. WILKINSON, CARE OF W. W. WILKINSON & SON, CYNTHIANA, IND.



POLAND-CHINA BOARS

Growthy, heavy boned kind. Will be shipped on approval to responsible parties.

ONE ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL

First Choice, No. 80013, dropped Oct. 26, '04. Will weigh over 1000 lbs. Good enough to head any herd. Price \$100.

MEISSNER BROS., REINBECK, IOWA.



VOL. XI.

OXFORD, PA., DECEMBER, 1905.

No. 10



The New Home of the International Live Stock Exposition.

Just completed at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Official name, "The International Amphitheatre". Absolutely fire-proof. Size of Building, 600x310 feet. Auditorium, 310x200 feet. Arena, 250x100 feet. Capacity of Auditorium, 10,000 people. Cost, \$250,000. The Sixth Annual Live Stock Show and Horse Fair will be held here December 16 to 23, 1905.

During the fall of 1899 the friends of live stock and agriculture made a careful survey of the conditions of these two great industries throughout the United States, and came to the conclusion that an era of increased and improved live stock production was an absolute necessity in order to prevent a period of scarcity of animals and meats, a consequent decline in our exports and a further decrease in the fertility of the soil on the farms of the middle west, upon the preservation of which most necessarily depend the continued success of both stock raising and crop growing.

They perceived that live stock production was not keeping pace with the increase of population in the United States; that the ranges were being rapidly denuded of their grasses by over-grazing, contracted in their area by settlements and restricted by legislature, both local and national, so that a sure and rapid decrease of supplies must be looked for from all the range country; that among the stock raisers and farmers throughout the middle west there was a lack of knowledge as to the benefits and profits to be derived from breeding a better class of stock, and a failure to understand that henceforth the nation must depend mainly upon them for its supply of meat and draft animals, both for domestic use and export; that the population of the United States is growing rapidly, but the producing area could not expand, and that henceforth intensive use of productive capacity must be relied upon to supply the increased needs of an increasing population; that the population of Europe also was growing rapidly, and that its sources of supply, especially for meat and draft animals, were not keeping pace in development with the increase of population, and were declining in several important directions, so that henceforth Europe would be compelled to rely upon the United States more largely than in the past for her supplies of meats and other animal products, and for horses; that efforts had been

made by various live stock associations and by the live stock and agricultural press to arouse the stockmen and farmers of the country generally to a realization of these facts and the necessity of increasing and improving their holdings of live stock, but that such efforts had been without general leadership, without concrete incentive and without the practical object lesson which the magnitude and importance of the subject demanded.

They further perceived that, in order to waken the necessary interest in the subject, and to create the necessary appreciation of form and excellence in the quality of animals to be raised, on the part of farmers and stockmen generally throughout the United States, a great campaign of practical education would be necessary, with some vast object lesson to attract and hold the attention of the rank and file of producers until they should become acquainted with the realities of the situation and should together learn to distinguish, acquire and maintain that excellence of animal quality wherein exists their true interests as individual producers. In other words, farmers must be taught the difference in profit between a "scrub" and an animal that is thrifty and well bred, on the one hand, and, on the other, between old and wasteful methods of feeding and new and improved methods of maturing animals for market, so that the markets may be supplied with what they demand, for both domestic consumption and export.

The outcome of these considerations was the establishment of the International Live Stock Exposition; as a broad educational factor for all the people.

The mission of the International Live Stock Exposition as planned by its projectors, was to gather into one place the best specimens of cattle, sheep, swine and horses that could be found, and thereby present to the agricultural population of the United States a great and valuable educational opportunity.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Subscription Price 25 cents per year in the United States, Mexico and Canada. Renewals should be sent promptly as paper is only mailed to paid-in-advance subscribers.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter May 27, 1899.

tunity, wherein the eye and the mind should be instructed and encouraged to the production of better animals for breeding, marketing and exporting, thus encouraging greater consumption of American animals and meats at home and abroad.

Dec. 1, 1900, the management threw open to the public the gates of the first International, The Breeder's Gazette, recognizing the authority on live stock, editorially said:

"Stupendous beyond detail. Magnificent beyond description." This is the essence of the Chicago show.

"As one stands bewildered at the feats of the magician, so the creators of this exhibition gazed in amazement upon their own handiwork. Conjured up from the resources of a continent, the International Live Stock Exposition sprang full-rounded into an astonishing existence. All calculations were exceeded, all expectancy was surpassed. Even those of greatest faith had failed to foresee the magnitude to which this exhibition attained. In preparations for this show effort and opportunity finally met. The resultant spectacle awakened the wonder of the visitors from the world."

"The Union Stock Yard and Transit company was the medium through which the foremost breeders and feeders of the continent found expression of their glowing interest in the industry of their choice. Credit unqualified belongs to that great corporation. Without its aid this grand message to the world would have been unspoken. But for its backing this crowning glory of the nineteenth century history of the trade would never have been witnessed. This company provided the home and furnished the needed funds. With this foundation and under the management of the company's officials, breeders and feeders contributed liberally of their time and money, individually and through their organized bodies, and made this imposing, this inspiring spectacle. These two forces, impotent each without the co-operation of the other, combined to produce an event which in its widely ramified and permanent influence for good exceeds anything heretofore chronicled in the history of the trade. Never before has a single institution contributed so generously toward the advancement of an industry."

The wonderful success of the first exposition removed all uncertainty as to whether the interest in pure-bred stock was confined only to a few wealthy fanciers who held their herds for show purposes, or whether it was a lively, vital every-day question among all breeders of stock. The interest awakened may be likened to the instant appreciation by a mechanic of a piece of labor-saving machinery and the keen desire for its possession. The small farmer with his dozen animals, the large feeder with his several hundred head and the range man with his thousands came and saw and were convinced that there were living machines which would produce more and better meats on the same amount of feed than would the heterogeneous animals they had been raising, which they were compelled to sell at a heavy discount in price. This conviction ripened into desire, with the result that the cause of pure-bred stock, which has been creeping slowly in the past, has been given an impetus which will revolutionize the character of the live stock of the United States.

The succeeding exhibitions of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 were a series of increasing triumphs. For the coming exhibition of 1905 (the sixth), the building of the great new International amphitheater, illustrated and described above, gives assurance of a crowning triumph during the week of December 16th to 23rd, next. The fruits of the money and labor expended on the five previous shows will be abundantly in evidence at this show.

Visitors who have not heretofore attended the International Live Stock Exposition are informed that special railroad

rates of fare are granted for this show each year; that ample accommodations for rooms and board, within easy access, are provided by an official bureau appointed by the management; that the transportation facilities to and from all railroad depots, hotels, places of amusement and all parts of the city are abundant and continuous, day and night, consisting of both steam and electric cars, which run directly to the entrances of the exposition; that in addition to the daily general exhibition of single animals and earload lots, the interesting contests in the ring, the students' judging contests and many other interesting and instructive features of the daily programme, in all the departments of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, there are also a series of brilliant evenings horse fairs, at which the finest horses on earth, from the tiniest Shetland to the enormous stallion weighing over a ton, disport themselves in the arena, and ponderous but intelligent two, four and six horses draft teams strive for honors and liberal premiums in artistic evolutions and intricate driving contests, followed by a grand parade of the leading prize winners of the day in both cattle and horse rings—a veritable pageant composed of the animal aristocrats of the world. One price of admission admits to all.

For particulars concerning railroad tickets those who contemplate coming to this great show should see their local railroad agent, or write to General Manager W. E. Skinner, International Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Chicago Shows Contrasted

When the doors of the Chicago Horse Show were finally closed this year the records showed a total of about 48,000 visitors as having taken enough interest in the horses—and fashions—to attend the show.

Next month the International Live Stock Exposition will be held at the Union Stock Yards. The attendance at this show last year ran up to about 485,000.

It is true, the display of Parisian gowns, hats and jewels at the cattle show could not be regarded as closely rivaling the array of frills, furbelows and precious stones that graced the horse show; but it is probable that, whatever might have been the external decorations of the human form divine, there was nothing in feminine grace or masculine vigor at the more fashionable of the two shows that surpassed that which was on view at the other.

When one compares the objects and influences of the two, it is difficult to do justice to one, while the other may be dismissed with a few words. The horse show has its uses. It affords an opportunity to compare the qualities of different schools of breeding and training upon different kinds of blooded stock. The fact that its prizes are ardently desired and sought after by the owners of fine-bred animals all over the country gives value to its awards and tends to raise the qualities of certain types of carefully matured horses.

But look at the scope and purpose of the cattle show. It has a practical influence upon not only the race of domestic animals but the human beings who depend upon these animals for their food and clothing. It is highly utilitarian, it is true. In the bulk it does not appeal primarily to the strictly artistic side of man's nature. But, inasmuch as even the artist and the aesthete must be fed and clothed, it is probable that the cattle show has its direct and beneficial influence upon the art of the nation fully as much as the horse show has.

At any rate, when one exposition can draw ten times as many visitors as another, it is reasonable to presume that the more popular show of the two deserves its popularity on every count in the list. At any rate, the cattle show is going forward with its preparations for a bigger boom than ever, and the probabilities are great that it will surpass all its former records.—Chicago Post.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES

The Michigan Central R. R. will run their through excursions from Buffalo to Chicago and return on account of the International live stock exposition, December 16th to 23d and you can leave Buffalo on Sunday night December 17th and be in time for the opening on the 18th at the Exposition. Our Mr. Herbert A. Jones of Penn Yan, N. Y. expects to be able to be with you in Chicago and might meet any of you there and if you will look for our banner Blooded Stock and the pennant I. C. R. & over the U. S. flag at the Exposition you will find our headquarters there. If you would write Mr. Jones at Penn Yan, N. Y. at once you can arrange with him to leave Buffalo Sunday night all in one party. He expects to leave if he goes out by the fast mail Sunday night at seven o'clock on the Michigan Central arriving in Chicago at eight o'clock in the morning. Please advise him and he will try to arrange so that all can go together on the same train as has been customary each year before. Trust that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the greatest Live Stock Exposition in the world.

MARKETING LIVE STOCK
CHICAGO'S LEADING INDUSTRY

Facts About the Union Stock Yards and Packingtown

By W. E. SKINNER.

Few people realize the magnitude and importance of the live stock industry of the United States, and to the vast majority of the great Union Stock Yards of Chicago, which stands at the head of the industry as world's chief marketing, meat supply and exhibition center, is an unexplored region.

The reason is plain. The city live stock market is not in the course of the usual goings and comings of the people, being necessarily located away from the business centre; while, in the country, the animal population is so diffused among the farms and scattered over such vast area on ranges, that the enormous aggregate of its numbers and value cannot be grasped by any ordinary observation, and to the popular mind their true meaning is scarcely even suggested by figures alone.

How many are aware that the domestic animals in the United States number nearly the population, and their value exceeds that of all the grain, cotton, coal and petroleum; iron, silver, gold and precious stones; copper, lead and zinc and other metals; potatoes, sugar, molasses, wool and tobacco, produced annually in the whole country?

How many realize that the Chicago Stock Yards is the greatest market of any kind on earth?

How many know that their are received and sold on this market throughout the year a daily average of over one thousand earloads of live stock, of an average value exceeding \$1000 per earload, or an average of more than a million dollars worth of animals disposed of every business day of the year on this one market alone? How many understand that 225,000 of Chicago's population get their daily living directly from the business activities of the square mile occupied by her Union Stock Yards, and another 225,000 get their living indirectly from the same source; that, in fact, the live stock and meat packing industry was the foundation and has always been the chief element of Chicago's wonderful growth and prosperity, and is today Chicago's leading industry?

The Union Stock Yards of Chicago consists of nearly 500 acres of pens, buildings and facilities for receiving, handling, feeding, watering, selling, weighing and delivering several hundred thousand animals per day. It is, in short, an immense live stock hotel and market.

The packing house district, familiarly known as "Packingtown," consists of a nearly equal territory located immediately back of and adjoining the Union Stock Yards proper, and is covered with large brick buildings devoted to the slaughter and manufacture of animals as "raw materials" for finished commercial products. These products are widely distributed throughout the world.

Owned and operated with the Union Stock Yards as part of the same system is the Chicago Junction Railway, consisting of over 300 miles of tracks in the City of Chicago, connecting all lines of railway entering Chicago directly

with the Union Stock Yards, packingtown, and many other industries.

Centered at this market are four distinct interests, each independent of the others: (1) The Union Stock Yard & Transit company; (2) the commission men who are organized in the Chicago Live Stock Exchange; (3) the local packing houses and city butchers; and, (4) the Eastern exporters and buyers of live stock. More than 40,000 men are employed in and about the stock yards and packing houses, and the daily volume of transactions reaches into the millions.

The Union Stock Yard & Transit Company is owned by eastern capitalists who have no interest in the packing industry. This company furnishes the site, pens, building and all necessary facilities for the transaction of an immense live stock business, but is not itself interested in the transactions on the market. Its business is limited to maintaining a great public market, where any farmer or other owner may come and sell his stock to whomsoever he

pleases or employ any of the nearly 200 commission firms there to sell it for him, and where buyers for the packing houses, city butchers, or for the export trade or other markets, or for eastern slaughterers, or for feeding purposes, all of whom constantly compete with each other, may come to trade.

The daily capacity of the Stock Yards is 75,000 cattle, 300,000 hogs, 125,000 sheep and 6,000 horses.

During the first ten months of 1905 there has been an increase in receipts over the corresponding period of 1904, in round numbers, of over 245,000 cattle and calves, 524,000 hogs, 214,000 sheep and 17,800 horses, or more than 16,000

earloads increase in ten months. A total of 286,883 earloads.

The number and value of animals received at Chicago in 1904 is shown by the following table:

Number.	Kind.	Valuation.
3,259,185	Cattle	\$149,192,290
268,499	Calves	2,574,677
7,238,745	Hogs	79,656,206
4,504,630	Sheep	18,428,319
105,949	Horses	14,303,115
12,376,009	Total	\$264,124,607

Since 1900 there has been marketed and sold in Chicago yearly average of over 16,000,000 animals, exceeding \$300,000,000 in value, or about one-half the total combined receipts of the six principal live stock markets of the United States.

The stock is gathered from twenty-two states and territories.

All stock reaching Chicago is sold. None is forwarded in first hands. All sales are for cash on day of sale. All are

(Concluded on page 6)



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

The Hog House.

The first requirement in the hog industry is a good hog-house. You can't get along without that. In the old times we had gathered around the straw stacks, lying around fence corners, and sometimes quite successfully. But there is too much risk from loss unless you have proper shelter for both brood-sows and young hogs. They must have protection, and so I say that you can't afford it; it takes too much money. I say you can't afford to be without it. You must have a good house. If you are to make a success, you must have the means at hand that will insure it. In my hog-house I have an alley running down the center. I would have the alley four feet wide, with pens on each side six or eight feet, and a window to each pen. No outside door, but I would have a door opening into each pen from the alley, and a window to allow light and ventilative for the hogs at all seasons of the year. I would set the hog-house north and south, so that the morning sun will strike one side, and the afternoon sun the other, so that during the day when the sun was shining, every pen would be warmed and lighted and lit up with the sunlight, every corner of it. Have a gate to each pen. This is important. When I first built a hog-house says John Coonie, I had it all built with movable partitions, my belief at that time being that the hogs had to be all together for fattening purposes, and I put in partitions for farrowing time.

Brains With Feed.

An old neighbor of mine in Iowa, who has been remarkably successful in raising hogs, told me this, and he was one of these people who never liked to tell anything. (He wasn't like me in that respect.) I had another neighbor a man who never made a success at raising hogs, but he was successful in raising corn, and sent his children away to school; and I remember one time his oldest boy came home after attending the state university, and he was looking at the pigs running around. They were hard looking; didn't have much care, and showed it. He went over visiting a neighbor one evening—the one I just referred to—and the old gentleman was feeding his pigs. They were as fine and thrifty a lot of pigs as you ever saw. This old man was rather short on education, while the other family professed to be pretty well educated, and to belong to a better class. The old man knew that they looked down on him and his family because they had not had a school education and didn't read a great deal. But the old man was a professor when it came to hogs; he knew all about them. And the young man remarked to him, "Say, how is it you have always such fine hogs, and ours are always so poor, and die off. You have such a nice lot here. I have been away all summer at school, but pa and the of us don't seem to understand how to raise hogs like you do." The old man was stirring up swill. "What do you put in that swill?" "A little meal and a little bran and a little shorts." The old man kept stirring. "But there is one thing it needs after that." The boy looked at him and says, "What's that?" "You have got to throw in a handful of brains; you folks are a little short on that." Now, it does require brains to make good hogs. You can't learn it in school, except the school of experience, good

BLOODED STOCK

There is no objection to partitions, whether the apartments be large or small. If divided into pens, the hogs will never pile in one place and smother each other. Pens are absolutely necessary for farrowing time. Suppose you had an alley as long as you please. Your sows, after being bred, are allowed full access to the building. You remember—go back in memory—a number of you have had the same experience I have had—you tried to raise hogs without any buildings; be working out in the field; come up to the house and find that the sow is going to farrow; no place to put her; you improve some pen—hay ladder, wagon-box, or something; you try to get the sow to go in; she won't you s art after her; you can't get her in; you call the hired man; you call Bill and Charley and Mary to help get her in; you can't get her in; you call mother; mother comes with the broom, and of course you get her in then. The next morning you have a fine litter of pigs, but they are dead. All this can be obviated by having the house that I have described. Have your house clean; a light bed of good, straw. You see a sow preparing to farrow; gathering straw, selecting a pen for herself. Stand around a little while until she gathers up the straw and goes into a pen; then close the gate, and you have her. No running, no chasing; got her right there. She has her own nest made, and there is no trouble whatever.

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sense, and sound judgment. The man is no scholar so far as books are concerned, but he is a scholar when it comes to feeding hogs. In regard to feeding the sows, as I said, I would encourage the pigs to eat. You can make a trough out of a 2x6, made in that (indicating a V shape); best shaped trough to clean. But never under any circumstances feed your pigs more than they can eat. And don't let the trough sour, or let the feed stay there until it sours. If you do there will be trouble. Feed enough and no more. Let them clean it up every time, and when they are six weeks old you can wean them.
—JOHN COONIE.

Short-horn or Durham Origin.

Durham was the original name generally given to the new well known Short-horn breed of cattle in England and universally accepted in America by our fore-fathers in referring to the early importations from England.

In the mother country they were quite frequently referred to as "the short-horned cattle" in contradistinction to other horned breeds and polled cattle. But frequently the Durhams had long horns, some medium and a majority short-horns not quite frequent coupled.

However the die was set for the word Short-horn as the name for the breed, when, after dire experience with broken horns in importing long horned breeds sailing vessels which then only plied the Atlantic ocean and the subsequent order from America were "select only the short-horns." Incidentally let us remark a further selection and differentiation is now going on in America which has as a result produced the Polled Durham breed. For many years the name short-horn was used as a preface to Durham and later the word Durham was dropped.

But why Durham originally and this calls our brief early history of the breed. The breed received its earliest care and attention at anything like development in the counties of Durham and York in the beautiful rich valley of the river Tees. Early they were simply identified in England as Teeswater cattle but long before any importations to America the County of Durham had out stripped her neighbor Country and contiguous territory in developing this breed, later to acquire world renown and very properly and involuntarily won the name Durham for their favorite. The earliest records of the Cotes English Herd book gives much credit to Durham and the first noted herds recorded were from that country.

It Looks So.

It is interesting to note the anxiety of the feeders for sheep and lambs. Week after week they haunt the stock yards hoping to catch on to something at some price and get it safely home to their feed lots. Some of them are nifty enough to pay as high as six and a half cents for western feeding lambs and four and half to five and a half for older stuff, and even these go away with a smile of satisfaction to the scene of their feeding triumphs in other years. Three or four years ago

BLOODED STOCK

the feeder who would pay six and a half cents for western lambs would have been thought a fit subject for an asylum, or, at least the guardianship of cooler headed friends. Now he is ready to buy anything at any price asked and account himself lucky in the buying. It may turn out as he expects. While no man can even closely forecast the future of the lamb market, it is not hard to see that prices must hold up for a long time to come, close to present values. The higher the price of mutton and lamb, the more anxious seems the consuming public to buy it. The truth is, we are on the eve of the greatest mutton times this country has ever seen and the clearest headed forecasters are confident of better prices in the future than have yet been realized.—Sheep Breeder.

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A Section of the Chicago Stock Yards



MARKETING LIVE STOCK

(Continued from page 3.)

"word of honor" sales. There are no written contracts nor memorandums. Disputes are almost unheard of. The business is unique in this respect. All sales are followed by delivery of the property sold. Selling by sample and dealing in "futures" are impossible in the live stock trade. No two lots of animals are alike. Each consignment must be sold independently on its own merits.

About one-third of the total annual live stock product of the United States is marketed in Chicago.

Because of the splendid facilities at this market, because of its central location, unrivaled transportation and other natural and commercial advantages and because of the superior enterprise of the live stock and railroad interests centered at Chicago, this great market as chosen by the combined live stock breeding and marketing interests of the United States as the site of the Grand International Live Stock Exposition, held annually in December, which is the most extensive and brilliant educational exhibit of everything pertaining to the breeding, feeding and marketing of livestock and the manufacture, refrigeration and distribution of meat products the world

has ever seen, surpassing even the famous Royal, renowned Sui field and other shows of England combined; to which is added a splendid exhibition of draft and general purpose horses and a series of brilliant evening horse fairs and grand parades of champion cattle and horses, to all of which visitors are admitted for a single price of admission. Over 400,000 visitors attend annually.

The steady growth of the International Live Stock Exposition, an interesting history of which appears elsewhere in this issue, necessitated the erection this year of the new International Amphitheatre, illustrated in the same article, which is the largest structure in the world devoted to such uses. This building stands in the center of "The World's Horse Market," and its arena is the finest covered speedway for the display and sale of high-class horses and blooded cattle in America.

Accompanying their valuable consignments to market, there arrive at the Stock Yards every business day several hundred to a thousand or more wealthy stockmen and farmers, many of them bankers or merchants as well as agriculturists, who spend a considerable share of their large returns among Chicago merchants and manufacturers

for goods, machinery and supplies of all kinds, thus increasing by many millions of dollars annually the volume of the city's transactions in other lines of business. The season of the International Live Stock Exposition with its more than 400,000 visitors during December is a veritable harvest for Chicago merchants.

The total combined transactions at this great center of trade and slaughter, in live animals and meat products and by-products, reaches the stupendous sum of over \$600,000,000 annually, directly affecting thousands of producers in many states and millions of consumers throughout the world.

From the above facts it may be seen how important to the nation is Chicago's commanding position at the head of its great live stock industry, and how vital to Chicago's prosperity is her leading business interest. The vast volume of transactions involved in her live stock trade, far exceeding in actual value handled that of any other three lines of business combined, together with her gigantic meat packing interests, must give a tremendous impetus and powerful support to her transportation, banking, mercantile life; indeed to nearly every phase of her commercial and social existence.

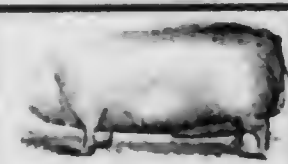
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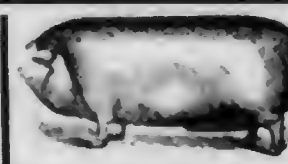
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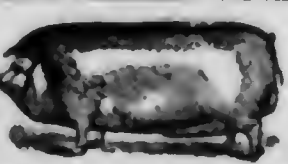
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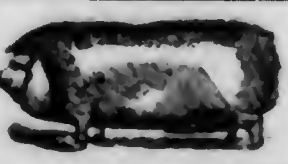
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Winter Care of Dairy Cows



A herd of good dairy cows deserves to have good care. Up to a certain point fall pasturage is as good as in any other part of the year, but after one or two hard frosts, it is well to offer the cows some nice hay when they come in at night, and if they eat it with a relish one may be pretty certain the season has arrived to gradually change the herd from pasture to stable for winter, says a writer in Indiana Farmer. The cows should not be left out at night after it becomes chilly, or be exposed to cold autumn storms. They may be allowed in the field a few hours on all pleasant days, until snow flies, but without expecting them to get much besides water and exercise. Meanwhile the cow barn should be prepared for the stabling season. Boxes, stalls, feeding troughs and floors are thoroughly cleaned. Then assign each cow her particular place for winter. The cow house should be on the ground level, rather than in a basement, and should be light, dry and roomy. The stalls for dairy animals should occupy the sunniest side of the stable, i. e., the south side. Do

not keep the cows in a dark, sunless place. If the stalls are destitute of windows saw but two or three openings large enough to admit a half sash. Throw the windows open wide on warm, sunny days, airing thoroughly. The purest of water is given and daily allowance of salt.

The bedding and absorbents should be provided in abundance, and in ample season for all to be quite dry. Use no damp material under a cow, no rotten straw, no moist earth or sawdust. If the floor on which the cow lies is dry and not cold, very little litter is needed for bedding. It is necessary to use straw as part of the food during winter, then it is best to begin with straw first, and reserve the better food until later, as stock will rarely take to it well at the last. It is not advisable to use straw as food if it is possible to get other roughage, but with a supply of grain, etc., in addition stock can be kept in fairly good condition on straw, but the milk supply will be diminished. Give cows a change of diet as often as possible. They relish a change quite as much as yourself. I've followed this plan for several winters and find it pays. All care bestowed upon the cow will be amply repaid.

WINTERING THE COLT

As is the case with nearly all domestic animals, the care during the first winter of its growth is largely responsible for the later welfare of the young colt. At this time it is either well started or stunted for life. Growth once lost during the first year can never be made up. Presuming that the colt had had reasonable good treatment all summer, has been running with its dam and fed oats occasionally, the question at this time of year is how to get the best growth during the winter months. At the age of five months, a young colt should be well weaned, partially broken and accustomed to more or less dry feed. If a colt has not learned these things that is the first task before winter approaches. It should be halter-broken and kept in the barn cool nights until it is accustomed to its winter feed and quarters. It should spend, however, a large share of its time out of doors until quite late in the season, thus hardening it to its first winter, which in turn induces a thick winter coat, necessary for its protection. It should be gradually accustomed in the stable to hand-

ling. The feet should be trimmed and otherwise kept in order. As to feed, there is nothing much better in our northern climate than whole oats in such quantity as the colt will clean up and relish. Corn is not necessary and should form a very small part of the ration, if used at all. The oats will furnish the bone and muscle necessary. If good, clean clover hay can be obtained a small amount would be valuable addition to the rations. An occasional bran mash or a small amount of roots, such as carrots and mangels, is valuable in keeping the bowels in condition. In the North where wild peas abound they furnish excellent hay for colts as well as any other you get stock. The young colt does not necessarily have to be fat to be thriving. The important thing is to build a suitable frame of bone and muscle that we can later round out at will. Above all things the colt must be kept growing all the time. A set-back in colthood means a lack of matured weight later on and the weight is what brings the money. The cheapest way to get this weight is to give the colt the proper care the first year.—The Farmer.

What it Costs to Leave Cattle Out in the Cold Rain

Cattle, as well as other domestic animals, require to maintain internal temperature to vary but little from 100 degrees F. The cooling of the body is to a large degree accomplished by the evaporation of moisture from the skin. Each pound of moisture evaporated from the body of the animal, withdraws from it about 966.6 heat units. (By heat units we mean the amount of heat energy it takes to raise one pound of pure water from 32 degrees F. to 33 degrees F.) The theoretical fuel value of one pound of beef fat is 16,231 heat units. A pound of beef fat, when reduced to heat will evaporate about seventeen pounds of water. If a steer evaporates from his body four pounds

of rain he must expend the equivalent heat of more than one-half pound of beef. The fuel value of a pound of milk is 1148 heat units, which is equivalent to the amount of heat evaporating 1.18 pounds of water. Should a dairy cow be left out in cold air and should she evaporate four pounds of water

from her body, she is then expending the equivalent heat of three and one-half pounds of milk. Again, when cattle are out in falling sleet and wet snow an extra amount of heat is withdrawn from them because it requires an extra amount of heat to bring the element from solid to a liquid form. The evaporation of a pound of snow from the cow's back, is equivalent to the amount of heat necessary to produce a pound of milk. By all means provide your cattle with suitable shelter and have it ready before the inclement weather sets in this winter.—J. F. Wotja in Northwestern Agriculturist.

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A Word to Beginners.

In looking over the field a beginner may feel discouraged at the number of breeders engaged in the raising of pure bred hogs.

There will never be an over-production of the good ones, the common kind may be a little plentiful at times but remember the old saying, "There is plenty of room on top."

If you have plenty of energy and sticktoitiveness and thoroughly like the business, go ahead, you will succeed.

First, study the different breeds and select the one you like best. Study the hog business in all its phases. Post yourself on the score card, learning what is required to make a good hog. Have clearly in mind a certain type you wish to establish or perfect, for without this type you are breeding at random. You are now ready to select your boar. You know what kind of a boar you are looking for, he must be of your type or you cannot use him. Select your sows in the same manner. Remember you are now laying the foundation to your industry, lay in as well and as firmly as you can.

I would here suggest that size, bone and quality be among the essential requirements of what constitutes a good hog. Size is essential for the pork barrel. You must have good heavy bone to carry a heavy active hog, quality is attractive and pleasing and shows easy feeding quality. Do not be a plunger,

go into the business slowly, do not buy a herd, buy a few good ones, and raise your herd. Hogs multiply very rapidly if well taken care of.

Breed by selection, always discarding for pork those that have not done well or bred poorly, breed only the best and those that come nearest your standard and you will eventually attain the greatest amount of perfection possible to attain.

I believe it is best to breed old sows twice yearly, to keep them from getting fat. If old sows get too fat they are hard to get with pig and often have small litters.

To the beginner who does not care to go into the business of raising pure bred hogs, but merely wishes to improve his herd, would say, "Always buy a pure bred sire." It will not be amiss to buy a thoroughbred sow. You need not pay fancy prices, and by breeding her twice a year, you will soon have a herd of pure bred hogs and you will never miss the cost of the one sow.

I wish again to impress upon you the necessity of buying thoroughbred sires, not only for hogs but for horses, cattle, sheep and poultry.

Life is too short to be wasted on raising scrubs. Scrubs are too cheap to raise on high priced land. You must raise the best or be crowded to the wall. The man that raises the scrubs is more to be pitied than laughed at.

Helpful Hints for Beginners.



In advising a Western correspondent who desires to take up dairying and wishes to know how to begin, Wallace's Farmer offers the following suggestions:—

In the matter of selecting the cows, we would get milch cows, and would not pay much attention to breed, color, or anything else, except the capacity to let down milk—a good deal of it and quite rich in butter-fat. In other words we would get the common cows of the country, selecting those that are inclined to wedge shape, with full udders, and healthy teats, square set, and that have the feminine look which all good cows have. The point in starting is to get good cows, and there are so few of them that one cannot kick on colors or breeds. If our correspondent wishes to make butter solely and not to raise calves, we would advise him to mate these cows with a Jersey or Holstein bull. If he wishes to make money with his calves and sell steers for feeders, then we would choose a milking Short-horn or a Red Polled bull.

It will require 125 pounds of butter-fat to pay the expenses of the keep of a cow. What is over that per annum will be profit. It costs some more, but not a great deal more, to keep a cow that will give 200 pounds of butter-fat than one that gives but 125 pounds. She will ordinarily require more and better feed, but it will take only a small fraction of the increased profit to pay for the increase of feed.

The most difficult question to an-

swer, and one that would make up a good part of a book, is how these cows should be fed to get the best results. The short answer to it would be a balanced ration, such as good grass in June. The dairyman should aim to raise as far as possible his own nitrogenous foods. He will need these largely if he wishes to make a success in dairying.

The best of these in the form of roughage is alfalfa, the next clover. If our correspondent lives where they can grow alfalfa with or without irrigation, or clover, and also Kafir-corn, the balanced ration is a simple problem. If he cannot grow either clover or alfalfa, then he will have to buy his flesh-formers in the shape of bran, cottonseed-meal, oil-meal, or gluten feed, in which case the problem becomes quite different.

In short, if he can get reasonably good cows that will yield him 150 pounds of

butter-fat to begin with, if he can grow clover or alfalfa, if he can provide good shelter, if he likes cows and knows how to milk them, and grows calves by hand, there is plenty of good money in dairying, and a whole lot of satisfaction besides.

Poland Chitons—That are guaranteed to be as represented can be purchased from W. H. Creswell, Cedarville, Mo. He has them that are good and can give you good blood of different strains having just purchased the entire herd of T. Vogelsberg. This makes the herd belonging to Mr. Creswell one of the best in Ohio.

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Care of Young Stock.

One of the most serious faults of the average American farmer is his lack of knowledge and determined purpose in the care of young stock, says Hoard's Dairyman. We judge of a man's understanding of any question by the way he does his work. Look over the calves at three, six or twelve months of age in nine out of ten American farms. Note their unthrifty, scrawny, ill-fed looks, and then judge what must be the real knowledge of calf-raising possessed by the owner. Some will say that the owners of these calves do not do half as well as they know. In our opinion that is not the fact. The real difficulty is that they do not half know what they ought to know about these things, and consequently their work is half done. They have never resolutely set themselves to work to study what it means to rear a calf well. When a man is thorough and saturated with the knowledge of a thing it holds him up to better work.

In March last two men came into this neighborhood looking for grade dairy calves. They were men who knew what they wanted. They purchased seven grade Guernsey heifers dropped last fall of one man, and paid him an average of \$24.28 for the lot. At the same time they said they could purchase calves of the same breeding an age of neighboring farmers for ten to fifteen dollars apiece.

What made this difference in price? Simply the way the calves were handled. The seven calves were handled as follows: (1) They were kept dry and clean, with plenty of fresh, dry bedding every day, and their quarters were kept well disinfected. (2) They were fed skim-milk, fresh from the separator, after the first ten days, with a little ground flaxseed and blood-meal added.

When the milk was fed they were put in stanchions and milk set before them in pails. Afterward they were given a small feed of oats, followed by alfalfa hay. But the great care was to keep them dry and clean. As soon as they were through eating their oats, they were let out of the stanchions and ran together loose in the compartment. They were fed milk morning and evening. When sold they were in fine, clean, thrifty condition, but not fat. They consumed an average in the six months they were kept, about 3500 pounds of skim-milk, a dollar's worth of oats, two dollars' worth of alfalfa hay and flaxseed meal, and fifty cents worth of blood-meal. After paying for the oats, hay, flaxseed meal, and blood-meal, \$3.50; and allowing \$3 for the value of a

calf when a week old—the price allowed by calf-buyers—we have \$17.78 per calf as pay for 3500 pounds of skim-milk and the labor. Twelve calves were kept in the apartment. Does it pay to make a little study of calf life?

If our calves, pigs, colts and poultry are not given the right care and feed the first year of their lives, they get a setback in growth from which they never recover. The bottom reason for all this poor live stock that floods the country is a lack of knowledge on the part of our farmers of how to feed and care for the young things.

In the fly season a little time and expense in spraying the calves three times a week with some of the fly lotions on the market will help them wonderfully in their growth and thriftiness. There is good money in knowing what ought to be done, knowing it hard, and in doing it. To many farmers think they cannot afford to spend the time that is necessary to do such work rightly. If they

are working for money, here is where they can most surely find it. However, there is no time of year for cheap and effective calf-raising like the winter, provided warm quarters are given.

The above is only an outline to illustrate why some succeed and others fail. It is not only the amount of feed given to animals, but the care that is given them that counts. Always see that they are



Prize Winning Shropshire

comfortable. Just now see that you are prepared to have all your stock dry and warm for the winter. It is your place to prevent them from using all the grain given them to keep from freezing. Grain should be turned into profit by the returns from your stock. It is cheaper to build warm stabling for stock than to prevent them from freezing by feeding grain.—Ed.

If you have a fine animal for sale, advertise it.

Blooded Stock reaches the class of farmers who are good buyers of live stock when needing new blood in their herds.

If you have friends who should see a copy of Blooded Stock, send us their names.

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Hog Worms--Dangerous Hog Cholera--Destructive

The Snoddy Remedy is death to all kinds of hog worms. Even the kidney and lung worms are easily destroyed by a few doses of it. It is the greatest worm exterminator known to medical science.

The remedy is a positive Hog Cholera cure. It cures after the hogs are sick. Any practical farmer can save his herd if our directions are followed. The remedy is certain in its action and never fails when plenty of it is used and the hogs properly cared for. Any breeder can make all the success we claim for the remedy, either in destroying worms and preventing disease or in curing the hogs after the disease has struck the herd.

It is the greatest thrift producer before the public. It is an easy matter for a farmer to make his hogs weigh 100 lbs. more at ten or twelve months old than they will weigh without it. It is profitable to use. The extra gain it will produce in hogs will return you \$5 for every dollar's worth of the medicine properly used.

Snoddy's book on Hog Cholera full explains the whole system of treatment. The book is sent free to any applicant. Address

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Notes of Interest

Fine Yorkshire pigs can be had of J. B. Tyler, Tanawana, Pa.

O. I. C. Swine at reasonable prices, so as to get herd reduced, can be had from Sanford Rogers, See adv. at once.

Jersey Cattle of the great Golden Lad and combination strains, can be had of S. E. Nivin. See his adv. in this issue.

L. C. Coleman is offering Polish Cacklers that won first prize at Mt. Pleasant County Fair, and choice brood sows and gilts of popular breeding.

Good Poland-Chinas—At reasonable prices can be had from our old friend, A. F. Sieffer. Look up his offering at this time. It will interest you.

Cattle or Hogs can be traded for a valuable building lot facing the lake in good location for climate and health. For particulars look up adv. of J. M. Pitzer in this issue.

Duroc-Jerseys—Fine as silk and of the best blood in the country can be had at reasonable prices now from Lefever Brothers. They are offering some special animals at the present time. Write them.

Berkshire Breeders are invited to write the great Pennsylvania Berkshire Co. These people desire to hear from all Berkshire breeders wanting stock. They are advertising in this issue. Look up the adv.

American Wire Rope News is the name of an interesting, finely illustrated paper that has just reached us. We find it so valuable and interesting that we would advise our readers to get a copy. Drop a postal to American Steel Wire Co., The Hookery, Chicago, and tell them that we wanted you to get a copy—and you will get it.

Proteinology is the title of a little booklet on the feeding value of Protein put out by that old reliable firm of David E. Foutz Co., Baltimore, Md. It contains more practical value about the protein contained in different grains and the feeding value of the same than any booklet we ever looked over. The subject is a most important one to every farmer and we urge our readers to write them at once, stating that Blooded Stock recommended them.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., the owners of Dan Patch, are advertising a beautiful picture of their \$100,000 stallion in this issue. Read what they say about this picture in their advertisement on the back page of this issue. The adv. also gives the World's Records held by Dan, and is unequalled by all other horses combined. Send at once for this picture and mention Blooded Stock. Be sure and answer the two questions they ask.

Rex Book—The Veterinary Guide is an exhaustive treatise, just off the press. It contains 160 pages, and more than 150 illustrations, with attractive cover. It treats, from the experienced Veterinarian point of view, nearly every subject that could possibly be of interest to the owners of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

Any reader of Blooded Stock can secure a copy free by sending to The Rex Company, Box 80, 16th St., Omaha, Nebraska. The book weighs nearly a pound.

Fine Flower Bulbs—A few days ago it was our pleasure to receive by express at Blooded Stock office the finest lot of flowery bulbs that it was ever our privilege to get. They came from the reliable seedman, H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill., and were the finest, firmest lot of bulbs, comprising several different varieties we ever saw. If our readers need anything in this line, write Mr. Buckbee.

For years the garden seeds sold by Buckbee have been famous on account of their hardiness. Write for his seed catalogue.

Had "O. I. C." Feed—Henry Kruse of Hale, Iowa, was the fortunate owner and feeder of two cars of Poland-China barrows in the great International Exposition. He was justly proud of the first prize blue ribbons he captured on them, and still more pleased with the grand championship honor on the 13-month-old 350-pound load.

W. H. Rogers, President of the O. I. C. Hog Cholera Preventive, was quite as proud as Mr. Kruse over the fact that these blue ribbon winners had been fed on his preparation.

Cattle Feeding Experiment—The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 90, giving a report of a cattle-feeding experiment in which several forms of roughness common in the West were compared. This is a 22-page bulletin, illustrated, which sets forth very clearly some pertinent facts relative to the economical production of beef—facts which should be of interest to every cattle feeder. The bulletin may be obtained free of cost by residents of the state upon writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb., for Bulletin No. 90.

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Stock for sale at all times of the most approved strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. I have a select herd of quality and shall be pleased to supply the wants of any breeder or farmer who appreciates the best obtainable. Write me your wants before buying. Come and see me when you can. Call at Dr. Gibson's livery; carriage at my expense from Adrian.



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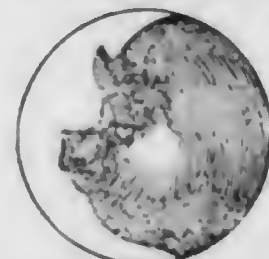
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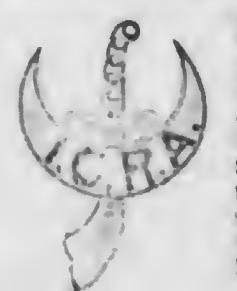
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BLOODED STOCK



O. I. C. Makes More Pork on Less Feed

Following are the claims made for O I. C., and if they did not know that it would "make good"—if they did not know from long extended experiment that it had "made good" in all these conditions, they would not dare not, sell it on the broad guarantee they do.

It will stop cough and regulate the bowels.

It will destroy worms and purify the blood.

It will invigorate the digestion, sharpen the appetite, and promote sound, rugged, robust health.

It will keep sows healthy during

pregnancy and insure strong, vigorous offspring.

It will cause the hog to convert every pound of food into pork.

It will put hogs into first-class condition and keep them so when fed regularly.

It will shorten the market feeding period from one to three months.

It will repay its cost many times by the extra gain in pork it produces without extra feed.

It furnishes the cheapest kind of insurance you can possibly obtain that is sure. "Costs one cent per week per hog." See adv. and write them mentioning Blooded Stock.

A MARK HERE means that this paper is sent to you as a sample copy. We wish you to look it over and we feel that you will find it one of the best live stock papers you ever read. Below you will find our subscription offers and trust to be favored with your order.

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- No. 3. Send us \$1 and have your subscription advanced 5 years.
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Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia. This great agricultural paper has won a name in the corn development now going on in the West. How to select seed, how to plant, how to cultivate so as to increase the bushels per acre is important to every farmer. This paper and Blooded Stock both one year for 40c.

Agricultural Epitomist, Spencer, Ind. is a great monthly farm paper printed out on a big 20-acre farm, where experiments are conducted by experts and the results published in the paper. This makes it a paper of great value to the business farmers who want to keep posted on the best and latest methods. This paper and Blooded Stock both one year for 40c.

Farmers' Voice, Chicago, Ill. is one of the finest illustrated farm monthlies published. It is a regular family paper, concerning not only the farm topics but also the household, making it one of the most valuable papers printed. Every issue is worth the subscription price. This paper one year, along with Blooded Stock, for 65c.

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You cannot get a better combination of valuable information than this offer, for the money, anywhere. Send your order at once to

BLOODED STOCK, - OXFORD, PA.



FASHIONABLE POLAND-CHINAS for sale. Most sired by Golden Rule, a winner at the International in 1903. As not done here as in Ohio to-day I refused \$1,000 for him when a yearling. Dams by "Keep On," "Perfect Perfection" and "Chief Perfection." Ten extra good heavy boned fine finished, growthy, fashionable bred hogs, good enough to head any herd; also 25 young sows, equal to the boars in every respect. This stock will be sold worth the money. Satisfaction assured.

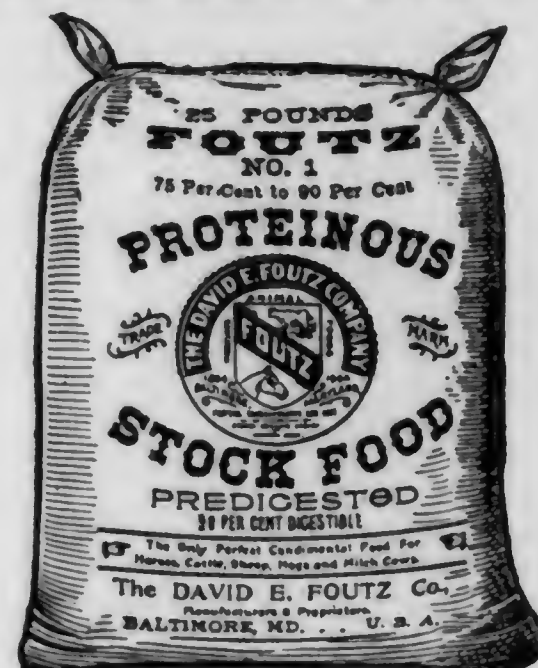
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and I now own nearly 100 head of pure bred Poland China and there are very few poor ones in the whole lot. Some good hogs judges who have looked them over pronounce them as good ever a lot as one can find anywhere.

Have three good strong yearlings that will do some one lots of good. One out of Proud Chief Tecumseh second, will weigh three hundred in fair condition. The other two are sired by Ohio Sunshine, Dam of one is Prayrer's Delight 18208, bred by E. L. Jameson, Oueda, Ill. and sold at one of his sale's to L. H. Drake for \$185. Mr. Drake sold four of 1904 Spring litter to Hankinson & Clark Middletown Ohio. Wormen Co., for \$50 a head. I have this yearling boar two spring boars and three this fall boars and all from her and "Ohio Sunshine." Every one a good one. Will sell them a great deal lower. Have another spring boar sired by O. S. dam Belle Climax 22830 bred by W. M. Clark Mr. Drake bought her at Jameson's sale at \$285. There are two of hers, but expect to keep one to use. Have others perhaps as well bred but these are samples.

Mr. Farmer, How Is This? We Guarantee

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to carry 75 to 90 percent. Pure Protein, being 13 times as much as oats, 15 times as much as corn and more than 5 to 10 times that contained by any advertised condimental Stock Food. It has an actual nutritive value of 5% times Oats and 6% times Corn. It is the easiest, cheapest, best and only absolutely reliable way to balance your animal's rations.

Send for "Proteinology," which tell what Protein is, how to use it, and gives full particulars of this Food, free on request to

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Corn Breeding

is the principal feature of the new monthly magazine FARM AND STOCK, published at St. Joseph, Missouri. This publication is devoted principally to CORN AND LIVE STOCK, and is the only monthly magazine in existence covering these topics. The progressive breeder, the nurseryman, and the weekly papers which keep him posted on market reports, etc., and FARM AND STOCK, a monthly, is his best medium for scientific instruction.

Farm and Stock

For 1907 will be handsomely illustrated with half tone pictures, and will be printed on high grade super-calculation paper. A society will be a note of report ing meetings of breeders' associations of all kinds, and the readers will be kept in close touch with the work of the agricultural experiment stations. Subscription price \$1.00 a year, but will be sent during 1906 on trial for THE CORN and the names of ten farmers who are interested in Corn or Live Stock. Address Farm & Stock, 139 Charles St. Joseph, Mo.

Opinions on Dehorning



The dehorning of cattle intended for the feed-lot has come widely into use of late years, and in a general way the practice seems to merit the favor with which it has been received.

although those whose experience covers a considerable period, while convinced of its many advantages, recognize also its limitation. From a humane point of view, in the immunity afforded from fighting, bruising or hooing amongst the animals, the advantages are obvious, and are generally so from an economical standpoint, in the saving of space in feed-lots, at racks and boxes, which is no inconsiderable factor where large numbers of cattle are being fed. Speaking more particularly of range cattle, from which so large a portion of our feeder supply is drawn, there is a very marked difference in the manner in which the horned and the dehorned steers take to their feed, very much in favor of the latter. The dehorned steer is quieter and more tractable, goes to the boxes without standing on the defensive or having to be on the defensive, and hence can give his undivided attention to the business in hand.

Another great benefit derived from dehorning, W. T. Tod, Maple-Hill, Kan., in the Live Stock Report, lies in the fact that the steers ship very much better, that more can be loaded in the car without damage or risk, and that when on the market the dehorned steer will bring at least fifteen cents per 100 pounds more than his horned brethren. Some disadvantage is found in a considerable shrink contingent upon the

operation and in the loss of the horns, being somewhat of a drawback in grazing. As a general rule, I think it may be safely said that full-aged cattle intended to be made fat and sold inside of five months from the time they go on feed should not be dehorned; the course is too short, and the loss at the start of the race too great to make the dehorning of this steer a winner.

We find here that range cattle, coming straight in from the West, never having eaten anything but short grass, suffer far more of a shrink when dehorned on arrival than where they have been allowed a week or two to feel themselves at home, and indeed I believe it is better to have them located and on their feed before they are taken up and dehorned. With the commoner kind of cattle, such as we often see, that are not suitable for the feed-lot but merely roughed through in the roughest way, held on stalks until the last stalk is eaten, without any hand-feeding, then turned out in spring and sold off the grass, dehorning is not only necessary but the cattle are really better with their horns on. Indeed, in Kansas, where we are pestered with the horn-fly, I am inclined to think that all cattle that are to be grazed through a season, and not to be fed subsequently, should not be dehorned, provided that they can be properly fed during the foregoing winter with their horns on, but this, as I have already indicated, cannot be done satisfactorily if they are to be fed a limited feed of grain in boxes once or twice a day.

At grass with horns on, the cattle do not "pack" so much in the pasture corners and, instead of standing perhaps for hours as close as they could possibly be in a loaded car, they keep "open order," which prevents them suffering as much from the heat, and they graze very much better in consequence.

As a general rule cattle should not be

dehorned in extreme cold weather and certainly not when it is the least warm. I would place the limit for Kansas at about the 20th of February in spring and not before the end of October in the fall. Our practice here is dehorn during November and December.

As to the operation itself, we use a saw, which I think is a better instrument than the clippers, finding in our experience that the cattle lose less blood and suffer less under the saw than when the horn is clipped. The horn should be sawed off below the root, to avoid its growing again, taking from three-quarters to an inch of hair below the horn. We use a common web saw with a sixteen-inch blade, which ought to be as thin and narrow as possible—certainly never over three-eighths of an inch wide. With one man to do the sawing, we can dehorn about 300 full-aged steers in a day. We use the Bruton patent squeezer at the end of a long chute running from a crowded pen, and by keeping the chute steadily filled up, as the cattle are let out one after another into the squeezer, where they are secured for operation, the work goes rapidly forward, as after they are caught and held they can be handled and turned loose in a very few seconds.

I am certainly in favor of dehorning cattle while young. I am sure that they suffer less through the operation than when it is deferred until after they have reached maturity; indeed, if we had only to consider when it was best for the animal, I believe that directly after weaning would be found the time at which the minimum of bad effects would be obtained. I have never had any experience in the use of caustics and cannot give an opinion of their qualities, good or bad, but I find that the saw in the hands of a skilled operator answers perfectly in the case of young cattle as well as old.

Correction and Explanation—Mr. Clark Bell, proprietor of Bell View Farm, contributed two articles to this journal which appeared in our last October number, and which by an error did not mention his name as the author.

The one, entitled "The Improvements of Dairy Producers," and the other "Price for a Herd Header." In the latter a still more serious error occurred. Mr. Bell was speaking of using a common bull, because he could be got cheap, and raising calves that would bring only \$25 to \$50 each whereby care in selection of a valuable bull the breeder could double or quadruple the price. In the article as printed the \$25 and \$50 was changed to \$75 and \$150, destroying Mr. Bell's claim and the force of the contention.



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3 Fine March Boars
2 Fine April Boars
1 Fine June Boar.

A few choice Sows ready to breed and a lot of September and October Pigs. I think them as good a lot as any person can show. Write me.

J. H. VARNALL, Kelton, Pa.

150 CHOICE CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Now on the farm for sale.

Our 20 years of experience aids us more and more in securing the best to offer you. We sell largely to old customers, who have learned by past experience that they can get high quality and just what they want. I can't here describe what I have but write for our large illustrated catalogue, giving breeding of herd, which you will see is the best.

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VETERINARY ADVICE FREE. AGENTS WANTED.
DR. FAIR VETERINARY REMEDY CO., Cleveland, O.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

John E. Watkins & Son,
PENN YAN, N. Y.,
Breeds Yorkshire Swine.
The kind you want.
Write your wants. Inspection invited.

Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.
From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write WATKINS.

A. A. BRADLEY,
Frewsburg, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

20 choice Spring Sows, open; 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and also some very fine yearling bred sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last Fall. 12 head Poland-Chinas from 3 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

C. R. CRESSMAN,
Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.

Chester Whites

I have them combining the best blood in Chester County. If you want the good old Chester that has made this county famous, we have them here that will please you. We breed and sell only the best. Write me.

C. L. WEBSTER, - Kelton, Pa.

Climbing Rose Stock Farm

O.I.C. Herd O.I.C.

Choice pigs of either sex for sale. Choice gilts bred to suit you. Write your wants.

A. G. MURDOCK, - Cantril, Iowa.

FAMOUS O. I. C. and FINE DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP
FINELY BRED
JOHN M. WHEELER
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Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-Chinas and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred to breed, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle. Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa.
Address C. H. BILDING,
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Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and born ready for service, Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.

P. F. HAMILTON, - Cochranville, Pa.

The American Oxford Down Record Association will hold its annual meeting, Tuesday, December 19th, 7:30 P. M., in Pure Bred Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The postponement of the International Live Stock Exposition to December 19th-23rd, will give stock men two weeks more time to prepare for the winter before going to the show. And we shall expect to see at this meeting many of our members who would have been too busy to leave home two weeks earlier. K. J. Stone, President, Stonington, Ill., W. A. Shafter, Secretary, Hamilton, Ohio.

American Breeders' Association will hold its second annual meeting at Lincoln, Nebraska. Arrangements have been made for a three days session on Wednesday, January 17; Thursday, January 18; Friday, January 19.

The American Breeders' Association will be the guest of Nebraska's numerous agricultural societies which meet together at Lincoln during "Agricultural Week." Several of the sessions will be held jointly with one or more of the state societies interested in animal and plant breeding.

Many leaders in animal and plant breeding are being secured for the program and the large attendance during Nebraska's "Agricultural Week" will be increased by many from other states.

Information regarding railroad rates and local committee, Dr. A. T. Peters, Lincoln, Neb., or the secretary of the American Breeders' Association, W. M. Hays, Washington, D. C.

Fair Remedey Company—I have known Dr. W. C. Fair intimately for thirty years and during the greater part of that time he was associated with me at veterinary editor of the Ohio Farmer. I know his character as a man and as a veterinary medical practitioner. It gives me pleasure to say that he is a man worthy of the fullest confidence in every respect.

For years he has stood at the head of the veterinary medical profession in this city and his success in the treatment of all kind of animal ailments and diseases, fully entitles him to that position. As veterinary editor of the "Ohio Farmer," he has made a profound study of the diseases of all kinds of farm animals, and few members of his profession have had the opportunity and the long experience in the treatment of the ailments of cattle, sheep and swine, as well as horses, that he has had.

To be worthy of confidence a man must be honest, sincere and of the strictest integrity, and in these respects Dr. Fair's reputation is above reproach of criticism. He can be trusted every word. His word is a guarantee of performance. He is a gentleman, a skillful veterinarian, a reputable citizen, and an honest man.

We make this statement voluntarily and without reserve. For years we have kept his prepared remedies in our stable at the farm and we have invariably found them sufficient for every emergency or requirement, and we unreservedly recommend them to the consideration of farmers everywhere.

Good news from a far country—In the olden days merchants and traders dispatched expeditions from the East to the Northwest Pacific Coast without expecting to hear from them perhaps for years. Those who have read Irving's Astoria have a vivid picture of that "far country" a hundred years ago.

And now, a century later, the Lewis & Clark Expedition has drawn thousands to witness the marvelous growth of that once wild and desolate region.

There is probably no section of our country that has seen such development of the poultry business as the Pacific Coast—and it was only natural that the Exposition at Portland should attract not only the breeders of fancy poultry, but of the largest and most complete exhibits of Poultry Appliances ever gotten together at any Exhibition.

And so when The Manson Campbell Company of Detroit, Michigan, makers of the celebrated Chatham Incubator and exhibitors on a large scale at Portland, received telegraphic notice of their winning the Gold Medal on their Incubators and Brooders, it is small wonder that they felt elated and repaid for this years of effort spent in producing their perfect machines for hatching and rearing chicks. But, after all, there is perhaps just as much satisfaction in the thousands of letters they have from "folks," not "expert judges," but just such people as buy incubators every year, letters that tell of splendid results, from hatching and raising chickens with Chatham machines.

What further proof can a man want that he has what the public needs—first class machines at remarkably low prices. Our readers who plan to buy incubators or brooders this coming season, will find it worth while to investigate the Chatham.

Write to the makers today for catalogue. Address The Manson Campbell Co., 600 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Michigan, and mention this paper.

HOW EVERY FAMILY can save \$50 a year. Live better—have more. Write and find out how. Address Co-operative Society of the Nat. Supply Co., Chicago and Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—Fine registered Duroc-Jersey pigs. Address Walter M. Carroll, Box 106, Lynchburg, Va.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Choice Boars and Gilts of April farrow, well bred, lengthy, good color. Pedigrees furnished. Write or come to

C. C. Miller,

R. R. 9, Box 25, Adams Co., Decatur, Ind.

DUROC = JERSEY HOGS

100 head of choice pigs for sale at farmers' prices. Herd headed by Notcher's King, a half brother to the World's Champion. If you want a bargain write us.

LEFEVER BROS., R. No. 4, Oblong, Ill.

Poland China Aristocracy

Chief Perfection 24, the greatest boar the world has ever known. Keep On and Tip Chief, the two famous International Champions Pigs for sale by these three highest priced boars ever sold.

LINC LUKENS, - Disks, Indiana.

OAKVIEW HERD

—OF—
POLAND-CHINAS

Choice pigs of both sexes for sale, mostly sired by "Ohio Sunshine," and out of matured dams. I guarantee satisfaction in all cases and will not ship a poor pig at any price. Prices reasonable. Come and see our herd or write.

W. H. CRESWELL, Cedarville, Ohio.

POLAND CHINAS FOR SALE

50 head Pigs of either sex, some sired by a son of Chief Tec. 3rd and some by a grandson of Topsy Chief. Must sell to make room. Write your wants or come and see them.

WM. PICKLES, Omaha, Ill., R. No. 1.

Attention, Please!

Are you looking for a really good sow bred for a March litter? or a gilt that you would be proud to own? or an April boar that will make anybody money? If so answer this ad. at once and be happy.

F. E. Moninger, R. D. 1, Box 75, Evansport, O.
Breeder of Poland-Chinas and B. Rocks.



POLAND-CHINAS

I now offer 2 good gilts and 4 good boars of Spring farrow and a lot of September pigs by Sired by Mo Black Mischief Maker 33711, brother to World's Fair Grand Champion at St. Louis, 1904, and by Prince Jumbo 33710. Could spare a few sows. Write for circular.

A. F. SIEFKER,

R. D. 1, DeLancey, St. Charles Co., Mo.

Our Annual Open Letter

Dear Brother and Sister Breeder, and All Members of Blooded Stock Family:—This is the last month we shall be able to talk to many of you without a little prompt response on your part. Since August 1st, 1904 Our Family has increased over 200 per cent in Paid Subscriptions. On that date we had 10,000 paid in advance subscribers and on December 1, 1905 33,000, paid in advance subscribers.

This means some thing. There's reasons for this increase. Every one of you have made this result possible. You became interested in what we had to say to you. You wanted to become a member of our Big Family. You wanted to have the protection of an Ideal American Modern Home for yourselves, your business, your patronage and your pleasure. Your appeals have come to willing hands and we have worked unceasingly for you that you have all these and more. We shall ever be as interested in each one of you as the first time we had the pleasure of your attention. We need you and yours forever. We trust you need us and our work to help you to a better understanding of all matters pertaining to you and our business.

Our Aim:—To help you make more money. Our Way:—By saving it. Blooded Stock helps the Breeder and feeder realize the profits out of his stock and the farmer where and of whom to buy. It teaches the beginner, counsels with the experienced and relies absolutely upon the expert practical man and woman with their hands and their hearts in their work. It points out ways of economy and profit. It's the meat of the nut. We help you to doctor your stock (and sometimes Pedigrees)

We are pleased to introduce to our

DUROC-JERSEY pigs from the leading strain. The Duroc is the coming hog and as a money maker is ahead of all breeds. Write us and we will tell you why.
LESLIE D. KLINE, Vanclose, Virginia

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE

Sired by "White Side Comet, No. 476," son of "S. H. Colston Eclipse 1," winner of first in his class, also champion and Grand Champion, over all ages, at St. Louis Fair, 1901. Pigs of either sex and sows bred for sale at reasonable prices.
CHAS. S. SNOOK, Utica Mills, Md.

DUROCS—the Mortgage Lifter

We have a few choice boars and a lot of gilts that are fine as silk and of the best blood known to the breed. "Notcher King" at head of herd, a half brother to the World's Champion. If you want a bargain write us.

LEFEVER BROS., R. No. 4, Oblong, Ill.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Service Boars and Gilts
Open or bred. Good bone and color; lengthy, well bred. All stock recorded. Write to

C. C. Miller,
R. R. 9, Box 25, Adams Co., Decatur, Ind.

Ridgeway Herd of

O.I.C. SWINE.

Hogs of all ages for sale. Can furnish pictures at reasonable prices. None better in all U. S. Pedigree furnished. Sows bred for Spring farrow.

SANFORD ROYER, R. 1, Ridgeway, Ohio.

BLOODED STOCK

Family and Friends Dr. C. D. Smead who will conduct our new Veterinary Department for the benefit of all of our subscribers. Dr. Smead needs no further introduction to you as we do not believe there is a single breeder out of our entire list of 40,000 who are the present rank and file of the entire Fraternity in the U. S. and Canada who does not know him. His acquaintance is an honor. His counsel the best. His advice practical and reliable all the time. Thousands have been helped by Dr. Smead's timely word. Why not you?

Our January 1906 number will give you full particulars. Our editor and his assistants, know by actual handling experience just how to provide seasonal, concise and reliable facts that can be put to every day use. These men understand all Breeds of animals and their characteristics. They do not guess. They know! Ask them questions. Get the benefit of their knowledge free whenever you need assistance. Solid facts that are worth dollars to you.

We are negotiating with some other self made men as yet but little known, to come to our staff for the Horse Department; and should we be successful in so doing this department will be a very important feature in correcting the evils that now exist. We are gathering into our Big Blooded Stock Family the best and ablest men and women of the day as contributors and readers.

Each number of 1905 was a Special. Each number of 1906 will be a General and a Special owing to the increased demands of our subscribers.

Dear Brothers and Sisters of 1905:—

We cannot think of losing you from our Blooded Stock Family after this year. On our subscription system and your receipt we have endorsed in the body of our contract as follows—"The amount above for the periodicals etc as specified hereon, to continue for the term indicated, and all to be discontinued at the expiration of the term, unless otherwise ordered." "Should you wish to continue or make any change it will be necessary to specify the number of this order, and advise us to renew or make any changes at least one month prior to the expiration of any subscription in order that no break be made in the mailing list. Let all expire Jan. 1st.

Very many of your contracts will expire January first, 1906. We have endeavored to bring you through 1905 to realize very many helps Blooded Stock is to you. We feel that you do. We give you strong reasons, why you should subscribe for Blooded Stock 1906.

1. You need it in your business.
2. The price is low—25 cents per year and your money back if dissatisfied.
3. Its articles are highly instructive. It's the meat of the nut.
4. Its advice and opinions are trustworthy.
5. Its editors are experienced practical men and women with their hearts in their work.
6. Its contributors are experts.
7. You helped to make 33,000 paid subscribers in 1905.
8. Your help to make 100,000 paid subscribers in 1906 on our plan will make us all extremely happy and successful and we need your kindly effort.
9. We are the Pioneers in our line of work and you will fail to find any

journal on the Continent that has gathered a stronger class of high grade Editors, Writers and Subscribers, whose hearts are in their work and whose success in making money comes from the fact that they patronize us and save it.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus, live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc. Advertisements of farms for sale, rent or exchange, poultry, poultry supplies, dogs, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, seeds, plants, and vegetables. The cost of advertising is

Only Two Cents a Word, all classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertisers. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order.

This Department for Live Stock Only.

CATTLE.

SUNNY SLOPE HERD of Red Polled Cattle—the best and dairy breed. Choice young stock for sale. L. H. WALKER, Reed City, Michigan.

JERSEYS—Combination and Golden Lad. For sale—Owens, 10 helpers and 20 bulls. S. E. NIVEN, Landenberg, Pa.

HOGS.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—If you would grade up or breed up, write me. J. B. TYLER, Tamaqua, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROCS, 10 week pigs \$5.00, 75 lb. Shoats \$7.00, C. O. D. WILLIAM HARRISMAN, Ulica Mills, Md.

POLAND CHINAS, Spring and Fall, very fine stock, \$5 and \$10.00. C. OWEN CARMEN, Trumansburg, N. Y.

30 PURE BRED C. W. PIGS for sale at farmers prices. S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE, all ages, extra blood. R. H. McFADEN, Mgr., Oxford, Pa.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Brood Sows, Gilts, bred to raise individual, good colors, large, growthy middle ones. Paces light. W. C. B. Polk and W. F. Spanish Cockerels, \$1.00 each. L. C. COLEMAN, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

POULTRY

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS & WHITE LEGHORNS. Pullets and Cockerels for sale. H. C. HAND, Amagansett, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—50 pure breeds. Write for prices. S. F. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

WHITE and BARRED Plymouth Rock and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. R. H. McFADEN, Oxford, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS & PARTRIDGE COCHIN—A line of Pullets and Cockerels. Are extra fine and make up for the show ring. Have some fine birds. Write me. DR. J. K. McKISSICK, Oxford, Pa.

DOGS

FERRETS AND COLLIE PUPS—Circular free. Write NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

SWINE, POULTRY and DAIRY is our special feature. 1 page, 9 months 10c. Not the largest but best is our motto. PEDIGREED STOCK, Saratoga, Indiana.

JUMBO Homers for Squab Breeding, \$1.00 per pair; extra large and very prolific breeders. Send for free pamphlet. PROVIDENCE SQUAB CO. 722 Hope St., Providence, R. I.

BLOODED STOCK WANTED—Two or more dairy calves (H. & S. preferred). or 25-ex pigs, for unusually desirable lake shore or choice land. Grand location for climate and health. Write for particulars. J. M. FITZGER, Pittman, Fla.

BLOODED STOCK

10. Lastly we give you this little problem 33,000 paid subscriptions now each giving us the names of two of your friends and sending us 50 cents we will send Blooded Stock to your friends and also yourself all of 1906 33,000 paid subscriptions are thus retained and two for each one—66,000 making 99,000 total. This is a very small favor to ask of you and one which we shall be ever indebted to you. Our success is yours. Without your kind help we cannot succeed in bringing up this list. Help us at once! To many of our family your subscription is paid to January 1907. On receipt of your letter with the two names of your friends and 50 cent we will extend your subscriptions to 1908 on our list. Always mail your subscriptions to us to get our offers. We show you how and why we attain success. By your help.

Uncle Nathan is saving his last six chapters to give you all in 1906 and the publisher will print them all in book form and send every subscriber of record on our list December 1st, 1906 as a complimentary souvenir. We want you and your friends all to have one. Uncle Nathan wants you to read and consider what he has to say to you. He has persued all that is being acted in the Insurance world, the Trusts, the Grafters and various other terms and is prepared to light the fuse in 1906 that will show to the Pure Bred Live Stock World what is in the world for them.

Announcement of the last six chapters will be made in January 1906 number. Send us two names and your own immediately and fifty cents. Use this blank attached for subscriptions and mail to-day. Do not lay aside at this time as we want you to have every copy of Blooded Stock in 1906.

You will appreciate all we have said and will next year. You can remit Post Office or express Money order for 45 cents which will allow you for same 3 cents and postage 2 cents so you will

be nothing out for us or remit stamps or silver in full amount.

We want your subscription sure. 25 cents only for 1906. See that we have it or all means at once unless you send us names of two of your friends. Send us 50 cents get your paper free and get the 50 cents from your friends after they read the paper or make them a Christmas present. By all means let us hear from you at once. Wishing you compliments of the season. Nathan Henry Baldwin.

Fine Birds...

Young and Old

Light Brahmas,
White Plymouth Rocks,
Barred Plymouth Rocks

J. A. Roberts,
MALVERN, PA.

International Live-Stock Exposition

EXCURSION RATES

TO

CHICAGO AND RETURN

VIA

Michigan Central Railroad

From all points in the EAST.

Ask your Ticket Agent for Information, or address

J. W. DALY, Chief Asst. G. P. A., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the members of the International Consolidated Record Association, of Himrods, N. Y., U. S. A., will be held at the Head Office of the Association, Rooms 7 and 9, Low Block, Main Street, Penn Yan, N. Y., U. S. A., on the 16th day of January, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors in the place of A. C. Wilson, Lyman Blair and J. J. Shields. (Two for five years and one for three years respectively) whose terms of office expire on that day; and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Polls will remain open One Hour Only. Transfer books will be closed at noon, January 15, 1906, and open at noon, January 17, 1906. Members desiring to be represented by proxy at this meeting must file their proxy with the Secretary before the meeting and should be sent by mail not later than January 12, 1906.

Directors meeting is called for three o'clock P. M. at the office, same place. All directors and alternates named in printed list of Organization who can be present are requested to do so.

Should any director be unable to attend, he should immediately notify his alternate nearest our office and request said alternate to attend, then fill his name in proxy in place of one printed, send proxy to the Secretary and on his receipt of same will at once notify alternate named therein also. Give such private instruction as you are entitled to do to your alternate.

Directors have always been given Voucher for Registry Fees to the amount of their Expense Voucher and two dollars per day coming and return. This is applicable to alternates when attending for director.

Alternates receive Voucher for Registry Fees of \$5.00 good for one year only, when attending any annual meeting.

Dated November 20, 1905.

HERBERT A. JONES, Secretary.

Organized 1900.
I. C. R. A.

OFFICIAL PROXY.

(Authorized by Article I, Section 3 of By-Laws.)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I.....

do hereby constitute and appoint J. Elmer Plutman to be my lawful attorney, substitute and Proxy for me and in my name to vote upon all the..... shares held by me in International Consolidated Record Association, at the annual meeting of members of such association, to be held on the 16th day of January, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the head office of the Association, Penn Yan, N. Y., and at any adjourned meeting thereof, as fully and with the same effect as I might or could do were I personally present at such meeting; and I hereby revoke proxy or proxies heretofore given by me to any person or persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... day of..... 1906

In presence of..... (L. S.)

Present Post Office address..... Please specify R. D. No. if you have one, in order that our list may be revised to date.

IMPORTANT.

Sign this proxy and return at once to Herbert A. Jones, Secretary, Penn Yan, N. Y., immediately, in order that a good full vote may be registered. This is only proxy for 1906.

Business of great importance. All proxies must be filed at the office of the Association. No good if you are present.



DO YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF OUR \$180,000 STALLION?

DAN'S WORLD RECORDS

Mile Record . . .	1:55 1/4	High Wheel Record . . .	2:04 1/2
Unpaced Mile . . .	1:58	Two-Mile Record . . .	4:17
Half-Mile Record . . .	1:56	Half-Mile Track . . .	2:01
Mile Track Wagon . . .	1:57 1/4	And Canadian Half-Mile	
Half-Mile Track Wagon . . .	2:05	Track Record . . .	2:06

Dan Patch has paced 36 miles in 2:01 1/2 to 1:55 1/4 and he has paced 9 miles that averaged 1:57 1/4.

Unequaled by all other pacers and trotters, in the history of the world, combined.

Dan Patch never paced behind a wind shield because such records are not allowed. Statements to the contrary are made by people who are ignorant or malicious.

DAN BROKE Six World Records within 8 months from the time he commenced to eat "International Stock Food" 3 Feeds for One Cent. It always gives any animal better Digestion and Assimilation, Purer and Richer Blood and Permanently Strengthens and Builds Up the Entire System. Dan Patch eats it every day and his marvelous strength, endurance and speed has astonished the entire world. "International Stock Food" always gives paying results for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, and is extra good for stallions, brood mares, breeding cattle or brood sows. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. Our Stallions Dan Patch 1:55 1/4, Directum 2:30 1/4, Arion 2:07 1/4, Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/4, Ed Patch 2:08 1/4, Huttonwood 2:17 and our one hundred high class brood mares and their colts on our "International Stock Food Farm" eat it every day. Prepared from Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR NEW PICTURE

We have a beautiful Colored Lithograph of our World Famous Champion Pacing Stallion Dan Patch 1:55 1/4. It is made from the above photograph and is as natural and life like as if you stood on the track and saw Dan coming toward you. This photograph was taken by our own artist and shows Dan flying through the air at 1:55 1/4 gait and with every foot off the ground and being driven by Harry Hersey who drove Dan in his wonderful mile in 1:55 1/4. This Large, Beautiful, Colored Lithograph gives all of Dan's records with dates and is one of the "Finest Motion Picture Pictures" ever taken. Its size is 10 by 24 and is worthy to hang on the wall of any home or office as it makes an extra fine picture for framing. It cost us \$25,000 to get out the first edition but you can have one absolutely free. Every Farmer or Every Stockowner should have a picture of Dan Patch 1:55 1/4, the Fastest Harness Horse The World has ever seen and the only harness horse to ever command an offer of \$180,000, which we received this year for Dan Patch and promptly refused.

DAN PATCH IN SIX COLORS MAILED FREE

MAILED TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE POSTAGE PREPAID IF YOU WRITE US

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.

Write at once to International Stock Food Co. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

Russell Brothers, Beatrice, Neb., write us that they have purchased the champion Duroc-Jersey boar that won at the Nebraska State Fair, for \$500. On nine entries they won six firsts, two seconds, one third, one sweepstake and a special on best sow and five of her produce. They only have a few pigs left. Write them.

"Top Perfection"—By Major Perfection 8, by Major Perfection, the 500 pound hog, also a great prize winner, is making one of the grandest breeding boars in the state as his produce are all of the kind that takes your eye. He has that short, wide head, fancy ear, that great arched back, long full hams and hocks that go to make an ideal hog. The sows bred to him are tried brood sows and can be relied on. His produce for sale are good enough for any one to own and it doesn't take a farm to buy one either. Send me your order, I will send your money's worth and more.

The DeLaval Separator Company—Almost every man and woman is interested in making money.

The winter season which will soon be here always presents unusually good money making opportunities for the dairyman. Butter, cream and milk are always high in price during the late fall, winter and early spring months, and at this time, when practically every other source of income from the farm is discontinued, the cow owner finds his cows a never failing bank account upon which he may draw checks daily. It is simply a matter of how large the checks will be.

The cow will do her duty, and for every one hundred pounds of feed you give her she will return a proportionate amount of milk. Every particle of cream the cow's milk contains must be secured or else a part of the profits will be lost. To do this a centrifugal cream separator is needed. Economy and good business methods in the conduct of the dairy demand it.

Since its invention in 1879 the DeLaval has increased in numbers every year until over 675,000 users are daily enjoying its benefits. Accurate tests made by the Government and Agricultural Colleges show that a DeLaval machine will save from \$10 to \$15 per cow each year. Would not such an increase in the profits from your dairy during the coming winter interest you? Now is the time to decide this question. Don't delay it until spring. By purchasing a DeLaval at once it will have more than half paid for itself before the winter is over. Every day's delay in purchasing one means just so much money lost that might be used in paying for it.

Remember that if you do not feel able to com-

mand the cash price of a DeLaval machine, you may purchase one upon such liberal time terms that it will more than earn its cost while you are paying for it.

At your request our local agent will be pleased to deliver a machine to your home free of charge and give you the opportunity of trying

it out in your own hands. If satisfied you may keep it. If not, notify the agent who will remove it without trouble or expense to you. Let us help to make your dairying during the winter the most profitable you have ever experienced. Write us today and mention Blooded Stock. See adv.

BOARS BIG SALE BOARS POLAND-CHINAS

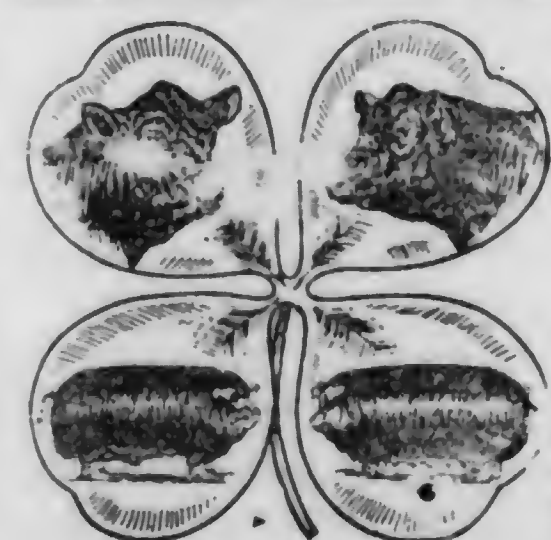


Sired by Maj. Perfection, the \$6,000 hog. Have over 300 head to select from. Will be sold

AT FARMERS' PRICES

if taken during next 30 days, as I have 75 sows due to farrow soon. Also 25 Sows in pig to Chief Perf. 2nd, the King of the World.

C. G. WILKINSON, W. W. WILKINSON & SON, CYNTHIANA, IND.



POLAND-CHINA BOARS

Growthy, heavy boned kind. Will be shipped on approval to responsible parties.

ONE ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL

First Choice, No. 80013, dropped Oct. 26, '04. Will weigh over 1000 lbs. Good enough to head any herd. Price \$100.

MEISSNER BROS., REINBECK, IOWA.



Sharples Cream Separator Works

WEST CHESTER, PA.

The Largest in the World

At West Chester, Pa., just twenty-two miles from Philadelphia, is located the largest cream-separator works in the world, and, as the picture shows, it is a gigantic institution, covering many acres of ground. While cream separators have been in general use on the farm for only a few years and the demand for them has shown a wonderful increase during the past five years, a cream separator is by no means a new thing, as will be understood when the reader considers that more than twenty years ago Mr. P. M. Sharples first began the manufacture of these machines, and that he has been continually at it ever since. The present proportions of this immense establishment and the world-wide reputation of the Sharples separator attest the success that has attended his efforts and the merit of the machines he has built in those years. The original factory where Sharples separators were first built—in fact, where the very first separators ever built in America were produced—still stands in almost the centre of West Chester, a mere pigmy beside the present factory, which has grown from year to year until a stranger must needs have a guide to prevent his getting lost within its walls. The old factory, although looked upon as quite an institution in its day, years ago ceased to meet the re-

quirements of increased demand for the Sharples machines, and it was necessary to erect a new plant further out of town, where a sufficient acreage could be secured to admit of a factory so much larger than the old one that the latter might be hidden within the shadow of one of its wings. Each year the capacity of this factory has been increased, and at this moment the mortar is scarcely dry on recent additions, while others are in contemplation for the near future. The present equipment is capable of turning out more than one hundred and twenty-five complete separators daily, and during the busy season night crews take up the work where the day men leave it, in order that the machines may be completed in time for waiting customers. Every day witnesses carload after carload of Tubular separator going toward dairymen in all sections of the earth where cows are milked. In addition to the great sale of these machines in America they go to England, Germany, France, Russia, Sweden, China, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and in fact, we could scarcely name a country where the Tubulars are not known.

The perfection of the Tubular was not an event of a day, (Continued on page 4)

BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Subscription Price 25 cents per year in the United States, Mexico and Canada. Renewals should be sent promptly as paper is only mailed to paid-in-advance subscribers.

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Mr. C. L. Smith, in the Year-book of the Idaho State Farmers' Institutes, describes an ideal dairy cow thus: She should have a big mouth, thick lip, large nostrils, a smooth, dishd face, wide forehead, large, prominent eyes, thin on neck and shoulder, but widening down, fore legs wide apart, so wide that one might crawl between them, full chest, sharp back, wedge-like, back-bone rather prominent, ribs to start away from the back-bone—that is slant away—and have two last ribs (right over small of barrel) far enough apart so that the open flat hand will go in between them. This is a particularly good indication of a large milker. The swell of ribs (paunch) should be large, with a heavy muscle running from hip joint diagonally down across the abdomen; cow should be broad on hip and well-developed over hip, hind legs well apart, with good show of udder back of them, extending well up, udder also to begin well in front; but discard a cow that has a meaty, fleshy udder, the ideal formation being a circle shape, with the four teats well apart and square on end, and this indicates an easy milker, while, where the udder is well quartered up and the teats are big at shoulder and pointed, it denotes a hard milker. The vein that runs from the udder to the heart should be large. If this vein is small and straight, look out. On the contrary, if big and crooked, it indicates a heavy milker. Notwithstanding all these "good signs" the final test is the milk-pail and the Babcock test, because there are exceptions to the best of rules.

Skim-milk for Raising Calves

The skimmed milk that comes from a good separator has in it about .05 of one per cent of butter-fat, instead of 3.8 per cent of fat contained in average whole milk. Its value is variously estimated at ten to forty cents per hundred pounds to feed to calves and young pigs. It is much more valuable sweet than sour, and the farmer should demand that his creamery sterilize the skimmed milk, so that it may be kept sweet a longer time, according to the Iowa state dairy commissioner.

The same principles of feeding apply as with the feeds for milk-production, the standard being a little different. If the milk as supplied by the cow is the right ration for the calf, then, of course, skimmed milk must have something added to it that will take the place of the butter-fat that has been taken out by the separator. It feeds the fats and the carbohydrates serve the same purpose; hence we may add either carbohydrates or fats to the skim milk to bring it into balance. There is nothing better than corn for this purpose. Flaxseed-meal is also good, but corn is much cheaper, and is found on every farm in the state, ready to feed to the calf with his skimmed milk.

Feed the calf the first milk from his mother. This colostrum milk is especially provided by nature to set in proper motion the digestive apparatus of the new-born calf. Continue to feed him whole milk for two weeks. Give not more than ten pounds, or five quarts, per day in three feeds. Then gradually substitute skimmed milk for a part of the whole milk, increasing the one decreasing the other so that at a month old he is getting skimmed milk. Increase the amount of skim milk, if desired, so that at three months the calf gets twenty pounds per day.

When the change is made to skim milk, teach the calf to eat shelled corn. The calf needs to chew the corn in order to get the saliva into his stomach. If corn-meal is put in the milk he will gulp it down without chewing, to the detriment of his digestion.

The heifer calves should not have an excess of corn, if

BLOODED STOCK

they are to be kept for the dairy. Steer calves and those which it is expected to fatten may have about all the corn they will eat.

Don't feed the calves too much milk.

Don't feed sour milk.

Don't feed the young calves cold milk.

If you neglect these don'ts the digestion of the calf will be in danger, and lack of thrift, scours and so-called calf cholera will follow.

With sweet skimmed milk, fed in a cleanly manner, with corn to balance the loss of fat, calves can be raised that will rival those that follow the cow.

Experiments with Corn

Experiments with corn at the Nebraska Experiment Station have just been compiled and published as Bulletin 91. Tests of a number of varieties of corn in different parts of the state. By dividing the state into six sections, it was shown that certain varieties yielded best in certain sections and other varieties in other sections. The yields obtained by each experimenter are stated in the bulletin.

These variety tests showed that corn raised in central and western Nebraska produced smaller ears than did the same raised in the eastern part of the state. It was also the case that varieties with medium sized ears yielded better under average Nebraska conditions than did large or small eared varieties.

Corn was planted sufficiently thick so that it could be thinned out to from one to five stalks per hill, 44 x 44 inches apart. On good soil with plenty moisture supply, three stalks per hill gave the largest yield of grain, although the ears were smaller than where the planting was thinner. Experiments indicate that towards the western edge of the corn belt two stalks per hill are better than a large number.

The plats of corn having the thickest stand had the largest proportion of barren stalks. On the other hand, suckers are more abundant in the thin stand of corn. These suckers serve a useful purpose in producing ears when the stand of corn is thinner than the soil and moisture can easily support. In regions of sufficient rainfall it would not seem advisable to remove the tillers in the hope of improving the yield. Experiments with seed corn from different states and from different parts of Nebraska lead to the conclusion that seed corn should be raised as near as possible to the locality in which it is to be planted.

Seed corn placed in a dry seed room in the fall gave twenty per cent better stand in the field than seed corn from the same field that was left in the crib over winter.

Experiments in Hog Feeding

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has just sent to the press Bulletin 78, describing extensive experiments in feeding fermented cottonseed meal to hogs. The following is a summary of the bulletin:

1. A comparison of the results of this experiment with those of other stations at which cottonseed meal was fed in the ordinary way indicates that cottonseed meal may be used in larger quantities and for longer periods when fermented and fed in a slop.

2. The reports of feeders who have used cottonseed meal for hogs indicate that a light feed of cottonseed meal may be continued indefinitely, and that the consumption of green feed lessens the danger of death from feeding it.

3. In this trial the hogs were yard fed during the hot summer season, consequently they were under conditions making the trial as severe as possible. Under such conditions fermenting cottonseed meal does not entirely remove its injurious effect when fed to hogs.

4. The results of this experiment show that for the first 43 days of the feeding the mixture containing cottonseed meal and corn gave larger and cheaper gains than the straight corn ration, while during the second period of 40 days the results were reversed. This leads to the suggestion that to improve a corn ration it would be advisable to add cottonseed meal to it for about 40 days, preferably for other reasons also, during the last 40 days of the feeding.

5. The hogs that received cottonseed meal as a part of their ration in this trial showed less fat and more lean meat in the carcass.

6. The carcasses of the hogs that received cottonseed meal, contrary to the previously expressed opinion of the packers, were firmer and therefore more acceptable to them than those of the corn fed hogs.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by applying to John A. Craig, College Station, Texas.

BLOODED STOCK

Opportunities of Children

Breeders of the Next Fifty Years

By Nathan Henry Baldwin

Chapter VII.

REALIZATION OF CONDITIONS THAT PREVAILS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Here is where not only the beginner or amateur but many of the rank and file of the old breeders are constantly undoing themselves and their herds from misunderstandings of their business.

My reason for this lies in the fact that about seventy per cent of the breeders to-day are scouring the country for new blood to introduce into their herds by a new sire so as to breed "not akin" as many elect to call the method. Go where you please the practice of securing new blood is not what it seems. Practice and love of money mistaken for value in parting with the first choice male of the breeders' own raising up to one year old or older has depleted many a herd beyond recovery. When breeders learn to save for a herd header the very first choice of each year's breeding and mature them and introduce new blood in their herds from the female side and reserve from such mating only the very cream of such breeding, we will have attained the best for future operations of which the past and the present is devoid except in a few cases, the future will be history repeating itself.

Some of the greatest herds of the world have been established from reserving the choice males of home breeding and following up the details of the work upon absolute merit and introducing new blood through additional purchases of females of great excellence.

You may say, how are we to know we have a choice sire of our own breeding? We will answer this question by asking one or more. You know more about your own stock than you do about any other person's in the world, don't you? You also know that you sell for others in many cases males that you would not keep at the head of your herd under any circumstances, don't you? Why do you do it? Why kick because you get no better price for your stock? Don't you really believe you have purchased, sold and seen stock males that were unfit to be in service in any herd? You did not think at the time perhaps it was wrong, but as the animal was duly registered in some existing record of which the breed is favored you would go on blindly and fail to recognize the fact that the animal was a pure bred scrub with a pedigree and a certificate of entry; and why?

Did this not mean dollars to you or someone; and who? You advance the claim to your experience as a breeder of several years, to your judgment, your honor and your standing that you are doing the proper thing in buying or selling any animal simply because it has a pedigree that can be registered with some association that is looking for fees and is maintaining a fat position for someone to carry on a system of graft that is not to be exceeded by life insurance or politics. You can go out into the world to-day seeking new blood, how many breeders of your acquaintance can you absolutely rely upon their integrity? Upon showing all facts? Upon private records that have been kept for years showing with what sort of animals the herd was started? What had been done with animals that had been purchased to bring in new blood, and why it was done?

How many breeders will you find throughout the country who class themselves as breeders and advertise through the various journals are keeping private records of every animal in their herd, that shall lay the foundation for herds of future generations or of the present? Here is where you get something that you go many miles to secure and how many times do you secure it? Brothers and sisters, this is not an age of guessing; it is an age that we must know; that you must show the books and records; that you must realize fully that without the records and results before you that are jotted down from day to day, you do not even understand your own business; and if you do not believe what I say I refer you to such men as Prof. Curtice of Iowa, Prof. Carlyle of Colorado, Dr. Thos. Shaw of Minnesota, Dr. Twitchell of Maine, Dr. Smead of New York, Dr. Soule of Virginia, Prof. Henry of Wisconsin, Dr. Davenport of Ill., and various other gentlemen of unquestionable ability and integrity in these matters and hear what they have to say upon these subjects. We say it fully and above board that unless a man or woman who goes in the breeding business establishes at the outset and maintains a private herd record of each and every individual animal in their herd giving

ing the history, breeding and facts to the credit of each by notations therein and can show such private herd book at any time to any customer, inspector or officer of breed associations or State or National Bureaus of Animal Industry. Such person should not be sanctioned as a reliable, trustworthy and honorable breeder or be permitted to advertise stock for sale in any journal of integrity; or allowed the use of the mails to induce others to buy their animals for breeding purposes. This may seem severe to many of you but I firmly believe this to be the only means of ridding ourselves of present conditions, misunderstandings, misrepresentations, etc., that are in our land to-day. The title of breeder should mean something. It should stand for all it implies. Its use should be permitted only under conditions that protect the innocent and inexperienced alike. I believe that any of the gentlemen named above will bear me out in this assertion. I believe that every breeder throughout the country who will come to a just realization of the conditions that prevail will also bear me out in it, and I believe that this is the stepping-stone for any young man to-day to give him guaranteed success. Brothers and sisters, when you start to-day to buy an animal know what you want and be sure you buy it of the man or woman who can give you what you ask for.

We also believe that under a combined and consolidated system of registration that no animals will ever be placed on record that are not acceptable to an inspector, one in each county, of the United States and the world. Such inspector holding his position strictly in accordance with the best rules that can be adopted for his guidance and if you please by election of the breeders in the county in which such inspector is elected. Such being the case do you think that any animals that are not up to an accepted and knowledge standard of excellence will ever be accepted thereafter for registration? Don't you think that this is the day to bring this about? Don't you think that we have gone far enough under the existing conditions to warrant us as breeders and citizens to start this wisely and well? Don't you think that we want these conditions to prevail throughout the land that our children and grand-children may receive the benefit of our labors without the loss that we have sustained as a people and further as a body organized and politic. We even dare to say that one of you before now have been the "prodigal" and like him you have been "taken in." Perhaps you have been one of the fortunates and perhaps unfortunate, however be that as it may and as this is holiday time I leave you this for after thought and consideration and I hope in the February number to give you some direct chapters upon this subject that should be uppermost in your mind at all times.

Wishing you the complements of the season and believing that you will hereafter read my articles not only in Blooded Stock but in various other journals throughout the country leads me to wish you success.

Sincerely yours,
NATHAN HENRY BALDWIN.

Special Request by Uncle Nathan.

Dear Friends:—Some of you who have not yet sent in your subscription to Blooded Stock I ask you as a personal favor to me to do so immediately on receipt of this paper. Do not lay it aside, do not waste any time but look at my open letter in the December number and if possible grant the favor of sending in two additional names and secure your own paper free remitting either to me or to the publication \$45 net. However, if you think it is too much to grant this little favor kindly send your own name and \$25 and if at any time within the year you feel that it has not been worth the money in your reading Blooded Stock kindly advise me and I will either send you the paper for another year or return your money in full.

Trusting that you will not overlook this last request we are sending you the paper again for January and believe this little reminder will call this to your attention and respect. Trusting that we may hear from you by the first mail. Kindly do not forget me but keep me in your mind even though you forget to do me the favor of reading Blooded Stock and being on our paid subscription list every year.

Sincerely yours,
NATHAN HENRY BALDWIN.

4 Sharples Cream Separator Works

(Continued from page 1)

but was the result of long years of experience, combined with the best mechanical skill and inventive genius that continuous research could buy. Never a year has gone by but what some improvement has been discovered or perfected, and while it would seem that the present high state of efficiency makes further improvement unnecessary, still the same fertile brains that have made the Tubular so far superior to all other cream separators are industriously digging into the mysteries of mechanical possibilities in the hope of providing something just a little better yet to please the dealers and dairymen who are interested in these machines.

We wish every one of our readers might visit this colossal cream separator factory and witness the various processes of converting the raw materials, steel, iron, brass, tin, wood, rubber, &c., into the finished machines, pictures of symmetry, strength and beauty, as viewed from the standpoint of utility. Every machine is assembled by men of experience, who have been engaged in the business for years, then passed on to a corps of inspectors who test them in every way possible, running the hand machines by hand and the steam machines by steam, just as it would be done in a dairy; then after this is done each machine is run by power for two hours to develop any little flaw or defect which might have escaped the eyes of the assemblers and inspectors. The reason that the Tubular is so nearly perfect is that everything possible is done to make it perfect. It will pay any reader of this paper who visits Philadelphia to take the trolley car and run out to West Chester. It is a beautiful ride and a trip through the Sharples factory will be time well spent.

The Breeding of a Cow

The question of the milk yield of a cow depends chiefly on her inherent milk yielding capacity. This is a hereditary quality, and, such being the case, the milk yielding capacity of a herd of dairy cows can largely be increased by careful selection and breeding. In herds where a large milk yield is desired, especial attention must therefore be paid to the drafting into the herd only those heifers which have been bred from the best, or at any rate, good milkers. The heifer calves from poor or indifferent milkers, should on no account be retained, as they will have inherited the poor milking qualities of their mothers.

By selecting the heifers as just described, and continuing this process for a sufficient length of time, the average milk yield of a herd will be considerably increased. It is not sufficient, however, to insure that the dams of the calves retained for drafting into the herd are good milkers. Earnest attention should be paid to the class of sires that is used in the dairy herd. The sire should, if possible, be bred from a deep milking strain. This point is one of great importance, but very often entirely neglected. A great many dairymen pay little or no attention to this matter, but use any kind of an animal so long as he can get calves; this characteristic is usually more pro-

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nounced with mongrels than with animals of good breeding.

In some instances, the selection as regards the dam of the heifers retained for placing in the herd, is judiciously carried out, but little or no attention is bestowed on the question whether the bull used for serving the cows comes from a deep milking strain and, besides this, has a heavy milker for its dam. On the contrary, not infrequently entirely unsuitable bulls are used in our dairy herds—bulls, it is true, which perhaps have pedigrees as long as one's arms, and which would please almost any judge, but whose services in a dairy herd had better be dispensed with. The use of a bull whose immediate female ancestors were, or are, poor milkers, in a dairy herd is much more to be deprecated than the breeding from a poor milking cow and retaining her produce.

It must be remembered that the bull influences the milking qualities of all the heifers in the herd. This evident fact is frequently overlooked entirely. Unless, therefore, the breeding of the bull used for service in the herd is attended to, little and uncertain progress can be made in the improvement of the milking capacities of the heifers bred, and which are eventually drafted into

the dairy herd.

In fact, by breeding from a bull descended from a poor milking strain, the benefit accruing from retaining for breeding purposes only good milkers is

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
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\$201.00 in Prizes and 2 Silver Medals

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GATHERED CREAM

SEPARATED BY

U. S. CREAM SEPARATORS

"RICHMOND, QUEBEC, Sept. 28, 1905.

I am pleased to advise you at my butter which was made from gathered cream at the Kingsey Creamery, of which I am proprietor, was awarded **\$201.00 in Prizes** at the different Expositions of this season.

The first of these was the Sherbrooke Exposition, where I received the Eastern Townships Bank Prize of \$75.00 for the best exhibition of creamery butter, and also the Medal for the highest score in points.

At the Toronto Exposition I received **Two First Prizes and One Second Prize**, and tied with another Quebec Creamery for the **Silver Cup** offered for the highest score in points, with the result that we were both awarded a **Silver Medal**, also a **Diploma**, for the highest score instead of the Cup.

At the Ottawa Exhibition I received **One First Prize and One Second Prize**.

I also took the **First Prize** at both the Richmond and Drummond County Fairs.

Last year I was awarded **\$112.00 in Prizes and a Gold Medal**. I believe **this record cannot be equalled** by any other Creamery in this Province or in the Dominion of Canada, and think this speaks well for the quality of butter made from gathered cream, **90 per cent of which was separated by the farm sizes of United States Cream Separators.**

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18 centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the United States and Canada

Our free Catalogue tells why it will pay every farmer to skim his milk with a U. S. Separator. Write for a copy now.

BLOODED STOCK

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to a greater or lesser extent negated, according to the degree of prepotency of the bull. Only if both parents are descended from good milkers can it be expected that the progeny will be good milkers.

Breeding from a good milker whose parentage is unknown will not invariably produce calves which later on will also give a large milk yield. Breeding from animals whose parentage is unknown and which are crossbred, must at the best of times be only guess work, and very uncertain and unsatisfactory in its results. We may possess a cow which is a heavy milker, yet her heifer calves may altogether fail to possess the same desirable quality. As a rule, however, it will be found that good milking cows produce equally good milking heifers, provided they have been bred to a suitable bull as pointed out above.

This is due to the fact that deep milking generally comes from good milking families, and that their milk yielding capacity is an inherited quality, and not of accidental appearance; it were not so, it would not for certain be transmitted to the offspring.—New Zealand Farmer.

Cream Separators on the Farm

One of our contemporaries in speaking of the importance of clean separators on the farm says that "most farmers do not realize the amount of loss accruing from the old-fashioned method of allowing the milk to stand in crocks or pans for a day or two to let the cream rise. The disadvantages of this practice are that there is from 1 to 2 per cent of butter fat left in the skim-milk, which would mean a great loss during the year in the amount of butter made from the average number of cows kept on the farm. Then, again, few farms are so equipped as to have a cool place to keep milk, so that by the time the cream has risen the skim-milk is soured and is not fit to feed or use."

The cream separator is doing away with all this. The milk as soon as it is milked and while yet warm can be skimmed and the cream and skim-milk are sweet and ready for use. The butter fat, the most valuable part of the milk, is practically all removed, only about three-hundredths of 1 per cent being left in the skim-milk, as against 2 or 3 per cent by the old way. Where impurities have fallen into the milk the separator removes them and they do not affect the cream. The separator is a labor-saving device, as the necessity of caring for the numerous pans and crocks is done away with and everything can be finished at once.

It will pay any farmer with five or more cows who is trying to make butter to have a separator. In some states where the farmers supply the creameries with cream it will be found far more profitable to skim the milk at home and haul only the cream. And creameries will pay better prices for cream this way. The cream separator is one of the best investments one can make who has cows."

Improving Cattle—If one were to place side by side, the old time Texas steer and one of more modern farm animals, the contrast would be so striking as to be almost laughable. On one hand would be the long, rangy, fierce looking steer with his formidable pair of horns. On the other a sleek, fat, mild eyed bovine with

no horns whatever. At first sight it would be hard to realize that both of these belonged to the same family. It is simply an illustration of the influence which man has exerted in the improvement of our domestic beasts. The old types have gradually been displaced by their more highly developed relations until their characteristics are so different from their ancestors as to be scarcely recognizable.

One of the most marked changes in this respect has been the obliteration of horns from vast numbers of cattle. This has been accomplished by means of instruments which have been invented for that purpose.

When dehorning is mentioned the plea of humanity is often raised on the grounds that dehorning cattle is not only unnecessary but cruel. This argument is not only fallacious but unfounded. The operation, while it must be admitted is not altogether painless, is a benefit not only to the animals themselves, but to mankind as well. It is claimed by authorities on the subject that dehorning renders the animal milder in disposition and does away with a vast amount of injury which they formerly inflicted upon one another, besides rendering them harmless to their keepers and unable to damage property, as well as producing more and better flesh and milk on the same food.

For some time Mr. M. T. Phillips of Pomeroy, Pa., has been known as the proprietor of the Keystone Dehorning knives, which have a wide reputation for being the best dehorning instruments manufactured. This season Mr. Phillips has introduced, for the first time, his improved Keystone Dehorner. This machine combines all the excellent features formerly possessed by the Keystone Dehorner, and, in addition, has some improvements which very materially add to its efficiency, if such a thing be possible. He still continues to sell his Regular Keystone Dehorner and for the persons who insist upon having a cheap article, he has a very serviceable knife which he styles the "Convex" Dehorner. All of these knives are the best of their kind and will give excellent satisfaction. Anyone interested can obtain catalogs and further information by addressing Mr. M. T. Phillips, at Pomeroy, Pa.

What are Balanced Rations?

- (1) Clover hay, 20 pounds; bran, 5 pounds; corn, 6 to 8 pounds.
- (2) Clover hay, 20 pounds; oats, 4 to 5 pounds; corn, 6 to 8 pounds.
- (3) Clover hay, 20 pounds; corn and cob meal, 8 to 10 pounds; gluten or cotton seed meal, 2 pounds.
- (4) Alfalfa or cow pea hay, 10

pounds; corn stover, 10 pounds; corn 8 to 10 pounds; and bran, 2 pounds.—Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri Agricultural College.

CREAM IS MONEY HOW TO SAVE MORE OF IT

It matters not whether you are selling your cream or making it into butter at home, the more you have of it the greater your dairy profits will be. This fact is self-evident, yet many cow owners are daily wasting one-half their cream by the use of the old fashioned gravity setting process of skimming milk, and at the same time wondering why their cows do not pay better. A **DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR** would stop this waste and double the cash returns from the cows. If you own three or more cows you cannot afford to be without a **DE LAVAL** machine. It will lessen your work and expenses fully one-half, and double your profits.

By purchasing a **DE LAVAL** at once and using it through the coming winter season when butter prices are highest it will more than half pay for itself before spring. Every day's delay in purchasing a **DE LAVAL** means a loss of just so much money to you. Do not put it off but write today for illustrated catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

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NO ASSESSMENTS. NO FINES.

Do you ride in Trains, Trolley Cars, Ferry Boats, Steam Boats, Automobiles? If so, we give you for **only 25 cents**, a policy issued by the

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GOOD FOR ONE YEAR. \$100,000 deposited with Insurance Department for protection to policy holders. \$250,000 Surplus

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What \$1000' Will Do

A State Vice President for all States not yet taken; one who will do credit to all; one who can see merit where it exists regardless of breed or breeders; one who will fearlessly stand before the people of his respective State and all others and show them the advantages our Association has placed before them over all others; and will promptly see that each County is duly represented; by a county supervisor for each and every County in each State who will promptly take up our proposition and business, devoting their efforts to secure business for us and a very remunerative life work for themselves.

As the above propositions are taken you will quickly see how business will turn our way. The new fire-proof office for our use which has been agreed upon with all modern fixtures and the protection to our records which are the fundamental rocks of the structure. The five departments of our association; viz: 1 Registry; 2 Subscription; 3 Breeding; 4 Manufacturing; 5 Advertising and Publicity.

1. All reliable Pedigrees of any and all breeds are desired and solicited at our rates.

2. The patronage of all of our friends by mail and personally for any and every periodical published; submit us your list of periodicals for yourselves and friends that you want each year and you will have no further trouble with them after placing your orders with us and you will secure the lowest rates consistent with service.

3. The breeding of superior stock and the assistance of our members to all young breeders starting in the business in helping them to secure the best there is in the land as foundation stock for their young herds is the policy that has shown we produced Champions at several State Fairs and Expositions. You may profit by it when you like!

4. The manufacturing of articles and tools needed in our business and used by all breeders; the development of a factory that any of you may have an interest in that will pay you annual dividend of 8 per cent net on your investment and a position in the works at a good salary, you may interest yourself and others in this and secure particularities!

5. The advertising and publicity will be a prime feature of our work for the next five years; keep your mind on it and us, watch? That emblem (I. C. R. A. on the Crescent)! It's the corner stone and the cap stone to your business! We want you to read any or all of the publications that we believe will give you the guiding hand of good fellowship and keep your mind and business very close to us and them for the next five years at least that no power on earth may rent these cords! The editors of these publications are our established friends!

The editors of these publications are your friends! You may not see clearly just now. Try \$1, send it to us and tell us what papers you want for 1906 and see what we send you for the money; positive facts makes friends! Then you join the association at once as soon as you hear what we send you, your \$1 comes back to you as you need send us only \$4 more with your application for membership. Your interest is now evident! Send us your inquiry what further you want to know! Send us your dollar, tell us what you want to know about all this; that you now mean business and what you will do for yourself; we will then show you as they do

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in Missouri.

Be sure and send us your business card and description of your herd and home! Explain this all to us the same as if we were now at your place personally! We are with you now and in fact asking you these favors!

The opportunity of using our system for your benefit and your friends! By sending your application for membership and \$5 at once we will send you the best dollar's worth of agricultural and Stock Journals you ever received for the money! Just tell us what you would like and we will do all we can for you quick.

Our members are receiving in profits as they merit it from 8 per cent to 40 per cent! You may be in either class! Compare this with any other organization please! Show us one that pays profit to its patrons first! It's stockholders last and that 8 per cent on special. Co-operative investments and

SEND US A COW,

Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf skin, Dog skin, or any other kind of hide or skin, and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for robe, rug, coat or gloves.

But first get our Catalogue giving prices, and our shipping tags and instructions so as to avoid mistakes. We also manufacture and sell direct to consumer, Galloway and other fur coats and robes. Prices given in catalog. We buy raw furs but no tanning. Ask for raw fur price list.

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116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.



INSURE YOUR HOGS

The cheapest insurance you can get against hog cholera is in a package of O. I. C., the hog cholera preventive that positively prevents swine diseases. If it fails, you get your money back. If it did not do the work, it could not be sold on such broad terms. Besides its preventive qualities it makes more pork on less feed in less time; destroys worms; cures thumps, scours; stops coughs; relieves hogs when smut poisoned, and insures rugged, robust hog-health.

O. I. C. HOG CHOLERA PREVENTIVE

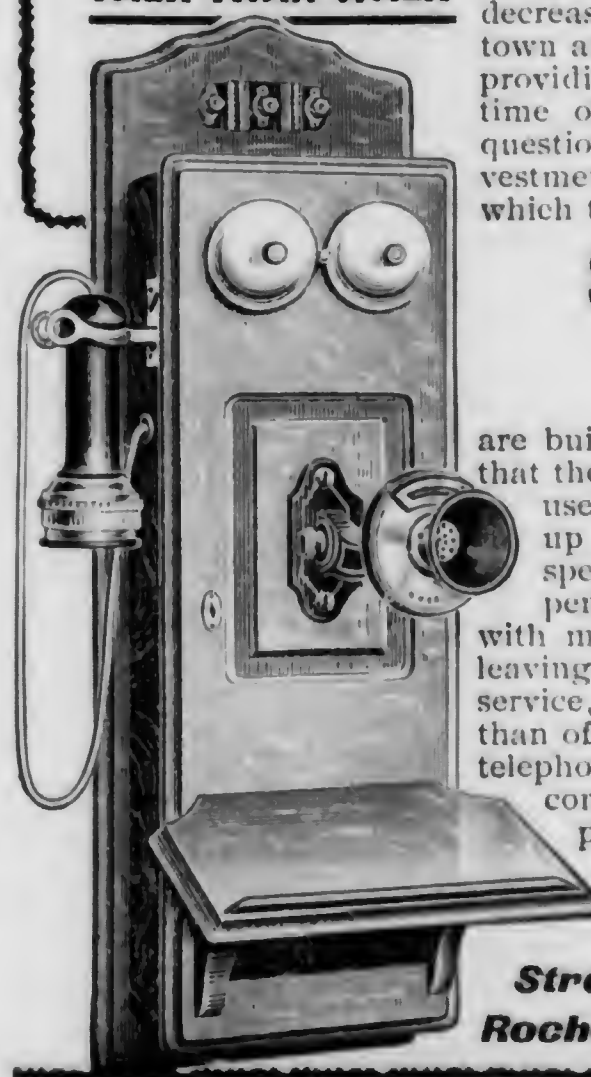
Costs "1c per week per hog." Can you afford to neglect testing a remedy that costs so little and insures so much? Remember, we take all risk when you buy it—you take all risk when you fail to try it. Send for 5 lb. package, price \$1.50 prepaid. Book on hog cholera—how to prevent it, free on request.

O. I. C. COMPANY, BOX O, SYCAMORE, ILLINOIS

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

EVERY FARMER NEEDS A GOOD TELEPHONE

IT'S CHEAPER TO TALK THAN WALK



A telephone on the farm is a "saver" in a great many ways. It increases the working force by decreasing the necessity for so many trips to town and to the neighbors. It adds security by providing means for quick communication in time of misfortune and distress. There is no question as to the telephone being a paying investment for the farmer. The only question is, which telephone is the best for the farmer to buy?

Stromberg-Carlson Telephones

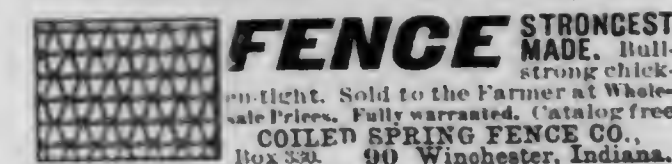
are built better than the ordinary telephone, so that they are especially adapted to the farmer's use. Every piece and part that go to make up a complete telephone are made by skilled specialists in our own plant—the largest independent telephone factory in the world—made with minute care and thoroughly tested before leaving our hands; that's why they give best service, that's why there are more of them in use than of all others combined, that's why it is the telephone to buy. Many other good reasons are contained in our new book, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," which will interest you if you are going to buy one or a hundred telephones. Write today—ask for book 149-L—we send it free.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.

BLOODED STOCK

not short-sightedness, I am quite positive that in any case, at least, it has paid to keep hogs and I have always had to purchase more or less grain. I would not now think of farming without keeping some hogs, no matter how small my farm might be. I consider them among the most profitable stock a farmer can keep and adapted to any kind of farm. On many farms the hog does not receive the attention it deserves.

Be quiet and kind with all the animals on the farm. It pays. Harsh treatment is not to be tolerated. The cows enjoy being curried and petted these winter days. No good reader of Blooded Stock needs be told that this is much better than a kick.



BROWN FENCE
AN EXTRA HEAVY FENCE
Every wire—both strand and stay—No. 9 gauge.
Thickly galvanized. Best grade steel. We mail free sample for inspection and test. A more substantial, stock-resisting, time-defying fence was never stapled to posts. We pay freight on 40 rods. Write for book showing 110 styles. Brown Fence & Wire Co. Cleveland, O.
SAMPLE FREE **16 to 35 cts. PER ROD DELIVERED**

ELLWOOD FENCE

We guarantee Ellwood Fence because we know how it is made. All the resources of the greatest steel and wire mills in the world are brought to bear in getting as near perfection as it is possible.

We mine the ore from our own mines, make it into steel in our own mills, draw it into wire and weave it into the fence—all under our own eyes from the ground until it is ready to staple to the posts. The best known processes are employed. Dealers in every place.

American Steel & Wire Co.
CHICAGO NEW YORK DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

judicious expenditure of advertising appropriation for mutual benefit with each other has made our history unparalleled and our success certain. Take this for your present restless nights and be easy and sleep hereafter. Report to us whenever you are convinced that we will ever be at the old stand ready and willing to extend a friendly hand for your aid. It was a big undertaking to start this organization without a dollar April 1, 1900, only one breed of swine and a divided patronage; (one for \$\$\$ and the other for principle) principle was our capital, dollars were ignored for it; to day we are registering nearly every breed of stock known in our consolidated records. You may have yours placed therein on application.

Write us immediately that we may place you as our Representative either Vice President or County Supervisor, and prepare you for 1906 Campaign. We need you. You need us. The world needs us both and all we can do for the cause and the people. That the world may be the better for our being in it. Address International Consolidated Record Ass'n. Penn Yan N. Y.

When a Cow Is At Her Best.

According to a bulletin published by the Wisconsin Experiment Station the production of milk and butter fat of dairy normal conditions increases with each year up to the fifth and sixth years, when the cow is at her best. The length of time she will maintain maximum production depends on her constitutional strength and the care with which she is fed and handled. A good dairy cow should not show any market falling off until after ten years of age; many excellent records have been made by cows older than this. The quality of the milk production by heifers is somewhat better than that of milk of older cows, for we find a decrease of 1 to 2 of 1 per cent. in the average fat content for each year till the cows have reached full age. It is caused by the increase in the weight of the cow with advantage in age; at any rate there appears to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows.

Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger portion of nutrients for the production of a unit of milk or butter fat than do older cows. After a certain age has been reached, on the average about seven years of age the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butter fat again increases, both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milk cow of exceptional strength, kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high records, should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.

Keeping Hogs.

The hog is the poor man's friend and yet some men think they are too poor to keep a pig. I know men with families and a small farm who say that it does not pay to keep a hog, so they have to buy all of their meat. Is this

International Veterinary Department.

C. D. SMEAD, V. S., Editor

Professional advice given free to all subscribers through this department of Blooded Stock. Always describe symptoms, age, etc., as accurately as possible. Whenever you want prompt personal advice by letter and not for publication enclose One Dollar (\$1.00) fee. To derive the greatest benefit from this department preserve regular files. Always send your full name, post office, county and state with each inquiry direct to the International Veterinary Department, Dr. Smead, Editor, Penn Yan, N. Y.

As announced in the December number under our annual open letter that we had secured Dr. Smead to edit this department we now open the columns of Blooded Stock for the benefit and accommodation of our breeders and friends. The more you use this department the more you will look to it and receive its benefits and the more you come in touch with Dr. Smead and the advice he can give you the better off you will be in your breeding operations. We now commend this department to your care and in the February number we trust to be able to answer many inquiries of our readers.

Sincerely yours,
International Consolidated Record Association.

The American Carriage Horse

The United States Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has begun a work which has never before been attempted in the history of the country—the development of a breed of animals. This work is probably but the beginning, and the endeavor to fix a type of carriage horse that will be more than any other, suited to American taste is being watched by horsemen all over the country. The initial stud has been established at Fort Collins, Colorado, with Dean W. L. Carlyle as the animal expert in direct charge of the work. Twenty mares and one stallion have been purchased at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, and the experiment is now well under way, six colts being the net result so far. Carmon, 32,917, a son of Carnegie and Monitor Maid, has been placed at the head of the stud. Carmon is a solid bay in color, sixteen hands high, weighs twelve hundred and forty pounds, and has rare action. His head is broad, well formed and clear cut, with a full forehead, large eyes and neat, well-set ears. His neck carries a good arch, is of good length and is

BLOODED STOCK

strong and clean cut. His muscular development in the hind quarters where the trotting horses are frequently deficient is worthy of special mention. There is no tendency to the narrow, drooping rump possessed by many trotters. He is well filled and muscular, presenting no resemblance to the "cut hams" which are frequently seen in racing animals.

The mares are mainly standard bred, some of them possessing considerable Morgan blood. Six of these mares were purchased in Wyoming and the remainder in the east and middle states. A pasture of seven hundred and twenty acres affords these animals splendid summer range, and during the winter they will be kept in a smaller pasture on the agricultural farm at Fort Collins, abundance of shelter being available.

The sunshine for which Colorado is noted will make it possible to raise colts practically out of doors every day in the year and strong limbed animals with superb lung power are certain. This experiment will require years before the desired type is fixed, and while it is the best animals will be distributed among the various states and an effort made to do the greatest good in the shortest length of time.

There can be no mistake as to what kind of a horse will best suit the American people. They are demanding an animal that, first of all, has the hardy physical endurance and handsome appearance so much admired. They want a horse that has fine action, one that can get over ground rapidly, and a great deal of it without great fatigue, says A. D. Milligan in Farm and Fireside.

We want our readers to write Robert Ridgway for particulars about Immune Hogs. We believe him to be reliable and he backs up his work with a \$10,000 guarantee. Try him and report results to all. See adv.

Proteinology is a book that every farmer should have at once. It has the feeding costs of different grains worked out on a scientific basis. Send to David E. Foutz Co., Baltimore, Md., at once and get a copy free by mentioning Blooded Stock.

The Life of Dr. W. C. Fehr, Cleveland, Ohio, and the work he has accomplished is fully given in a nice booklet which can be had free by writing him and mentioning Blooded Stock. Dr. Fehr has a fine stock farm near President Garfield's home and raises fine trotting and carriage horses.

Dr. H. J. Whittier, President of the Moore Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., manufacturers of Car Sul Dip, guarantees every gallon in cans sealed with trade mark. When used as directed, should it fail to kill lice, mites, scurf worms, grub or wolf in back, and sheep ticks; cure mange, scurf, ring worm, measles, canker or nursing sore mouth; heal harness and saddle galls, wire cuts, wounds or bruises, without burning or gumming the hair, cracking the skin or injuring the eyes of the youngest or oldest animal, the amount paid will be refunded without a quibble. This is a square deal proposition. See adv. in this paper and write them at once.

Hog Cholera—We have often called the attention of our readers to the Snoddy Remedy for hog cholera, which is advertised in another column. We believe our readers will be greatly profited by looking into this matter. No doubt this remedy is saving thousands of dollars for the people throughout the country. As a sample of the letters that is being received from various parts of the country we give one below from Daniel Younkton, Supt. of the Marshall Co., (W. Va.) Infirmary at Moundsville, W. Va.

We hope our readers will correspond with the Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill., and get their free book on hog cholera, which fully explains their system of handling the disease. The book is free to anyone who will send his name and address to the Company. It will be sent by return mail, free of all charge. It is valuable for any farmer who is raising hogs. Mr. Younkton's letter reads as follows:

Moundsville, W. Va., Dec. 3, '04.
The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill.
Gentlemen:—A year ago when cholera broke out in the hogs on our Poor Farm I sent for your remedy. We had lost 25 head before the remedy

came. By this time some were so far gone we had to lift them on their feet. However, some very bad ones got well in a short time and we saved all but four. Six weeks ago a neighbor farmer had disease in his hogs and I gave him some of the medicine with the result that he cured every hog. I am satisfied your remedy will do all you claim for it and I propose to keep your remedy on hand all the time. I will send for more soon.

Yours truly,
Daniel Younkton.

Accident Insurance is one of the things that every man should have. Every person is liable to accidents and injury, which may not cause loss of life but will disable maybe only for a short time. In any case the loss of time maybe serious and it becomes a matter to be deeply considered. Accident Insurance is exceedingly cheap. We wish to have our readers take notice of the advertisement in this issue of L. Pinner and Co., where they offer a \$500 Insurance Policy for one year for twenty-five cents.

Free to Catarrh Sufferers.—Now is the time when catarrh, that common but treacherous trouble, makes apparent how firm and unrelenting is its hold on thousands of victims. No more obstinate and often dangerous ailment than catarrh is known to the medical world, yet fortunately it can be cured, and cured permanently if the right aid is sought. We advise all our readers who have catarrh in any form, to turn at once to page 15 and read the generous offer of Catarrh Specialist Sprout, whose headquarters are at 385 Trade Building, Boston. He will cheerfully give the most valuable medical advice to all catarrh victims, absolutely free of charge. Whoever suffers with catarrh should certainly take advantage of the reliable advice of this famous physician and thereby receive, without any expense, medical council that is worth a large fee.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S



The safest, Best WINTER ever used. Taken the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all humors or humors from Horses and Cattle. No more dangerous or dangerous OR FIERCE. Impossible to produce scurf or bluish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by express, charges paid. With full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

HORNS ARE DANGEROUS

Horns are a considerable loss. You can stop the loss quickly, easily, painlessly. Use the KEYSTONE DEHORNER and perform the operation in an instant. Does not splinter horn or tear flesh. A humane, money-saving method. Write for free Dehorning booklet. M. T. Phillips, Somerset, Pa.

NEW WORM REMEDY 12 Powders by mail 25c
VETERINARY ADVICE FREE. AGENTS WANTED.
DR. FAIR VETERINARY REMEDY CO., Cleveland, O.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmic and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

Immune Hogs

By feeding the new Ridgway Vaccine—10 cents a litter—the pigs are vaccinated before birth, hence are born CHOLERA PROOF. One million successful tests, 10,000 strong testimonials. In further proof will ship my own suckling pigs and expose them for weeks in sick cholera herds at MY OWN EXPENSE AND RISK. No other MAN, DOCTOR or VETERINARY ever yet dares take any such risk. WHY? Simply because he would lose both his hogs and business. During the past six years I have shipped and exposed in sick cholera herds, scattered from Virginia to Nebraska, and from Michigan to Florida, over 100 of my own suckling pigs, WITHOUT LOSS FROM CHOLERA. I give a written guarantee backed by \$10,000 approved security. Book free.

BLOODED STOCK

Comparative Value of Foodstuffs

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa Agricultural College in the following suggests the natural law of feedstuffs in a very terse way:

"The full grown steer will fatten and make heavy gains on a ration consisting largely of corn or some other carbonaceous food, while the young and growing steer will give better returns from a ration rich in protein."

Thus we see the necessity of compounding and feeding a special kind of ration to almost each and every kind of animals if we hope to get the best results.

—Protein Feed Value.—

On most farms, especially in the corn-belt, there are plenty of feedstuffs to furnish an abundance of carbohydrates and fat. These are nearly always found to be present in larger quantities than is desirable for a well balanced ration. Protein seems to be the one compound that is lacking. This being

the case the feeder naturally buys feedstuffs for the purpose of supplying protein to his animals. In doing so he must always purchase a large quantity of carbohydrates and a considerable amount of foodstuff has been found to contain just protein alone. For this reason feedsuffs are sometimes valued on the amount of protein which they contain. A feedstuff containing 20 per cent of protein would be considered to be worth twice as much as a feedstuff which contains but 10 per cent. In reality this is not so, because no account is taken of the value of the other nutrients which are present in greater quantities in the feedstuffs which are low in protein.

In this connection the following table has been prepared and will be found to be very useful. It simply presents the protein value and does not include the carbohydrates or fat

When brans are worth the following:	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00
Other feeds are worth:						
Gearn oil meal	16.80	20.16	23.52	26.88	30.24	33.60
Oil meal, O. P.	23.40	28.12	32.81	37.50	42.19	45.88
Oil meal, N. P.	22.56	27.07	31.58	36.00	40.40	45.12
Cottonseed meal	29.76	35.71	41.66	47.61	53.56	59.52
Flaxseed meal	16.48	19.77	23.06	26.36	29.66	32.96
Gluten feed	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00
Dried blood	49.60	59.52	69.44	79.36	89.28	99.20
Beef meal	44.80	53.76	62.72	71.68	80.64	89.60
Shorts	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00
Corn bran	5.92	7.10	8.28	9.47	10.62	11.84
Corn and cob meal	1.05	1.26	1.47	1.68	1.89	2.10
Corn	1.75	2.10	2.45	2.80	3.15	3.50
Oats	1.17	1.40	1.64	1.88	2.12	2.35
Wheat	2.44	2.93	3.42	3.91	4.40	4.89
Rye	2.22	2.65	3.11	3.54	3.98	4.43
Barley	1.66	2.00	2.33	2.66	3.00	3.33
Skim-milk	1.16	1.39	1.62	1.85	2.08	2.32
Buttermilk	1.56	1.87	2.18	2.49	2.80	3.12

The Age of the Profitable Feeding Steer

It requires about one half as much grain to produce a hundred pounds of gain on calves as it is required on two-year-olds. The work of the Missouri Agricultural College has definitely demonstrated that the most profitable age to fatten cattle is while they are still young. The older the animal the more food is required to produce a given gain. Other stations have also investigated this question and have arrived at the same result.

The Central Experiment Station Farm at Ottawa, Canada, found by comparing one thousand pounds live weight in the case of calves, yearlings, two and three-year-olds, that the profit for each one thousand pounds was: calves, \$31; yearlings, \$27; two-year-olds \$19.10; three-year-olds, \$12.80.

When all of the cattle of all ages were purchased at four cents a pound and sold fat at five cents a pound, the profit on one thousand dollars invested in feeding cattle cattle was: calves, \$557.50; yearlings, \$284; two-year-olds, \$198.75; three-year-olds, \$177.50.

Nine-tenths of the cattle fed in the Middle West are two-year-olds at the beginning of the feeding period. When these cattle are in thin condition at the beginning of the experiment, they are then fed with profit; but starting with calves in the same condition it is un-

questionably true that the calves return more profit for each thousand dollars invested than the older cattle.

F. B. Mumford,
Professor of Animal Husbandry,
University of Missouri.

Poland-Chinas of great merit, both as to individuals and breeding can be had of Claude Wilkinson, Cynthia, Ind., who has one of the largest and best herds in the state. If you want a bargain sows bred write him at once.

W. H. Creswell, Cedarville, O., writes us that he is getting orders for Poland-Chinas from Maine to Utah. He has twenty head of March and April gilts sired by Ohio Sunshine bred for April for sale. Write him at once.

MAKES PROFIT

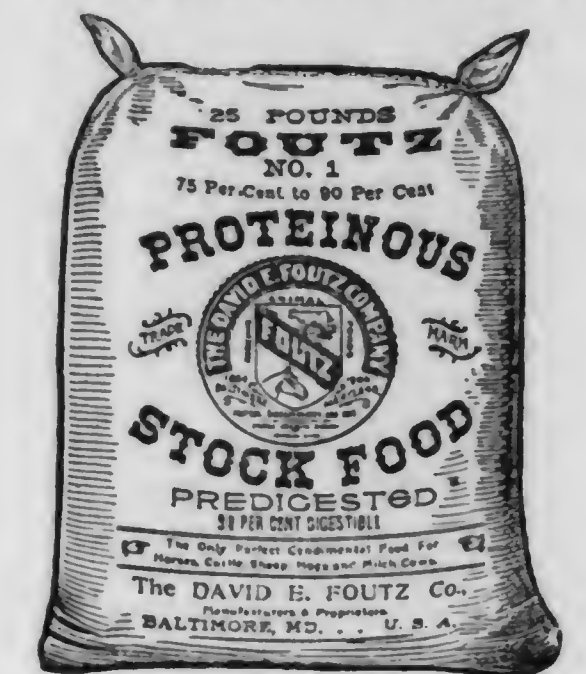


INCREASED THE MILK 35 LBS. IN 10 DAYS
N. Haas, of Scotts, Mich. increased his milk yield from three cows 35 lbs. in 10 days—his butter 6 lbs. You can do as well or better; you can increase your milk yield if you will do as Mr. Haas did. He fed

Ashland Stock Food
and made a nice profit without extra work or bother. ASHLAND STOCK FOOD increases digestion 70 to 75 per cent, thus converting just that much more of the feed into milk and butter fat. Saves feed—saves stock. Sold on a safe guarantee; if it fails you get it FREE. Ask your dealer to supply you or write DIRECT to us for it. Write today for STOCK BOOK FREE—it should be in the hands of every farmer—valuable in emergencies. Tells how to make more profit.

The Ashland Stock Food Co., Dept. A. Ashland, O.

r. Farmer, How Is This?
We Guarantee
UTZ PROTEINOUS STOCK FOOD



to carry 75 to 90 per cent. Pure Protein, being 13 times as much as oats, 15 times as much as corn and more than 5 to 10 times that contained by any advertised condimental Stock Food. It has an actual nutritive value of 5 1/2 times Oats and 6 1/2 times Corn. It is the easiest, cheapest, best and only absolutely reliable way to balance your animal's ration.

Send for "Proteinology," which tell what Protein is, how to use it, and gives full particulars of this Food, free on request to
THE DAVID E. FOUTZ COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of
Foutz's Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders,
Foutz's Certain Kolik Cure,
Foutz's Liniment, Etc. Beware of imitations.
BALTIMORE, MD., - 15 Foutz Street.



40 BULBS, 25 Cents.
For in or out of doors growing Gladioli, Begonias, Iris, Sella, Hyacinths, Jonquills, Daffodils, Oxalis, Freesia, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Japan Lily, Snowdrops, Narcissus, Allium, Chionodoxa, Paeonia. For 25c., stamps or coin, we will send this magnificent collection of bulbs, and also as a premium a fine collection of flower seeds, 25c. value, free. Order today, and be sure to get them in time for planting.
FREE
WOODLAWN NURSERY, MALDEN, MASS.

A Humane Society in a Bottle
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
Nothing affords such relief for Curbs, Splints, Kingbones, Spavins and Lameness as
Kendall's Spavin Cure.
W. H. P. M. C. June 24, 1905.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure on Spavins, Kingbones, Swellings, Galls and Horses, and it has cured them all.
Very truly yours, S. M. Clark.
Price \$1.00 per bottle. Greatest known liniment for family use. All druggists. Accept no substitute. The great book, "Treatment of the Horse" free from druggists or
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

World's Butter-Fat Record Under Public Supervision

The Guernsey cow, Yeksa Sunbeam 15439, owned by Mr. Fred Rietbrock, Athens, Wis., has completed the largest year's record of any cow in the World, made under public supervision, that of an Advanced Register and Agricultural Experiment Station.

This record of 14920.8 lbs. of milk; 5.74 average per cent of butter fat; 857.15 lbs. of butter fat in one year was made under the rules and regulations of The Advanced Register of Guernsey Cattle and supervised by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Adding one-sixth to the butter-fat to cover the weight of salt and water found in butter in addition to the butter-fat, we have 1000 lbs. of butter for the year's work of this cow. This is nearly three times the amount she was required to produce to enter the register.

Yeksa Sunbeam 15439 was bred by the late W. D. Rickardson of Garden City, Minn. She was dropped April 2, 1895, making her about nine and one-half years old when commencing her record. She calved Sept. 11, 1904, and was not in calf at the end of the year's record.

Prof. Woll of the Wisconsin station writes as follows of the cow's work after a personal visit to the farm:

"In view of the excellent and almost incredible results that are reported from Mr. Rietbrock's herd I considered it my duty to look into the matter personally, and therefore conducted the August tests of the cows in his herd last week. When the reports are received you will note that his cows are doing better, if anything, this month than the immediate preceding months. He has certainly succeeded in bringing together a wonderful lot of cows and he is especially favorably situated in having clover fields and pastures such as have not been seen in this part of the state for many years. The possibilities of northern Wisconsin for dairying were never more strongly impressed on my mind than by this interesting visit to Athens."

At the completion of the year's record, Prof. Woll again wrote:

"I am glad to learn that Yeksa Sunbeam will head your list as having the greatest official year's record. She certainly is a wonderful cow and had made a record that it will be very difficult to beat. In fact, I do not see how it can ever be beaten, except under conditions similar to those under which her own test was conducted, when the cow does not get in calf before the end of the official year. I have every confidence in the correctness of the test of this cow and others in the Athens herd. I think I wrote you on this point on my return from Athens. While I did not suspect anything wrong before going there, I felt that I ought to be in position to testify myself to the correctness of the work done, and I can do so with full confidence. Mr. Rietbrock naturally feels very elated over the records which his cows are making."

FEED OF YEKSA SUNBEAM DURING THE TEST.

October—Silage and hay 25 lbs., grain mixture composed of 1 part oilmeal, 2 parts ground oats, 2 parts uten, feed and 4 parts bran.

November—Corn silage 30 lbs., with grain mixture the same as October.

December—Same as November.

January—Silage 30 lbs., rutabagas 10 lbs., 15 lbs. grain mixture composed of

1 part ground oats, 10 parts gluten feed, 2 parts bran, 1 part oilmeal, and alfalfa, hay, ad. lib.

February—Silage 30 lbs., rutabagas 10 lbs., 14 lbs. grain mixture composed of 4 parts white bran, 2 parts gluten feed, 1 part oilmeal, 1 part ground oats, 1 part corn meal and alfalfa, ad. lib.

March—Same as February.

April— " " "

May— " " "

June—Pasture, mixed clover hay and 6 lbs. above grain mixture.

July—10 lbs. mixed grain ration composed of 800 lbs. bran, 1200 lbs. oats, 200 lbs. gluten feed and 100 lbs. oilmeal. Pasture ad. lib.

August—10 lbs. above grain mixture.

CAR-SUL

The Disinfectant Dip That is Guaranteed.

Stronger and more efficient than any other. Absolutely harmless. Does not gum the hair, crack the skin, or injure the eyes. Kills all lice and vermin. Cures scurvy, mange and all skin diseases. Heals all cuts, wounds, galls and sores. For hogs, cattle, sheep, young stock, poultry and general household use it has no equal.

Send For Free Book on care of hogs and other live-stock. If your dealer does not keep Car-Sul, do not take an imitation but send to us direct.

Trial gallon \$1.50, express paid; 5 gallon can \$5.00 freight paid.

Moor Chemical & Mfg. Co.
1501 Grand St., Kansas City, Mo.



STOCK RIGHT

Have some extra choice Chester White Pigs—the kind that you want in your herd. Prices right. For bargains write at once.

D. W. Shellabarger, = Enon, Ohio.

STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM. N. H. Hood, Adrian, Mich.
BREEDER OF THE WORLD'S BEST O. I. C. SWINE
and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock for sale at all times of the most approved strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. I have a select herd of quality and shall be pleased to supply the wants of any breeder or farmer who appreciates the best obtainable. Write me your wants before buying. Come and see me when you can. Call at Dr. Gibson's livery carriage at my expense from Adrian.

STRICTLY PRIME LOT OF GILTS AND BOARS

from the best of breeding. Nothing but tops shipped. These gilts and boars are nearly all sired by my Bold Baron and out of some very choice English and American bred sows that are known to be the best breeders. Write me and state what you want and I will please you. The Clover Leaf Herd of Berkshires are famous for their extremely good quality and individuality.

CLOVER LEAF FARM, STANLEY, N. Y. E. E. HALL, Proprietor.

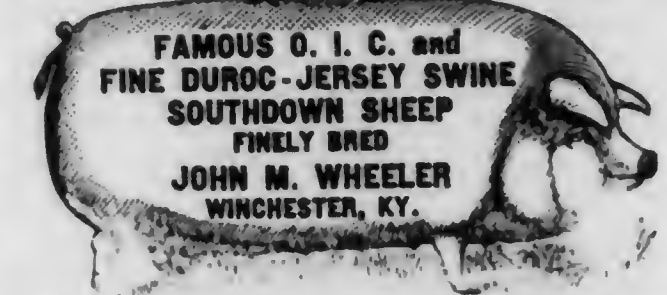


SEND 3 PEDIGREES FOR RECORD AND \$1.00. Will Register any breed Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine once at this rate to show you our way and Save Your Dollars, make lasting friends, patrons, members. Write us of your business fully. Save 40 per cent. in fees alone. We send you complete information free for asking. U O to know what others know. Memberships, all departments, only \$5.00. Lowest Fees. We will exchange memberships with any other Association at par value free. Now consolidate your business with us. Every breeder sending \$1.00 as above this month will also get this paper free to January 1, 1907. Be Prompt To-day.
International Consolidated Record Association Penn Yan, N. Y.
Wear badge pin \$1.00 postpaid

OUR Chester Whites

in demand in U. S. and Canada. We have all ages, both sexes. We can't give you a BARKAIN unless you give us an order. Try us once you will order again. Stock worth the price our motto.

N.P. KERSHNER & CO., Ansonia, O



GEDNEY FARM

L. E. ORTIZ, General Manager.
HIGHEST CLASS JERSEYS



GOLDEN STREAMER 60500

Son of FORFARSHIRE out of GOLDEN STREAM 8th, born Feb. 22 1901, and considered the best Jersey bull that ever crossed the Atlantic as a two year old.

Specialty.—Young bulls and heifers, all ages. Also Imp. CHESTER WHITES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Standard bred BLACK MINORCAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Correspondence solicited.

GEDNEY FARM, White Plains, N. Y.

PRICE RIGHT

8 lbs. green clover at noon and pasture ad. lib.

September—Clover pasture, green corn, clover hay, and 2 lbs. gluten, 6 lbs. bran, 4 lbs. ground oats, 2 lbs. oilmeal.

Mr. Rietbrock in writing of the work of the cow says:

"Yeksa Sunbeam will have surpassed all other cows so far tested in butter-fat production by a very safe margin; that is, safe for the present at least. She will also exceed the milk record of Imp. Hayes Rosie. If you will figure the matter over and care to make a statement, you will find that her largest milk production for one day was August 19, 1905, upon the basis of our composite three day test, her butter-fat production for that day, based upon one of the disinfectants. Then attach a sack with its bottom out so as to form a tube from the bucket to the nose of the horse. The nose should be treated daily until relieved. When the swelling between the jaw does not soften a poultice should be applied. Just as soon as softening takes place, a free incision ought to be made to allow the pus to escape. Such an operation should be undertaken by an individual who thoroughly understands the location of the important nerves and blood vessels at the seat of the swelling. A patient's fever usually subsides as soon as the pus escapes. If a chronic discharge from the nose should continue or should the abscess continue to run, an injection of a 5 per cent solution of one of the coal tar products gives prompt relief. The various complications should receive treatment.

When a patient is beginning to recover, over exercising and chilling are to be avoided. Nourishing food, pure water and a course tonic are necessary to restore the animal to health. The bowels may be kept open by giving one-half pint of raw linseed oil daily in bran, while a handful of buckwheat each day gives a free action of the kidneys. —C. L. Barnes, V. S. Kansas Agricultural College.

Building paper is an admirable substance to aid in keeping the cows warm use it freely about the stable. The dear cow feels and clothes the children; she also pays the mortgage. Use her kindly.

This record is not only a great credit to Mr. Rietbrock and his herd, but of estimable value to the interests of the Guernsey breed, as it shows in an undisputable manner the capability of a Guernsey cow.

Horse Distemper.

Mild cases of distemper usually recover without much treatment. The most important are good nursing, cleanliness, dry stalls, pure air, warmth, nourishing and easily digested food (grass, green corn stalks, bran mash, roots, apple, potatoes, ensilage, scalded hay or oats) pure water, linseed tea, grooming and in cold weather blanket. Patients should not be worked but should receive exercise in a sheltered field or yard.

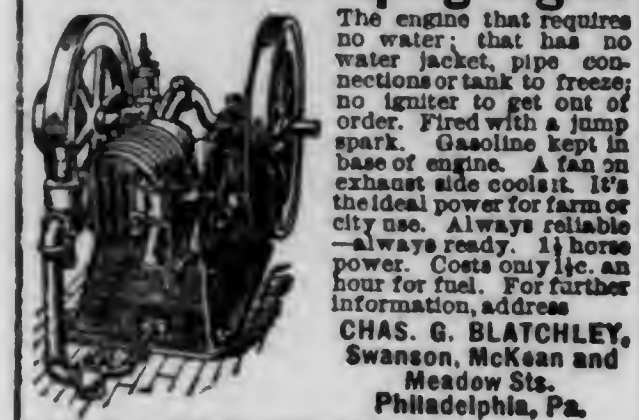
In severe cases it is advisable to steam the inflamed nose with vapor from hot water to which has been added some of the coal tar products. This may be accomplished by placing boiling water in a bucket and adding two quarts of a ten per cent solution of one of the disinfectants. Then attach a sack with its bottom out so as to form a tube from the bucket to the nose of the horse. The nose should be treated daily until relieved. When the swelling between the jaw does not soften a poultice should be applied. Just as soon as softening takes place, a free incision ought to be made to allow the pus to escape. Such an operation should be undertaken by an individual who thoroughly understands the location of the important nerves and blood vessels at the seat of the swelling. A patient's fever usually subsides as soon as the pus escapes. If a chronic discharge from the nose should continue or should the abscess continue to run, an injection of a 5 per cent solution of one of the coal tar products gives prompt relief. The various complications should receive treatment.

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Successful farming depends very largely on the kind of management that the live stock receives.

THE AIR-COOLED Power and Pumping Engine



The engine that requires no water; that has no water jacket, pipe connections or tank to freeze; no limiter to get out of order. Fired with a jump spark. Gasoline kept in base of engine. A fan on exhaust side cools it. It's the ideal power for farm or city use. Always reliable. —Always ready. A horse power. Costs only 10c an hour for fuel. For further information, address CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Swanson, McKean and Meadow Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.

Corn Breeding

is the principal feature of the new monthly magazine FARM AND STOCK, published at St. Joseph, Missouri. This publication is devoted principally to CORN and LIVE STOCK, and is the only monthly magazine in existence covering these topics. The progressive breeder has many daily and weekly papers which keep him posted on market reports, etc., and FARM AND STOCK, a monthly, is his best medium for scientific instruction.

Farm and Stock

for 1906 will be handsomely illustrated with half-tone pictures, and will be printed on high grade super-calendered paper. A specialty will be made of reporting meetings of breeders' associations of all kinds, and its readers will be kept in closest touch with the work of the agricultural experiment stations. Subscription price \$1.00 a year, but will be sent during 1906 on trial for 10c. Send the names of ten farmers who are interested in Corn or Live Stock. Address: Farm & Stock, 139 Charl s St. Joseph, Mo.



Hog Worms--Dangerous Hog Cholera--Destructive

The Snoddy Remedy is death to all kinds of hog worms. Even the kidney and lung worms are easily destroyed by a few doses of it. It is the greatest worm exterminator known to medical science.

The remedy is a positive Hog Cholera cure. It cures after the hogs are sick. Any practical farmer can save his herd if our directions are followed. The remedy is certain in its action and never fails when plenty of it is used and the hogs properly cared for. Any breeder can make all the success we claim for the remedy, either in destroying worms and preventing disease or in curing the hogs after the disease has struck the herd.

It is the greatest thrift producer before the public. It is an easy matter for a farmer to make his hogs weigh 100 lbs. more at ten or twelve months old than they will weigh without it. It is profitable to use. The extra gain will produce in hogs will return you \$5 for every dollar's worth of the medicine properly used.

Snoddy's book on Hog Cholera full explains the whole system of treatment. The book is sent free to any applicant. Address

THE DR. J. H. SNODDY REMEDY CO., ALTON, ILL.

The Duroc-Jersey Breeders.

The National Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 14th inst., following the annual meeting of the Iowa State Association in the same hall on the preceding day. Both meetings were well attended.

The meeting of the National Association was a stormy one; much of the day being spent in heated discussion of the organization. The controversy began on a question of credentials, the committee on that subject being C. R. Doty, of Charleston, Ill.; T. ad. Mendenhall, of Fairbury, Neb.; and A. T. Cole, of Kansas, Mo. The committee divided on legality of certain proxies held by the secretary; and, after a spirited debate, the association threw them out to the number of 440. This,

however, did not prevent the re-election of the secretary.

After hearing the annual reports of the officers and discussing the finances of the association for a long time, directors were elected with the understanding that they would give special attention to the security of loans of the members of the association.

H. C. Sheldon, of Shannon City, Ia., was elected president; Robert J. Evans, of Peoria, Ill., secretary; L. H. Roberts, of Paton, Iowa, (by acclamation) treasurer, and the above officers, with the following directors: B. E. Weedon, Rockport, Mo.; Smith Brown, Waterloo, Neb.; C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kan., and H. F. Hoffman, Washta, Iowa.

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansas City.

Ohio Poland-China Record Meeting.

It will be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to attend the annual Swine Breeders' Association meeting, held at the Phillips House in Dayton, Ohio, last January, that that session was the most interesting meeting of its kind ever held in Ohio, and the members were so well pleased with it that the same conditions committee on program was retained for this year, and we desire to call attention to the fact that the meeting this year will again be held at the Phillips Hotel, in Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday, January 23, the day preceding the annual meeting

of the Ohio Poland-China Record Company.

This institute will be an all-day session, and we are confident that the program committee will again have in store some themes that will be very interesting to all swine growers.

It is hoped that all who are interested in the management and improvement of hogs, irrespective of breed, who can arrange to do so will attend this meeting. Program will be given latter Look out for it.

A. M. Brown, Secretary.
Dayton, O.

Sec. Wilson on Our Goat Industry.

Mr. Wilson, in his annual report, says: "The Bureau has aided the establishment of this industry in every way. The goats have been taken into every state and territory, and reports of their success as mohair producers are numerous."

"Careful investigation of milch goats of European countries have been made, and the results printed in a bulletin. The demand for this publication has been large, very many physicians applying for it. During the past year an expert was sent to Europe to investi-

gate the industry in the leading goat countries, and an importation was made of 59 does, 4 bucks, and 5 kids of the Maltes breed. These animals are being employed in co-operation with the experiment station at Storrs, Conn., and College Park, Md. At the former place cheese-making has been undertaken and milk will be supplied to tuberculosis patients and to children's hospitals; at the latter, milk will be furnished in Washington, D. C., to be used in the treatment of various diseases."

AGENTS WANTED

Burners for stove of any description. Vaporizes oil which produces a flame. Cheaper than other fuel. No smoke. No odor. Burners guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. For terms write WOOD & DYKINS, Camden, N. J.

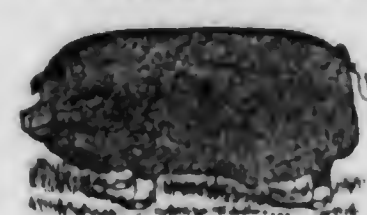
Durocs Cheap

\$15 a Pair not Akin

Boars for Breeding
Sows and Gilts Bred

QUICK & SONS, - - Gosport Ind.

300 Head Poland-Chinas



Seventy-five Sows, bred, will be sold to make room, price \$25.00 up. Others ready for service. Have a grand lot of boar and sow pigs all ages. No better animals or breeding. This is your chance. Write at once to

CLAUDE WILKINSON,
Cynthiana, - - Ind.

have got this year has been \$10. There is still \$1 clear profit and the manure, that comes from the pig is of a very superior quality.

Guernsey Cattle bred from the blood of Lily Ella the largest butter record cow in the world can be had of James M. McCamat, New London, Pa. See his adv. in this issue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus, live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc. Advertisements of farms for sale, rent or exchange, poultry, poultry supplies, dogs, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, seeds, plants, and vegetables. The cost of advertising is

Only Two Cents a Word, all classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertisers. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order.

This Department for Live Stock Only.

CATTLE.

SUNNY SLOPE HERD of Red Polled Cattle—the best and dairy breed. Choice young stock for sale. L. H. WALKER, Reed City, Michigan.

JERSEYS—Combination and Golden Lad. For sale—Cows, 10 heifers and 20 bulls. S. E. NIVIN, Landenberg, Pa.

HOGS.

POLAND-CHINAS, \$6.00 delivered. Pedigree furnished. Best breeding. C. RAZOR, Salt Lick, Ky.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS, \$8 up. Best Seed Corn, \$1.25 bushel. Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns. Eggs from choice pens \$1.75 for 15. Write for circular. FRANK BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

POLAND-CHINAS—Choice spring and fall hogs. One good herd header. Extra fine bred gilts. Fall pigs, both sexes, dandies. Write for special prices this month. G. F. McCLELLAN & SON, Groveland, Ill.

POLAND CHINAS, Spring and Fall, very fine stock, \$5 and \$10.00. C. OWEN CARMEN, Trumansburg, N. Y.

O. I. C. HOGS—2 fine sow pigs, weighing between 75 and 100 lbs. Price \$8. Pedigree furnished. E. W. RAU, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE, all ages, extra blood. R. H. McFADIEEN, Mgr., Oxford, Pa.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—Thoroughbred, prolific, vigorous, record not equalled. J. B. TYLER, Tamaqua, Pa.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Brood Sows, Gilts, bred to fine individual, good colors, large, growthy mellow ones. Prices right. W. C. B. Pollock and W. F. Spanish Cockerels, \$1.00 each. L. C. COLEMAN, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

POULTRY

FINE BIRDS, Young and old, Light Brahmas, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks. J. A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Good breeding cocks and cockerels, Fog & McClave prize-winning strains. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. R. I. BATTERFIELD, Fairmount, W. Va. Route 5.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS & WHITE LEGHORNS, Pullets and Cockerels for sale. H. C. HAND, Amagansett, N. Y.

WHITE and BARRED Plymouth Rock fowls and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. R. H. McFADIEEN, Oxford, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS & PARTRIDGE COCHIN—A fine lot of pullets and cockerels. Are extra fine and many fit for the show ring. Have some fine birds. Write me. DR. J. K. McKISSICK, Oxford, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

JUMBO Homers for Squab Breeding, \$1.00 per pair, extra large and very prolific breeders. Send for free pamphlet. PROVIDENCE SQUAB CO., 722 Hope St., Providence, R. I.

Chicago Show

The show will be held Jan. 22-27, inclusive, 1906, in the Seventh Regiment armory, Sixteenth street, instead of the Coliseum as previously announced. This change is necessitated by failure of the coliseum management to adhere to the verbal arrangement made. Extensive repairs have made the armory equally desirable.

The Indian Game, the Exhibition Game and Game Bantam, Buff Plymouth Rock, Bronze Turkey, Toulouse goose, Buff Cochins, White Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, Rose Comb White Leghorn, International Bantam Breeders, the light Brahma, the Western Tumbler, the Fantail, Magpie and the Bark and Carrier clubs will meet in the association's club room during show week.

The official premium lists and entry blanks are now being distributed and persons desiring them or any information concerning show matters should apply to Secretary Fred L. Kinney, Room 510, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The Diehl-Schilling Co., Easton, Pa., says: Whoever has a receipt for making money easier and quicker is sure to find an audience of willing listeners.

This is the day of short cuts, of labor-saving devices, of improved means for doing in a wholesome manner some of the things which Nature does in a leisurely way.

Take the incubator, for example, which hatches at one time as many chicks as ten good hens would hatch in a period extending over six or eight weeks. The advantages of having a lot of chicks come off at one time is apparent to anyone who has ever hatched by the hen method. One hundred chicks may be taken care of as easily, by improved brooder methods, with very little more labor or bother than would be required to take care of the 13 or 14 the

hen would hatch. Poultry profits depend upon quantity as well as upon quality. You can have both with the incubator and brooder, if you use up-to-date machines. We have recently received a very beautiful book "The Keystone of Poultry Profit," issued by the Diehl-Schilling Co., of Easton, Pa., which will interest poultry raisers who want more profits. It illustrates and describes the Kutz "Keystone" Incubators and "Comfort" Brooders, and will be sent free to those who will write for it, mentioning this paper when they write. The book will amply repay you for the trouble of sending for a copy and may make you a lot of money.

The Chicago Show—The Show will be held Jan. 22-27 inclusive 1906 in the 7th Regiment Armory, 16th St., instead of the Coliseum as previously announced. This change is necessitated by failure of the Coliseum management to adhere to the verbal arrangement made. Extensive repairs have made the Armory equally desirable.

O. Prescott Bennett will judge—Buff Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins Bantams, Anconas, Dominiques, Dorkings; E. J. W. Dietz—Exhibitions Games, all Bantams except Buff Cochins, Silkies, Sultans, Sunnys, W. C. Penny—Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Crevecoeurs, Favorelles, Frizzles, Malays; W. R. Graves—White Wyandottes; Daniel J. Lambert—Brahmas, Cochins, Ducks, Geese, Indians, Langhans, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Turkeys, Buckeyes, LaFleche, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Red Caps, Rumpless, Seecilians, Russians; Thos. F. Rigg—Andalusians, Silver Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, Black Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Houdans Javs, Polish, Jersey Blues, Buff Leghorns, Black Leghorns; H. P. Schwan—Buff Plymouth Rocks.

The Indian Game, the Exhibition Game and Game Bantam, Buff Plymouth Rock, Bronze Turkey, Toulouse Goose, Buff Cochins, White Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, Rosecomb White Leghorn, International Bantam Breeders, the light Brahma, the Western Tumbler, the Fantail, Magpie, and the Bark and Carrier Clubs will meet in the Associations Club Room during show week.

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Fortune telling by the stars is as old as time. And there are many, even in this day, who put implicit confidence in the astrologer's ability to foretell the future by the stars.

How often we wonder what influence our star has on the future, our happiness and our success in life. Is it lucky or otherwise?

But the practical mind says success does not depend on luck. That the success of the poultry raiser, for instance, depends on his ability to control the processes of incubation and brooding. That there is no luck or chance about his business. And yet it is a fact that there are certain stars that influence the destinies of many poultry raisers. Star Incubators and Brooders do, and they have become popular because of the success they have brought to the "lucky" possessors—until many are now studying the start to ascertain how they too may be benefited by using them.

We can promise you, that these stars will never disappoint you. When you put your fertile eggs into a Star Incubator you can foretell the future of the hatch with far more certainty than the wisest astrologer can interpret the mysterious message from the solar system. But if perchance there is a thing, such a thing as luck, in chicken raising, these machines will certainly be "lucky stars" for you. They have made success a practical certainty for anyone who will use them right. Their many patented and exclusive features make poultry raising easy, pleasant, profitable, safe, sure. Every chick hatched in a Star Incubator and raised in a Star Brooder is a distinctive chick—a "Star Chick" as much so as if it had a star stamped on its back. They are strong, sturdy, straight-lined, bright-eyed, soft and fluffy—just the kind of chicks that will grow into money chicks.

Get the handsome new catalog of these popular machines and learn how and why. Write the makers, the Star Incubator & Brooder Co., Bound Brook, N. J., for a copy. They will mail it free if you mention this paper when you write.

1. The Farm Telephone has come to be recognized as a necessity. No one questions the statement that time is money, and very few will question the statement that as a time-saver the telephone has no equal. Time is an important item on the farm.

2. The need of telephonic connection is far more urgent to the farmer than to the city man. Every errand means a trip to town or to the neighbors', involving a loss of time at every step—lost time means lost money, lost opportunity.

3. Suppose in the rush of the busy season, when every hour is precious, a piece of important machinery breaks down, what's the result? To get repairs means a trip to town—lost time—perhaps a wasted crop. With the telephone at hand the new part may be ordered in a moment and be on its way by rural delivery before "the boy" could saddle his pony and get started after it; often reducing the delay from a day to an hour.

4. We find that farmers can connect their places very cheaply doing the work themselves, and they were personally selected by Mr. Jones to get repairs means a trip to town—lost time—perhaps a wasted crop. With the telephone at hand the new part may be ordered in a moment and be on its way by rural delivery before "the boy" could saddle his pony and get started after it; often reducing the delay from a day to an hour.

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H. A. Daniels of Oakdale Farm reports to us the sale of twenty head of his high-class Lincoln and one Collie to Homestead Farm Nurseries, Himrods, N. Y. (H. A. Jones & Son.) and they were personally selected by Mr. Jones to get repairs means a trip to town—lost time—perhaps a wasted crop. With the telephone at hand the new part may be ordered in a moment and be on its way by rural delivery before "the boy" could saddle his pony and get started after it; often reducing the delay from a day to an hour.

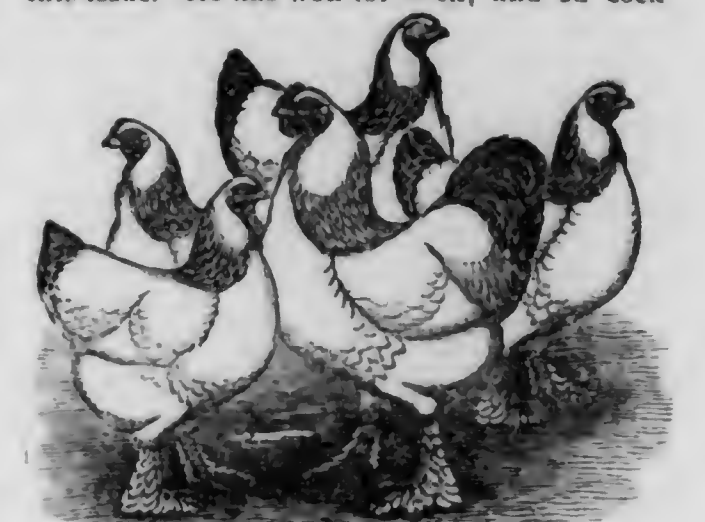
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Wood and Dykns, Camden, N. J., are offering a new burner for stove that is ahead of anything ever offered in this line to the public. It vaporizes oil and produces gas flame. Makes no smoke or odor. It is cheaper than any other fuel. See their advertisement in this issue. They want agents. Write for terms at once.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE of Standard bred poultry for 1906, printed in beautiful colors, contains Fine Chroms, illustrations and descriptions of all varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents. B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMES, PA.

Prize-Winning Light Brahmas, with correct get-up and standard working can be had of J. A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa., who advertises in this issue. He has won 1st cock, and 2d cock-

erel, at the great Philadelphia Show; 1st and 2d cocks, 2d hen, 1st and 2d cockerels, 1st and 2d pullets, 1st pen, special of \$5 for best collection Light Brahmas, and special for best cock, cockerel and pullet at West Chester, Pa.; at Sana-toga, Pa., all awards in Light Brahmas, and at Reading, Pa. Show, 1st cock, 1st hen, 2 cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen, and two specials on Light Brahmas. I can suit the most particular in quality and price. J. A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa.



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STAR INCUBATORS & BROODERS
Guaranteed to suit or no sale. Big hatches and broods prove their money-making merits. Write for new FREE catalogue. STAR INCUBATOR CO., 622 Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.

SEE THE 1906 RELIABLE

before you buy. Perfectly practical for poultrymen or beginners. Double heating system gives bigger hatches—saves one-third the oil. Sold on a money-back guarantee. Write for free catalog. Reliable Farm Pure-Bred Birds and Eggs, Get prices. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box B-410 Quincy, Illinois, U. S. A.

BANTA Incubators & Brooders

Backed by 14 Years of Successful Use by

poultrymen all over the world. No guesswork. They are automatic in regulation and ventilation. Fully guaranteed to give YOU satisfaction. Send for free book. BANTA-BEEDER MFG. CO., Dept. 22, Ligonier, Ind.

Investigate the Poultry Business

Write for a copy of my book which describes the profitable combinations of Egg, Broiler, and Roaster Farms.

It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make \$2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.

I have helped thousands to make money with poultry. My Model Incubators and Brooders are used on the money-making farms. It is my business to teach those who use them to do so profitably. Whether your news is small or large, I will furnish, without charge, estimates and plans for a complete equipment that will insure success without your spending a dollar uselessly.

Send for my complete literature.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS
4515 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Putting Fat on Hogs

It is important to know how much grain is required to make 100 pounds of gain in hogs because the availability and price of feedstuffs vary largely with locality and other conditions. Professor Henry, in his "Feed and Feeding," gives the following summary of many experiments made at State agricultural stations:

Food consumed by hogs at various experiment stations for 100 pounds of gain:

	Lbs.
Cornmeal	435
Barley	471
Shelled corn	543
Cornmeal	532
Cornmeal	551
Corn and cob meal	581
Cornmeal	469
Wheat meal	463
Cornmeal	537
Middlings	522
Half cornmeal, half middlings	439
Corn	487
Half corn, half bran	521
Two-thirds oats, whole, one-third corn	564
Two-thirds ground oats, one-third corn	429
Half peas, half bran	363
Whole soaked peas	421
Cornmeal	435.5
Cornmeal	262
Cooked potatoes	686
Corn alone	593
Corn	543
Roots (carrots)	257
Cornmeal	426
Cornmeal and meat scrap	400

Corn and cornmeal have been repeated a number of times in the table; this was done for the sake of comparison, the experiments having been made in groups. It will be seen from these results that the amount of corn required for 100 pounds of gain varied considerably. This was no doubt due to a considerable extent to the individuality of the hogs, and the conditions under which the animals were fed.

The smallest amount of grain required for 100 pounds of gain was where Canada peas one-half and wheat bran one-half were fed together. Where grain and roots were fed there was no appreciable difference in the amount of grain required. Where cornmeal and meat scrap, which might be appropriately displaced by a tablespoonful each day of digester tankage, 400 pounds of grain were required for 100 pounds of gain. Where cornmeal was fed with cooked potatoes, 262 pounds of corn and 786 pounds of potatoes were required to make 100 pounds of gain. If Irish potatoes were from 50 cents to \$1

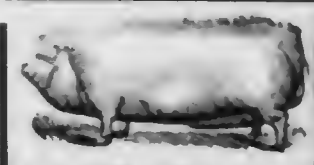
BLOODED STOCK

a bushel, there would be no gain effected by feeding them to save grain. Now, as a matter of fact, cooked apples, potatoes, mangels, etc., all have a beneficial effect on the health of the hog, and should be fed in limited quantity whenever possible, but experiments to date do not indicate any great saving from their use, if the market price is at all high.

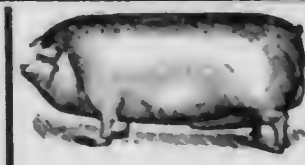
Scattering corn through a manure heap is a good practice, as it induces the animals to take exercise more freely, and experiments seem to indicate that animals taking exercise make larger gains and keep in better condition than those that are confined in pens. In European experiments where roots have been generally fed extensively to hogs, it is shown that from 6 to 8 pounds of mangels will take the place of 1 pound of grain, and from 4 to 6 pounds of sugar beets. Six pounds of skim milk are supposed to be equal in feeding value to one pound of grain, and there is not very much to choose between barley, rye and wheat so far as pork-making is concerned. Barley produces a superior bacon of hard, firm texture.

Annual Meeting of Live Stock Association near at hand. It will be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to attend the Annual Swine Breeders' Association held at the Phillips House in Dayton, Ohio, last January that that session was the most interesting meeting of its kind ever held in Ohio, and the members were so well pleased with it that the same committee on program was retained for this year, and we desire to call attention to the fact that the meeting this year will again be held at the Phillips Hotel, in Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday, January 23, the day preceding the annual meeting of the Ohio Poland China Record Company.

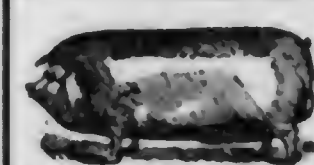
This Institute will be an all-day session, and we are confident that this program committee will have in store some themes that will be very interesting to all swine growers. It is hoped that all who are interested in the management and improvement of hogs, irrespective of breed, who can arrange to do so, will attend this meeting. Program will be given later. Look out for it.



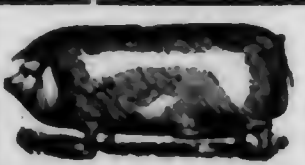
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For years I have been selecting and breeding to build up a herd that would be uniform in shape, stamping other herds with the good qualities that I had succeeded in fixing in my herd. If in need of first-class Chesters come and see me or write your wants. Only the best sold for breeders.



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Our 20 years of experience aids us more and more in securing the best to offer you. We sell largely to old customers, who have learned by past experience that they can get high quality and just what they want. I can't here describe what I have but write for our large illustrated catalogue, giving breeding of herd, which you will see is the best.

JAMES FISHER, - EASTMAN, WIS.



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Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia. This great agricultural paper has won a name in the corn development now going on in the West. How to select seed, how to plant, how to cultivate so as to increase the bushels per acre is important to every farmer. **This paper and Blooded Stock both one year for 40c.**

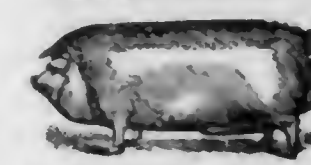
Agricultural Epitomist, Spencer, Ind. is a great monthly farm paper printed out on a big 320-acre farm, where experiments are conducted by experts and the results published in the paper. This makes it a paper of great value to the business farmers who want to keep posted on the best and latest methods. **This paper and Blooded Stock both one year for 40c.**

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I have been combining the best blood in Chester County. If you want the good old Chester that has made this county famous, we have them here that will please you. We breed and sell only the best. Write me.

C. L. WEBSTER, - Kelton, Pa.

BLOODED STOCK

Dairy Steers for Beef.

One of the most important experiments in feeding is that by the Kansas station in showing quality in beef. The station bought six steers and fed them on corn, corn chop, alfalfa hay, for a period of 205 days. The steers were a fair Shorthorn; one Angus grade, of big flesh; a Jersey, of rather extra quality; a light fleshed Holstein partaking more of the dairy than the beef element; a red scrub, coarse but not a Shorthorn, and a spotted scrub with a characterless head. These cattle were selected by an experienced feeder who characterized both scrubs as about the sort that the average untrained "feed-usually breeds for and feeds at."

The feeding trial emphasized the fact that dairy bred steers, properly fed, will make good beef, and the combination of alfalfa hay and corn produces a most excellent quality of meat. The fine flavor of the meat was produced by the corn and alfalfa, and it was of such a high character as to be plainly noticeable and gratifying to persons who ate it but knew nothing of how the cattle had been fed.

John Gosling, the expert of Kansas City, cut up the carcasses and made the following summary of results:

"The dairy-bred steers have done better than I expected they would. An animal that yields thirty to thirty-two per cent of high-priced cuts, ribs and loins, trimmed and uniformly gauged for acceptance by the hotel trade, is something extreme.

"We find that the Jersey contributes 27.9 per cent of this commodity, with a fine-grained, ripe carcass throughout. He was in good condition when bought, and about three years old.

The Holstein also did well, much on account of being lighter-fleshed than the general run of his breed. Heavier flesh in this breed of cattle means coarser quality of lean; light flesh means fat flesh. From the Holstein carcass we get 27.6 per cent of loin and rib, which is also creditable. I think that the Holstein steer was several months younger than the Jersey.

"The red scrub, which always looked a little better from a feeder's standpoint, made the largest gross gain in weight of the six steers. One explanation of this is his age, which must have been close to four years, when put on feed. Although the two scrub steers have weight, they lack in quality and depth of flesh, with fore quarters showing the superfluities of a picket-fence gate. The common red steer yields but 25.6 per cent of high-priced cuts although he shows the largest gain, while the spotted common steer, in which a trace of Shorthorn blood was noted, gives us 27.3 per cent of high-priced cuts.

"To represent the beef breeds proper, we have a Shorthorn grade and an Angus grade. The Angus is the youngest steer of the six, which in a measure accounts for some of his shortcomings. The Shorthorn presents us with the highest per cent of high-priced cuts—28.1 per cent—while the Angus grade shows 27.5 per cent of high-priced cuts.

"In the rib of the Shorthorn there is an admixture of fat or liberal marbling indicated, with ample spine fat-covering. The rib of the Angus, while fine in the grain, is not fat enough at this stage for the best markets, but the very thing for those who consider the Shorthorn cuts a little 'wasto.'

"Among Hereford breeders we hear a great deal of talk about well-covered shoulders. Judging from the thick end

of the rib cuts of the Jersey and Holstein, where the shoulder-blade is visible, neither indicates much flesh above the blade, plainly showing you a different flesh formation from that of the beef steers, which is more plump and less shelly. The Holstein is the poorer covered of the two. However, we care little for that portion above the blade, that under it being preferable. In the amount of back or basting fat the Jersey is best. What surprises me is the fullness of flesh throughout the back, and this in beef from dairy-bred cattle, all of which is edible, which is what we want beef for."

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of W. C. Welch of Harveysburg, Ohio. He is offering for sale some well bred boars and sows of spring farrow and a few yearling sows. The spring pigs are mostly by Golden Rule, a good son of Perfection and out of a sow by Ideal Sunshine. This boar

Free Advice on Curing Catarrh



CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE

Read these questions carefully, answer them yes or no and send them with the Free Medical Advice Coupon. Specialist Sproule will study them thoroughly and write you in regard to your case, without costing you a cent.

- Is your throat raw?
- Do you sneeze often?
- Is your breath foul?
- Are your eyes watery?
- Do you take cold easily?
- Is your nose stopped up?
- Does your nose feel full?
- Do you have to spit often?
- Are you worse in damp weather?
- Do you blow your nose a good deal?
- Are you losing your sense of smell?
- Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
- Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
- Do you have pains across your forehead?
- Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
- Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
- Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
- Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

Answer the questions I've made out for you, write your name and address on the dotted lines in the Free Medical Advice Coupon, cut them both out and mail to me as soon as possible. "I will cost you nothing and will give you the most valuable information. Address **Catarrh Specialist SPROULE**, (Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service, 385 Trade Build'g, Boston.

Don't suffer with Catarrh any longer! Don't let it destroy your happiness—your health,—your very life itself. Don't waste any more time—energy—money, in trying to conquer it with worthless nostrums.

Don't think it can't be vanquished just because you have not sought help in the right place.

Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured. Not merely for a day, a week, or a year—but permanently. Let me explain my new scientific method of treatment, discovered by myself—used only by myself.

Catarrh is more than an annoying trouble—more than an unclear disease—more than a brief ailment. It's the advance guard of Consumption. Neglected Catarrh too often becomes Consumption. It has opened the door of death for thousands. Take it in hand now—before it's too late.

I'll gladly diagnose your case and give you free consultation and advice. It shall not cost you a cent.

LET ME TELL YOU JUST HOW TO CURE CATARRH

Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. Thousands have accepted this offer—today they are free from Catarrh. You've nothing to lose and everything to gain. Just for the asking you'll receive the benefit of my nineteen years of experience—my vast knowledge of Catarrh and the way to cure it.

FREE MEDICAL Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, ADVICE COUPON please send me, entirely free of charge, your advice on the cure of Catarrh.

Name.....

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FOR SALE—Fine registered Duroc-Jersey pigs. Address Walter M. Carroll, Box 106, Lynchburg, Va.

Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.

From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write wants.
A. A. BRADLEY,
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CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

20 choice Spring Sows, open: 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and also some very fine yearling bred sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last Fall. 12 head Poland-Chinas from 3 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

C. R. CRESSMAN,
Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.

Climbing Rose Stock Farm

O.I.C. Herd
Choice pigs of either sex for sale. Choice gilts bred to suit you. Write your wants.

A. G. MURDOCK, - Cantril, Iowa.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs. 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle. Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa.
Address C. H. OILDINE,
Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin: sows bred and ready for service, Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.
P. F. HAMILTON, - Cochranville, Pa.

OAKVIEW HERD -OF- POLAND-CHINAS

I have the best Poland-Chinas now for sale that I ever owned. 20 Head of March and April Sows sired by "Olio Sunshine," bred to farrow in April. They are large and strong boned. Choice Aug. and Sept. pigs of both sexes. Spring boars all sold. Write for particulars.
W. H. CRESWELL, R. 3, Cedarville, O.

FASHIONABLE POLAND-CHINAS for sale. Mostly sired by Golden Rule, a winner at the International in 1913. As noted a boar as in Ohio to-day. I refused \$1000 for him when a yearling. Dams by "Keep On," "Perfect Perfection" and "Chief Perfection." Ten extra good heavy boned fine finished, growthy, fashionable bred boars, good enough to head any herd; also 25 young sows, equal to the boars in every respect. This stock will be sold worth the money. Satisfaction assured.
W. C. WELCH, - Harveysburg, Ohio.

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LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE

Sired by "White Side Comet, No. 4736," son of "S. H. Colston Eclipse 1," winner of first in his class, also Champion and Grand Champion, over all ages, at St. Louis Fair, 1904. Pigs of either sex and sows bred for sale at reasonable prices.
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Exceptional advantages to introduce our LINCOLN SHEEP CHESTER WHITES SCOTCH COLLIES to readers of this paper. Write your wants immediately. Special offering Scotch Collies and Chester Whites now on hand.

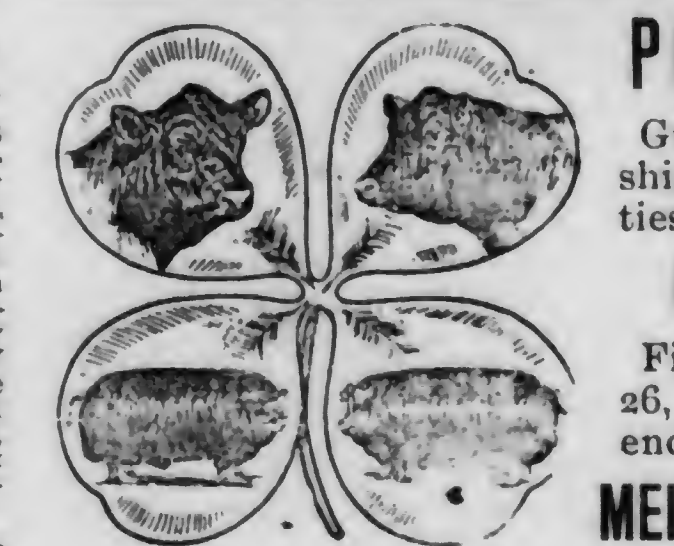
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Tamworth Swine—Golden Lad of River Brook 62124, 42% 1st cent Golden Lad, Marigo'd Golden Lad 8463, Stoneham Farm Fox 66108, at head of herd. Young animals for sale at all times.

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in exchange for a few days of your spare time. You invest no money. Get particulars at once.
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POLAND-CHINA BOARS

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First Choice, No. 80013, dropped Oct. 26, '04. Will weigh over 1000 lbs. Good enough to head any herd. Price \$100.

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VOL. XI.

OXFORD, PA., FEBRUARY, 1906.

No. 12

CURIOUS THINGS IN HORSE BREEDING

HEREDITARY CONFORMATION AND ACTION

Discussing the subject of inherited conformation and action, a writer in the London Live Stock Journal says: "If I may be allowed to express an opinion on the matter, I may suggest that it is possible for some sorts of action to be more likely to be transmitted than others. I must admit that I experience feelings of considerable temerity in venturing to say anything upon a subject in which the scientific element can be introduced, for the ways of servants and the words they often use are not such as I am well acquainted with, and hence I shrink from the possibility of incurring their displeasure by adopting expressions which, though they may be intelligible to the ordinary mind, are not exactly in conformity with the language of the scientific, who indulge in phraseology which is caviare to the general."

Still, I should like to suggest that there are some forms of action that are more likely to be transmitted than others, and I think that the trot is one of them. If this were not so, why is it that thoroughbreds show off best at the gallop and Hackneys at the trot? And then, I suppose the answer will come in, "It is all a question of shape and make," but is it? How many of the fastest racehorses of their day were misshapen animals to look at, and yet see what they have accomplished. Think of the Crucifix, which was so narrow-chested that she was known to fall when trotting, and of West Australian, which went so wide behind that a wheel-barrow could have been run between his hocks. Was the Grand National winner, Emblem, anything special to look at? Such cases could be multiplied ad infinitum, but it would be unnecessary to do so, for everybody knows it to be a fact, though there are certain reasons to account for the preference given to certain points about an animal, that horses run in all shapes, and if an unsightly looking one can spread-eagle a field of handsome opponents, where does the law of cause and effect in horse-breeding come in?

No man in his senses could desire to deny the influence of back blood where breeding is concerned, and hence the predilection of owners for their own strains; that is to say, if they are old ones. Yet we find men seeking diligently for a cross of blood. Why? Simply, I may venture to suggest, that desire to acquire something in a hurry which

it takes a man a lifetime to breed. I think if a breeder commenced young, and started so as to establish two lines of the same family in his stud, and inter bred them, he would succeed by the time he became an old man in introducing something like certainty into his breeding operations. The process which I have seen mapped out would be a long and complicated one, far too long and complicated to enter into here, but it might possibly have the result of so assimilating the type of the last bred horse to that of the specially selected tap-roots of the strain that the influence of telephony would be practically unfelt, and, at all events, if instances occurred, they would simply be cases of history repeating itself, as the new type would be so like the old. I fear that I have not made my meaning clear, and therefore crave the indulgence of your readers.

The idea of establishing two or more lines of the same family descended from common tap-roots is to obviate the necessity of constantly in-breeding closely and of seeking a direct out-cross at a critical time. The objections to it are obvious even if the principle were to be approved of, as it would necessarily take many years to fix the type so that the original tap-roots were reproduced with fidelity every time, and the dimensions would be enormous. Besides this, the breeder would be face to face with the fact that in the initial stages of the experiment, at all events, this young stock would be quite as likely to possess the bad as they would the good points of the original tap-roots of the strain; and no one would desire to fix these in the family.

As an instance of the immense chances that always exist of a throw back after a long number of years, I may mention the case of what I believe was the last Devonshire Pack horse that existed. I knew his owner, the late Mr. R. Giles of Penquit, very well, and bought the horse from his executors after his decease. Owing to the fact that Mr. Giles was almost last of those who bred Pack horses, he was over ninety years old when he died, and his father and grandfather had bred them before him—he was compelled to in-breed, very closely. Still, he succeeded in turning out good sizable bays with most gratifying regularity, until the horse I bought came, and he was 15.1 black with a white blaze.

(Continued on Page 4.)

E. H. ASHBIDGE, Cloud, Pa.
The oldest breeder and largest exhibitor of Chester Whites in Pa.

DISPOSING OF THE BROOD SOW

The measure of the success with which one meets in his business depends largely upon the manner in which he handles the machinery used in the business. The brood sows on the farm represent an important part of the machinery that furnishes the young animals that consume much of the coarse and refuse material in the shape of feed, and convert it into palatable and marketable meat. At this time of the year when prices for good heavy hogs are high, there is a temptation to fatten and sell the brood sows, and substitute in their stead some younger animals, a course which we believe is poor policy for several reasons, some of which we will mention.

In the first place, the mature brood sow has proven her capabilities to produce good large litters of pigs, if she has been of the right sort, while with the young sows it is a matter of try and see what she can do, and in the majority of cases the first litters are not as large as those from the mature sows. In the second place the mature sow transmits to her litter of pigs more vital energy and constitutional vigor, and from the beginning of the life of the pigs there is a predisposition to eat more, and grow more rapidly than with the pigs from a young sow. And again the mature sow furnishes a larger supply of milk, which gives the pigs a better start in life and helps to insure better size all along during the feeding period. The strong constitutioned animal that eats greedily, grows and fattens rapidly, makes more meat from a given amount of feed than the "pinch cropped" animal that can consume but little more than enough each day to sustain life. Given the same chance as many farmers express it, the young sow's pigs do not grow as large and there is a tendency to reduce the size of the whole stock of hogs on the farm if the young sows are substituted for the mature ones.

From the standpoint of the breeder of pure bred hogs, and where there is a special effort made to improve the individual members of the herd, and if from a sire that is making great improvements the case is different, for by selecting the best specimens from among the young ones, and testing

them while the older ones are yet in herd one may gain a few points, says the Michigan Farmer. In such cases the treatment for the young sows is to develop them and make worthy matrons that can take the place of the older ones that, in due time, will be a credit to both herd and breed.

Selected as they usually are on the farm, with but little consideration as to what their general characteristics are, whether good or bad, and bred in early part of winter, allowed to run in barnyard, rustling for a living after the cattle, the young sows are likely to prove unsatisfactory machines to turn out a supply of feeding pigs the first year. They are likely to be restless at farrowing time, and destroy, in one way or another, a large percentage of their pigs. Many a young farmer has suffered a severe stroke of disappointment, after he had for a few immediate dollars, turned off the reliable old matrons on the farm and substituted something younger and cheaper, when at farrowing time the numbers of the living increase were few and inferior in quality, while the prospective price of pork was still satisfactory.

Unless the mature sows have become addicted to some bad habits that calls for their dismissal, we believe that the matter should be given a good deal of consideration before the old, tried and true matrons are disposed of and young and immature ones substituted for them. The immediate price on account of greater weights at market prices, may seem tempting, but generally, before the year comes around, it will be found that the balance of dollars is on the wrong side of the ledger.

At this point the question of age limit may arise in the minds of some. There are cases on record where noted sows have been retained in breeding herds until 15 years of age, and still doing good service. It is a rare thing for a sow to be allowed to reach the senile and fruitless period, and be disposed of for that and no other reason. Numerous and sometimes too hurried changes in the general conduct of the pork-making business on the farm are reasons for their dismissal a long time before they have lived out their period of usefulness in the service of their owner.

N. A. CLAPP.



No. 331. Canopy Top Surrey. Price complete, \$65.00. As good as sells for \$85.00 more.

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No. 10. Single Collar and Hame Harness. Price complete, \$14.00. As good as sells for \$20.00 to \$30.00 more.

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Stronger and more efficient than any other. Absolutely harmless. Does not gum the hair, crack the skin, or injure the eyes. Kills all lice and vermin. Cures scurvy, mange and all skin diseases. Heals all cuts, wounds, galls and sores. For hogs, cattle, sheep, young stock, poultry and general household use it has no equal.

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on care of hogs and other live stock. If your dealer does not keep Car-Sul, do not take an imitation but send to us direct. Trial gallon \$1.50, express paid; 5 gallon can \$6.00, freight paid.

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Hog Worms--Dangerous
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The Snoddy Remedy is death to all kinds of hog worms. Even the kidney and lung worms are easily destroyed by a few doses of it. It is the greatest worm exterminator known to medical science.

The remedy is a positive Hog Cholera cure. It cures after the hogs are sick. Any practical farmer can save his herd if our directions are followed. The remedy is certain in its action and never fails when plenty of it is used and the hogs properly cared for. Any breeder can make all the success we claim for the remedy, either in destroying worms and preventing disease or in curing the hogs after the disease has struck the herd.

It is the greatest thrift producer before the public. It is an easy matter for a farmer to make his hogs weigh 100 lbs. more at ten or twelve months old than they will weigh without it. It is profitable to use. The extra gain it will produce in hogs will return you \$5 for every dollar's worth of the medicine properly used.

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BLOODED STOCK

FOR PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDERS AND FEEDERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PENNA.

UNDER EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF C. E. MORRISON.

Questions—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Subscription Price 25 cents per year in the United States, Mexico and Canada. Renewals should be sent promptly as paper is only mailed to paid-in-advance subscribers.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter May 27, 1899.

MONEY IN SHEEP

Sheep and wool became so low several years ago that sheep did not pay for their wintering, to say nothing of the other expense and trouble, says the Tribune Farmer. Good ones sold on the hoof at from 75 cents to \$1.25 each. Wool was so low that it scarcely paid for the shearing. I well remember selling wool in Evansville, Ind., some nine or ten years ago, at seven cents a pound. After paying freight and commission and for the sacks it netted me less than six cents a pound. In Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., it was even lower. Is it any wonder that people got rid of their sheep and quit the industry?

But this was in the "good old days." To-day we have a new condition of things in general all over the country, and instead of a sheep being sold for 75 cents she is worth \$5 to \$8 a head, according to weight and condition, with a very scant supply at the high prices of to-day.

Wool, instead of bringing 7 cents a pound, is today worth 32 cents a pound.

While sheep were so low they were neglected, and the flock was allowed to run down, and when the advance came nearly all of them, in the South and perhaps elsewhere, were sold at the advance price; so it left us a small lot of sheep on hand for stock sheep to start our flocks from again; and, prices being well kept, all that could be spared out of the flocks found ready sale, and today our flocks are few in number and far between.

With the present bright outlook before breeders, and what seems to be a guarantee of a continued and increased demand for mutton and wool, it is time for farmers to wake up to their own interests and to the interests of the whole country and begin to raise more and better sheep. Especially is this true of the South, where this industry seems to have had its worst stab.

The most important thing connected with the work of the sheep breeders is the selection of the rams from which to breed. Never under any consideration breed from a scrub, a grade or an inferior ram; for in doing this you do your flock and yourself an irreparable injury. In selecting the ram I have found it best to find some well-known breeder who has the breed wanted—some one who advertises in the farm papers and is known to the papers to be upright in his transactions; then make known your wants to him and let him select the particular ram for you to fill your particular want or wants. I have found this way of selecting a buck to be satisfactory, as a good, up-to-date breeder usually only wants what his stock is actually worth, and is nearly always willing to give you the benefit of his experience, which is of no small value to the breeder. It is always better to buy the ram when a lamb and keep him over until one or two years old, as a flock is usually culled while lambs are yet young, and if you wait until they are older you get second or third choice animals, which is often detrimental to your interest. Again, if you breed to lambs too young you are sure to degenerate the flock, as the get of immature bucks are never so strong and vigorous as those of mature ones.

Cattle Feeding Experiments

Bulletin 90 just issued by the Nebraska Experiment Station gives the details of a feeding experiment with two-year-old range steers, the results of which show very clearly that the character of roughness supplied in connection with corn is a very important factor in the economical production of beef. Six lot of steers with ten in each lot were fed experimentally for a period of six months. The rations used were very similar to those fed yearling steers the winter of 1903-

1904 and the results verify in every particular the conclusions drawn from the earlier experiment.

Without entering into the details of the test with two-year-olds as reported, the conclusions are tersely stated in the bulletin as follows:

1. When the ration consisted of corn and prairie hay, the amount of grain required for each pound of gain was lessened five per cent by adding oilmeal to the grain ration.

The cost of producing a pound of gain was not lessened by the addition of oilmeal, but a better finish was secured, which caused the cattle to sell for 15 cents more per hundred, making a profit of \$1.09 per head where a loss of \$1.13 per head resulted from feeding corn and prairie hay only.

The cattle returned a value of \$35 per ton for the oilmeal fed, with corn worth 39 cents per bushel.

2. Alfalfa is much superior to prairie hay when the grain consists of corn alone. It also proved to be a cheaper source of protein than oilmeal. The returns on the cattle fed alfalfa hay, where the alfalfa figures at \$11.14 per ton, would have been as great as the returns on prairie hay at \$6 per ton, with corn as the grain ration at the price named. In comparison with prairie hay at \$6 when oilmeal worth \$28 per ton was a part of the grain ration, the alfalfa returned a value of \$8.28 per ton.

3. Bright, well-cured cornstover fed with an equal weight of alfalfa, the grain consisting of corn alone, gave slightly larger gains than corn and alfalfa, and proved the most economical ration in the experiment. The addition of cornstover may have improved to some extent the corn and alfalfa ration by furnishing greater variety and by its tendency to check scours sometimes caused by alfalfa. The stover, fed with alfalfa, returned a value of \$4.57 per ton in comparison with alfalfa at \$6 per ton as the sole roughness.

4. Sorghum hay returned a value of \$4.63 per ton in comparison with prairie hay at \$6, each being fed with corn 90 per cent and oilmeal 10 per cent.

5. The ration given Lot 1, corn and prairie hay, with a nutritive ratio of 1:1.02, was too low in protein for large gains. However, the fact that corn, alfalfa, and stover, with a nutritive ratio of 1:8.4, gave a little larger gain for food consumed than corn and alfalfa (1:7.4), is additional proof of the correctness of the "American idea" that the old and accepted German standards call for more protein than is needed for the best gains, and that a nutritive ratio of 1:8 may be just as satisfactory for fairly mature cattle as one more narrow. For Western conditions it is certainly more profitable.

6. The margin between cost and average selling price (net) for all steers in this experiment was a little less than \$1 per hundred. The profit on this small margin was due in part to the liberal use of roughness. While the profit was small, the steers returned a good price for the rough feeds at the market values quoted, viz., alfalfa hay \$6 per ton, prairie hay \$6, sorghum hay \$3.50, and corn-stover \$2.50—high enough to make them profitable crops to grow on the farm. Had the feeds been sold, these values for roughage would not have been secured on the average Nebraska farm, nor would the manure have been left to make the next crop larger. The results furnish a strong argument in favor of judicious feeding.

A matter of interest in connection with this experiment is the fact the only lot of steers in the experiment that lost money was the lot fed corn and prairie hay. This is the only ration which would be considered an unbalanced one, yet it is a ration more commonly fed in Nebraska than any other. The loss per steer on corn and prairie hay was \$1.13. The average profit per steer in each of the other four lots was as follows: On corn 90 per cent, oilmeal 10 per cent, and prairie hay, \$1.09; on corn and alfalfa, \$2.86; on corn, alfalfa, and cured cornstalks, \$3.32; and on corn, oilmeal, and sorghum hay, \$1.92.

In this experiment the same four facts so strongly brought to light in the yearling test stand again in bold relief for the consideration of the farmer. They are:

(1) That with present prices for both corn and beef, greater consideration must be given to the character and quantity of roughness fed in connection with corn to fattening cattle.

(2) That alfalfa hay is pronouncedly superior to prairie hay for beef production and that the more rapid the extension of the area of land devoted to the production of alfalfa, supplanting the valuable and rapid will be the production of wealth from our soil.

(3) That native prairie hay, if for any reason it is most available for feeding purposes, should not be fed with corn alone, but rather with a small quantity of some protein food, such as oilmeal, cottonseed-meal, or gluten-meal, to give more nearly a balance of nutrients in keeping with animal requirements.

(4) That cornstalks cut immediately after the ears ripen possess a food value which cannot consistently be ignored.

Continued on page 7

GOOD ADVICE

Just a word to those who own mares that they intend breeding this year. Don't cross two different types with the expectation of getting a happy medium between the two. It will not result more than once or twice out of ten times. If you own a draft mare of Percheron blood and type select the best Percheron stallion you can find in your neighborhood to mate her with, says the Breeder and Sportsman. If your mares are Clydesdales or Belgians, stick to those breeds and try to improve and build up the stock you have. If you own a handsome mare by a trotting horse, pick out a handsome trotting stallion to mate her with. If your trotting mare is a slab-sided, homely brute don't get the idea into your head that her foal from a handsome coach horse or a hackney will be as handsome as its sire. Breed your mare with some judgment, and remember that it takes a very long time to establish a type or a breed. You cannot get what you want from one cross of any two types of horses. So stick to the breeds already established and try to get your stock as close to full blood as you can. If a farmer owns some large coarse draft mares of mixed breed and desires to improve his stock let him select the type of horse he likes best of all the draft breeds and breed his mares to him. When the fillets from these matings are old enough mate them with a draft stallion of the same breed and continue along this line until your colts are near enough full blooded to be registered. Then register the youngsters as fast as they come along and stick to this one breed. It is the only way to get horses that will bring good prices in dull times.

Horse Breeding

(Concluded from Page 1.)

and heels, the exact replica, Mr. Giles constantly assured me, of a mare they had in the stud 42 years before he was foaled. Surely, this is a remarkable instance of telegony."

American Wire Fence—There are many kinds of wire fence, but the regulations are first, that it shall be strong to hold up against and withstand all extreme strains, and then flexibility, take all ordinary shocks, give and come back to its original shape, so as not to stay sagged or bent.

These two very important qualities are found in the superlative degree in fence made by the American Steel and Wire Co. Their fences are not only constructed from extra long fibre steel wire, strong and flexible, but this is galvanized heavily to protect it from the weather and prevent rusting out.

This concern operates thirty big plants and all make every known kind of wire, from the stiffest, required in piano manufacture, to the finest—almost silky—fibre which is woven into wire cloth. With such extensive facilities, and opportunity to observe their products under all sorts of conditions, it is not surprising that they should be able to produce wire surpassing in quality all other kinds.

And the enormous quantity they make enables them to reduce the cost to a point where they can sell the very best wire at prices very much lower than other concerns have to ask.

Steel is the very best material for fences because it is the strongest substance made. Its invention and development have made possible modern skyscraper buildings, bridges of hitherto impossible length and height, and transportation in trains and steamships to which you trust yourself with every confidence in their strength and capacity to insure your perfect safety.

Hence it is the safest and most reliable material for fence. And, if it is properly galvanized and woven and put up as it should be, it will last for many years and give your land permanent protection.

And American fence—fence made by the American Steel and Wire Co.—is so constructed that you can adjust it to any unevenness in your

BLOODED STOCK

ground and maintain uniformity throughout. Its lateral wires are big, continuous pieces, very tough and durable; while the upright, or stay wires, are hinged upon the lateral wires so that there can be no giving way. This makes a perfect square mesh fence.

American fence wire is annealed as it is drawn, which makes it stronger than ordinary fence wire. American fence is sold through dealers to give buyers the benefit of personal attention; but, if your dealer does not keep it, put off buying until you can write the makers and get a catalogue. That will enable them to see that your interests are properly looked after. Address the American Wire and Steel Co., at any of their branch headquarters—Chicago, New York, Denver or San Francisco.

Poorly Galvanized Fences—We have so many complaints the past years about Galvanized Wire not being so "lusty" as the wire furnished some years ago that this question seemingly has become serious and of vital interest to every farmer.

As considerable money is now spent by the average farmer for fences, it would seem good judgment to thoroughly study the fence question before buying, with a view to securing the very best article made, and to know that it is heavily galvanized and weather proof.

The Brown Fence & Wire Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose advertisement appears in this journal, claim to make a heavy weight farm fence, using all No. 9 Coiled Spring Steel strand wire with No. 9 Stay Wires and all wires containing an extra heavy coating of galvanizing.

We advise our readers sending for this Company's free catalogue, also a sample of their fence, which they mail free. Their catalogue is interesting to fence buyers and complete with fence facts.

The Ohio Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, have out their annual catalogue, in the form of a booklet of one hundred and eighty

pages, printed in two colors, giving complete details of their line of wagons. This firm is famous the world over for their "Split Hickory" vehicles and oak tanned harness. Write them and mention Blooded Stock.

A Fine Bay Stallion, of good breed, that will be a bargain to someone, is offered for sale by J. M. Minor, Corinth, Ky. Write him at once for full information.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built strong, strong, strong. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalogue free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 90 Winchester, Indiana.

LAWN FENCE. Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to you at Wholesale Prices. 7 Cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free. KITTLEMAN BROTHERS, Box 387, Muncie, Indiana.

\$50.00 Split Hickory. SPECIAL TOP HUGGY TO ORDER. 2-year guarantee. Sold on 30 days free trial. 100 points of superiority. Tell us what style vehicle you want. Send for 1906 catalogue free. The Ohio Carriage Co., Station 2, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BROWN FENCE. AN EXTRA HEAVY FENCE. Every wire—both strand and stay—No. 9 gauge. Thickly galvanized. Best grade steel. We mail free sample for inspection and test. A more substantial, stock-raising, time-defying fence was never stapled to posts. We pay freight on 40 rods. Write for book showing 110 styles. Brown Fence & Wire Co., Cleveland, O. 16 to 35 CTS. PER ROD. DELIVERED.

AMERICAN FENCE TALKS

American fence is a structure of hard, stiff steel wires, possessing great strength and flexibility, adjustable to uneven ground, sound durable and guaranteed. Great improvements are continually being made over the fences of years ago. See the modern, up-to-date American fence, built of big lateral wires, with heavy upright or stay wires hinged—the most perfect structure for a square mesh fence.

It is Steel that makes possible the great modern structures, like bridges, skyscrapers, locomotives and steamships that people confidently trust. Steel for wire is specially made and becomes stronger and more durable by drawing into wire and annealing. And when thoroughly galvanized by lately improved processes and woven into American fence, makes the most substantial structure about a farm. Properly put up and treated, it is a permanent and money-making investment for many years.

We sell through dealers all over the country. In this way the buyers' interests are best looked after. Dealer then becomes your business friend and he will see that you are treated right. See him, examine different styles, get catalogue and make selection to suit your requirements. Or, write us direct and we will send catalogue and tell you where you can get the fence.

NOT EXPENSIVE—Prices range from about 17 cents a rod up, according to height, style and location of your place.

American Steel & Wire Co.

Chicago New York Denver San Francisco.

LAMBING EWES

So interesting and practical is the following question and answer regarding the feeding of lambing ewes that we deem it well worth the space it takes. It is from the Farmer and Stock Breeder (Eng.):

I have a few pure-bred ewes, which I expect to lamb about the end of January, and I intend to sell the ram lambs as sires. As I have no green stuff at my disposal—in fact, the only produce that I have on the farm is meadow hay, rye and clover, oats, swedes, and a few mangels—will you please advise what is the best feed to give to the ewes before lambing; also what would be the best for the lambs, and what quantity should be given?

You do not say the breed or stamp of the stock, but they must be superior if you are to make good prices of the ram lambs, as breed as well as condition counts in this case. Sheep are never very partial to hay, unless in severe weather, or when grass and other foods are scarce, but your oats, swedes and mangels will be relished, and chaffed hay will be accepted with them. Minced swedes and chaff will suffice before lambing, unless the ewes are poor, when you should let each have 2 pounds of crushed oats per day with the other food. Keep the mangels till after lambing, then give these minced with chaff, and continue the oats. Later, when the lambs are pulling down the ewes and eating some food, allow 1 pound per ewe of oilcake, crushed, daily. If the weather is bad and the grass scarce, keep some sweet hay in the racks constantly, but renew it often if not all eaten, as they will not consume stale hay, and it is bad for them if they do.

Questions Answered.

Why cannot I buy as good Chester Whites today as I could 10 years ago?

Because of the retiring from the business of men of good judgment. Men who forecast results of one cross on another, and what a pig would develop into when matured. Not every man can do this.—Ed.

The Time for Purchasing seeds for spring sowing is at hand. Our readers will find a great variety of seed advertisements in this issue. These firms are reliable and our readers can safely purchase from them. In fact we do not know how any of our readers can spend to cents any better than in postal cards to write these seed firms for their catalogues. The information that they would gain from these expensive books, how to plant and cultivate crops, would be of great value to every one. We give you our word that if you do this you will always feel well repaid for your time and trouble.

The Johnston Harvesting Co., Batavia, N. Y., are manufacturers of one of the most complete lines of harvesting machinery in the country. This firm is independent and are not in a trust, therefore, you are always sure of getting up-to-date machines, right from the factory, at right prices with prompt and careful attention. If there is not an agent for this Company in your neighborhood, write to them for their new catalogue and complete details about their line of harvesting machinery. It will pay you to have their booklet in your possession for future reference.

F. E. Moninger, Defiance, O., writes us that owing to a change in his farm manager, that he is offering some stock for sale at greatly reduced prices so as to get them off within the next thirty days. Mr. Moninger is one of our old breeders and well known to our readers. His stock is strictly first-class. Better write him at once. He has Poland-China's that are worth having.

The Midland Live Stock Show will be held in Okla. City, Okla., March 13th to 16th, and the 4th annual sale of Registered Stock will be held during that time. The premiums offered are very large, everyone interested should write to J. A. Alderson, Ford Creek, Okla., for catalogue and information.

BLOODED STOCK

SANITARY HOG TROUGHS

Troughs that last and afford the best sanitary conditions are the kind the successful feeder and farmer have learned by experience are CHEAPEST in the long run, and above all SAFEST. More fatal diseases arise from unsanitary feeding and watering troughs than any other one cause. It pays and pays well to use

Buch's Steel and Cast Troughs

They never wear out; can't breed disease germs; have no seams for food to lodge in; easily kept clean, thus avoiding stagnant, poisoned water. Cost a trifle more—but their durability and desirability make them far the cheapest trough to buy. Suppose you send for our catalogue No. 2. It's free, and tells how both money and stock can be saved with good troughs. Write today. A. BUCH'S SONS CO., BOX 115 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

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For over 35 years the name **Harvester Co.** "Johnston" has stood for merit, for quality, for the superiority of its products. Farmers everywhere have learned by experience that goods of the Johnston Manufacturing Co. are honestly made. The Johnston Harvester Co. is making better farm machinery today than ever. The name never meant so much to farmers as it means right now. We are Independent—Not in the Trust. What is to your interests as an independent buyer is to our interest as an independent manufacturer. The Trust can offer you no advantage—can give you no greater value for your money. The effect of their policy is to limit your freedom of choice, to kill off competition and control trade. You know what it will mean if they do that. When you need farm machinery remember that The Johnston Harvester Co. is not in the Trust. We have no agreement verbal or otherwise, or stand in any position which in any way tends to compromise our independence. Before you buy, write for the Johnston catalog. It's free.

The Johnston Harvester Co., Batavia, N. Y. BOX 115

NOT IN THE TRUST

Widen The Circle

There is no better way for the farmer to widen the circle of his influence than to join with his neighbors in building a telephone line. It extends the neighborhood circle and enables each one to receive advantages that cannot be had in any other way. The cost is meager compared with the benefits of a good telephone line, and progressive farmers, who are awake to their own interests, are building many such lines.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephones

are used on nearly all farmers' lines because they have been found to be the most suitable telephones for that purpose. It doesn't pay to experiment when you can get Stromberg-Carlson Telephones and be sure of good service. Start off with the best and your line will always work satisfactorily. You will also avoid the expense of changing instruments in a few months. Book 149 I, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," tells how to organize, build, and operate a farmer's line. It's free, and every farmer should have a copy.

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Write For Book Today

CHICAGO, ILL.

National Dairy Show

Regarding the National Dairy Show, of which I sent you program a few days ago, I would like to inform the Dairy-men through your valuable columns that the exhibition of Dairy Cattle will be very complete.

The floor space in the great Coliseum has practically all been taken, and the exhibits comprise every thing that the creamery man, cheese man, milk dealer and dairy farmer uses in his factory or on the farm. Much of the machinery will be in actual operation, and in addition to these exhibits, there will be a sanitary milk plant, with all the latest improved machinery in operation, showing how milk can and should be handled for city consumers. This is interesting, not only to the city people, but to the dairy man and milk dealer as well. In another part of the building there will be in daily operation a full model creamery, where the whole process of manufacturing butter will be carried on.

A milking machine which has been carefully investigated by the officers of this Association, and as far as we can learn, has been successfully used by one of the prominent dairy farmers in Virginia for almost a year, will be in daily operation during the ten day's Show. A number of fine cows have been secured for the purpose of demonstrating this machine daily, and the dairy men who attend will have an opportunity to thoroughly study this machine, and satisfy themselves as to

whether or not it does its work properly.

Large refrigerator show cases will be erected in which will be life size figures of dairy cows and other subjects, modeled by Mr. John K. Daniels, the greatest butter sculptor in the world.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will have an educational exhibit, which will be of interest to every dairyman, and will be held in connection with the Show.

An interesting feature of the National Dairy Show will be the food exhibit. In this will be shown the very highest grade of pure foods, under the direction of Mr. Paul Pierce, formerly the Supt. of food exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair, who has also arranged for a number of working exhibits, such as a cooking school for housewives, and lectures on the proper feeding of children.

As you will have seen from the program, which I trust you will publish in your valuable paper, the ten days, are very thoroughly covered by lectures on subjects of interest to both the city and country people.

The railroads throughout the country have granted such low rates for this great exhibition that it is within the reach of every progressive dairyman in all parts of the country to come and learn what great progress is being made in the dairy industry in this country.

We hope that you will be with us at this great show.

AIR INJECTION FOR MILK FEVER

Of all known methods of treating milk fever, the injection of sterile atmospheric air into the udder is by far the most simple and practicable as well as the most efficacious and harmless one at our disposal, and only occasionally requires that medicinal treatment be given, says a bulletin published some time ago by the national department of agriculture.

To Anderson, of Skanderborg, belongs the credit of first having made use of atmospheric air, although Schmidt had previously recommended the admittance of air with the potassium iodide solution for the purpose of obtaining greater diffusion of the liquid. Anderson first injected air along with sterile water and then by itself. The results were astonishingly successful. Thus Schmidt reports that out of 914 cases treated in Denmark, 884, or 96.7 per cent, were restored to health. The record of 140 of these animals shows that recovery occurred in the average time of six and two-thirds hours. Of this number twenty-five cases required a second injection; while in three of the latter number it was necessary to give a third treatment before they were able to get upon their feet. The treatment is also practically harmless, as the statistics of the above mentioned 914 patients show that only one cow was affected with a severe attack of caked bag after this treatment, while in four other cows a milder inflammation of the udder was apparent. Equally good results have been obtained in this country.

Previous to making the air injection, the hands of the operator should be thoroughly cleansed that the udder should receive careful antiseptic treat-

ment; that is, it should be washed with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Soap and water should be applied to the teats and udder, after which they should be carefully disinfected with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid (three tablespoonfuls of pure carbolic acid to one quart of water). A clean towel should then be placed under the udder to prevent the teats from coming in contact with dirt or filth of any kind. The milking tube, before it is placed in the teat, should have been perfectly sterilized by boiling for fifteen minutes,

with the lower hose and cap of the cylinder attached, and the apparatus should be wrapped in a clean towel, without touching the milking tube, to prevent contamination before use. If the apparatus has been subjected to this treatment shortly before and it is desired to disinfect only the milking tube, the latter may be placed in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid for five minutes. It is then carefully inserted into the milk duct of the teat without emptying the udder of milk. Air is now pumped from the bulk into the udder. Slight massage or kneading of the udder will cause the innermost recesses of the milk tubules to become distended with the injected air. After one-quarter of the udder is well distend-

TUBULAR Starts Fortune

If you had a gold mine would you waste half the gold? Dairies are surer than gold mines, yet farmers without separators only half skim their milk. Tubular butter is worth 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth one cent fed to stock. Are you wasting cream?

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Like a Crowbar

Tubulars are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble. Get the cream—raise the quantity of butter—start a fortune for the owner. Write for catalog U-800.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. M. McCAMAT,
New London, Pa.

Breeder of
Reg. Guernsey Cattle.

Herd headed by Jeweller's Paul, a grandson of Lilly Ella, who made more butter in one year than any cow in the world. Officially tested.

Chester White Pigs and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. Sell only what I breed.

4 TO 1/2 BUTTER LOST THIS WAY WHICH? NO BUTTER LOST THIS WAY

Which way do you skim your milk? It is hard sometimes to realize just how great the loss of cream is with crocks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does. Users say so. Here's an every-day example—

"We purchased one of your No. 6 U. S. Cream Separators in 1902. It is all right. It has given the best of satisfaction with no repairs. It is as good as when we got it. We have work—washing pans and carrying milk down cellar, and gives warm, sweet milk for calves and pigs. We would not be without one for three times the price we paid for it, and consider the U. S. the best on the market.—Mrs. MAGGIE KIDD."

"CARSONVILLE, MICH., July 23, 1905.

Given the best of satisfaction with no repairs. It is as good as when we got it. We have work—washing pans and carrying milk down cellar, and gives warm, sweet milk for calves and pigs. We would not be without one for three times the price we paid for it, and consider the U. S. the best on the market.—Mrs. MAGGIE KIDD."

For additional proofs write for our interesting free catalogue

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
18 centrally located warehouses in United States and Canada

ed the milking tube is removed, care being taken to prevent the outflow of air by having an assistant tie a broad piece of tape about teat at the time the milking tube is withdrawn. The same treatment is repeated with the other three teats until the udder is satisfactorily distended. In case the air becomes absorbed and no improvement is noted within five hours, a repetition of this treatment should be made under the same antiseptic precautions as at first. The tape should be removed from the teats two or three hours after the cow gets on her feet, the constricting muscles at the tip of the teats being now depended on for retaining the air. In this manner the air may be left in the udder for twenty-four hours, and when recovery is assured, it should be gradually milked out. It is needless to say that the calf should not be permitted to suck during this period.—Homestead.

Milking Qualities of Shorthorns

Comparisons of the milking records of the Jersey, Shorthorn and Red Polled herds of Tring Park, England, as given by the London Live Stock Journal, show some interesting facts. The records were kept for the year of 53 weeks ending September 30, 1905, and were made on 90 cows kept throughout the year. A record was also kept of the cows that were entered and those sold during the year. The Drovers Journal, in reviewing these figures, finds the following:

There are twenty-three Jersey cows whose records were kept throughout the year, and they gave a total of 151,753 pounds of milk, or an average of about 6,598 pounds per annum. The highest total yield of milk in pounds per cow was 10,377 an average of 31.41 pounds per day, the highest average for a day.

The greatest number of days in milk was 371, the average for the twenty-three cows being 311 days. The average number of days dry was 59.

Thirty-eight Shorthorn cows gave a total yield of milk of 267,196 pounds, or an average of about 6,291 pounds per annum. The highest total yield of milk pounds per cow was 10,069, an average of 26.38 pounds per day. The highest average per day was 38.71 pounds. The greatest number of days in milk was 371, and the average of the 38 cows was 308. The average number of days dry was 161.

Of the Red Polleds twenty-nine cows gave a total of 182,438 pounds of milk, or an average of about 6,281 pounds per annum. The greatest total yield of milk in pounds per cow was 9,790, an average 26.38 pounds per day. The highest average per day was 33.14 pounds. The greatest number of days in milk was 371 day, and the average for the 29 cows was 326 days. The average number of days dry was 44 days.

Cattle Feeding Experiments

(Continued from page 3)

by the farmer and that existing land values warrant the larger utilization of this roughness by the adoption of methods of harvesting that will make such material more valuable for feeding purposes.

H. R. Smith.

The World's Standard

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

700,000 In Use.
Ten Times
All Others Combined.

Save \$10.- per Cow
Every Year of Use
over all
Gravity Setting Systems
and \$5.- per Cow
over all
Imitating Separators.

Send for new 1906 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Canal & Randolph Sts.,
CHICAGO. 74 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK.
OVER 5,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES.

Who Stole the Butter?—A farmer owned a herd of milk cows that yielded him an average of 400 pounds (about 200 quarts) of milk per day. It was average milk, being four per cent butter fat. In other words, the 400 pounds of milk his cows gave him daily contained 16 pounds of butter fat. This farmer had had his milk tested, and knew it contained that amount of butter fat. He churned every three days and knew the cream from three days' milk should yield 45 pounds, he rarely got more than 25 or 26.

His wife thought maybe somebody was stealing it, so he put a lock on the milk house door. That didn't help matters any.

He had a first-class milk house, used the best system of deep setting, and couldn't see where that cream went. He let his milk stand until almost sour before he skimmed it, thinking it might cream better. But that didn't mend matters any—simply spoiled the skimmed milk for calf feed. Up to that time he had thought he had a perfect system of skimming. But he knew that 45 pounds of butter fat was there, because he had had his milk tested; but he could not make as much butter as he should.

It seemed to him that something was wrong with his cans. He asked the hardware dealer about it. This was the answer he got: "Look down your calves' throats." He asked the hardware man what he meant. The hardware man replied, "You have been robbing yourself—been feeding about half your butter fat in your skimmed milk. Your cans are good enough, as cans go—but cans don't do the business. They depend altogether on the force of gravity to do the skimming, and gravity is not strong enough. Half of the butter fat remains tangled up in the skimmed milk, and it takes a force a whole lot stronger than gravity to get it out."

"What will do it?" the farmer asked. "Centrifugal force," as applied in the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator," was the reply.

This hardware dealer was an agent for the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator, and loaned this farmer a Tubular for a trial.

The farmer took the Tubular home, used it three days, churned 47½ pounds of unsalted butter from the cream it extracted out of three days' milk, and sent a check to the hardware dealer in payment for the machine. He had been robbing himself, and did not know it. He had been making six cent rent out of butter fat the Tubular would have enabled him to get 25 to 35 cents cents a pound for, when he could have made just as good rent out of oil meal cost-

ing but two cents a pound. The kindness of the Tubular agent in lending him a Tubular for a free trial enabled him to find the loss and stop it—making a gain for him of eight pounds of butter per day.

All Tubular Agents are just as accommodating. Any one of them will lend you a Tubular for a free trial. If you do not know of any Tubular agent near you, we suggest that you write to The Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa. If you will ask for catalog No. 300, they will not only send you the catalog but refer you to their nearest local agent. The Tubular Cream Separator is a machine we can and are glad to, heartily recommend.

GEDNEY FARM

L. E. ORTIZ, General Manager.

HIGHEST CLASS JERSEYS



GOLDEN STREAMER 60500

Son of FORFARSHIRE out of GLDEN STREAM 8th, born Feb 22 1901 and considered the best Jersey bull that ever crossed the Atlantic as a two year old.

Specialty.—Young bulls and heifers, all ages. Also Imp. GHESTER WHITES, and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Standard bred BLACK MINORCAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Correspondence solicited.

GEDNEY FARM. White Plains, N. Y.

BLOODED STOCK

Breeder's of the Next Fifty Years

CHAPTER VIII.

How to overcome prevailing conditions? This point is where we stand alone; where we are subject to the criticism of the entire breeding fraternity, where we must make sure of all the barricades of our citadel will be stormed and the force of the old guard will enter the gates and we will become prisoners, to be carried away in a strange country, while our followers may be servants unto others who will not realize or believe the truth.

Let me dwell a moment on "Frenzied Finance," Life Insurance, Stocks, etc., long enough to bring to your mind afresh the attendant evils of paying tribute to a business that seems to be right and because others do it, it must be that it is good and right to follow them.

Did you ever stop to investigate what you are paying tribute for? Suppose you did investigate, you done it in sort of a half-hearted, half-understanding way that sort of mesmerized you into parting with your hard-earned dollars and led you to follow with the procession who were each following the myth that would carry you far out to sea. How many the victims that have been dropped overboard and left stranded near some island or to drown in the waters of sorrow, affliction and remorse? No use of repainting this picture. You all have read of it and perhaps some of you have embarked on this old myth, "I thought it was all right."

I shall not offer any of our children any other than timely council and that which will do all good as you take it. There is only one craft that is proper to sail in, in the breeding business, and that one is "Integrity." It does not

mean that you may not secure business and dollars aboard some other. It does mean that you will secure more dollars aboard this craft "Integrity" than you ever hope to secure on any other now known to this world! Right here let me state how this craft "Integrity" is constructed.

First, there came an idea, then a plan. Second, the builders were called together; all plans were gone over in detail and sanctioned; orders were given to proceed.

Third, building commenced at once; all of the necessary and important framework was made ready as fast as possible under existing conditions and brought in place.

Fourth, the builders worked unceasingly for years in order to prove to the world they would bring to a successful completion the plan they accepted.

Fifth, all of the structure work and much of the finishing material is now complete.

Sixth, the finishing work goes on. Much additional material of the finest kind is brought forth to the builders in the sixth year as well as some of the best workmen and artisans who will put their hearts and hands to the work and so it will ever be.

Six years ago, January, 1900, the plan was prepared. In February the builders were called together and orders were given. In April, 1900, the craft "Integrity" was commenced and to-day she is the first model of the twentieth century.

The builders are the International Consolidated Record Association, and the workmen are numbered by thousands. This craft "Integrity" is being much talked about. The builders stand before the world today without criticism on their work. The workmen are interested; they are learning through Blooded Stock what this craft "Integrity" is to do for them and they are telling their friends about it. Each workman toward "Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute."

The boilers and much of the machinery is already brought in use making tests of such parts where the strains will be severe. Ten years were given to complete the craft "Integrity" and it is coming along on schedule time.

Is there any reason why you should not become one of these workmen and hasten the day of completion, that you and your children may be rewarded for your assistance and loyalty, by a free voice in the management and a state room for you on the sailing list as there are many on this craft? You may also help to keep the log showing to others it's integrity stands unquestioned.

In the breeding of pure bred stock there are many unwritten ways and by-ways: No one person or single breed association holds the key to unlock the words that shall bring out such thoughts and harmony of all conditions as are necessary to secure the success the business deserves. No one breed is the ideal for all condition. No matter what any lot of breeders may say for any breed, nor now much money they may put behind the breed, it will never be the only ideal breed. The world has various ideals and methods. While ideals may differ, methods may be one and the same for all breeds so far as handling the pedigrees and records. When this is thoroughly understood and made a matter of study, it always brings the same result. There is no

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Burners for stove of any description. Vaporizes oil which produces gas flame. Cheaper than other fuel. No smoke. No odor. Burners guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. For terms write WOOD & DYKINS, Camden, N. J.



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OUR Chester Whites
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PUBLIC SALE OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE POLAND-CHINA AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE MARCH 13, 1906

40 head of business dairy cattle, having record of 65 lbs. of milk in one day. If tested would go into the Advance Registry. The cows are sized by DeKor Count Pleterje 23072; Colan thus Abhekerk DeKor 2044, and Hartog Mutual DeKor 23977. For circular and particulars write H. W. BARNARD, R. D. 5, Oxford, Pa.

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The oldest, best known, most reliable, and extensively used of all Condition Powders. It cures Chronic Cough, Heaves, Influenza, Distemper, Hide Bound, Indigestion, Constipation, and all Stomach Troubles. Restores lost appetite, and increases the assimilation. It assists in fattening and increases the quantity of milk and cream. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by druggists, General Merchandise, and Feed Dealers, or sent charges prepaid at the following rate:

Package 25c; 5 Packages, \$1.00; 12 Packages, \$2.00.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS and remember that each package of the genuine is covered with a pink wrapper. Send for descriptive literature.

The David E. Foutz Co.,
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good reason why it should be otherwise.

As an association formed on broad and intelligent lines, recognizing all breeds and the good qualities and value of all in their general make up and individual characteristics to suit any particular business of fancy is the way now provided you to warrant that this part of the work shall be handled in a uniform, systematic manner, commendable to all breeds and breeders alike.

It matters not what breed you handle or what breeders association you belong to or what present condition may be of any breed organization, the International Consolidated Record Association will at any time serve your best interests.

To read Blooded Stock and have your friends do the same will give you a guiding hand that its grip and influence upon your heart will not be easily shaken off. You might just as well think of taking a jump off Key West and think you would land on Cuba as to read Blooded Stock and its teachings and think you would forget it.

Blooded Stock and the International Consolidated Record Association are so closely allied in their work of educating the masses that today have growing children coming on for action as to be inseparable and both are concerned about these children. Uncle Nathan wants the children, they make men and women, getting them is not all. Interesting the children of all ages for their own welfare is my business. Could I not do this then I would fail to accomplish my work. I have interested others and want to you. I desire to bring all Blooded Stock children closer to us. I want to hear from you by letter whenever you desire my help. No matter what you are doing. I want to make up our Veterinary Department to the best service we can give you free if you like. Dr. C. D. Smead will also gladly answer anything he can and will give you prompt personal advice by letter as you require at a slight fee, see International Veterinary Department.

Come to us at any time, we will aid you and save you money. Believe no man who has sought to say against us. Whenever you find one remember he must be sure and there is always two sides to a question. Write to me what you want to know about all or any matters pertaining to live stock breeding or recording. I might be of some use to you in saving your dollars. "One dollar saved is two earned." You believe as well as I that to preserve our new craft "Integrity" we must have enough patronage on our sailing list to keep the machinery well oiled, our lookout on the bridge, our search-light on the bow and our purser loaded sufficient for all contingencies and then want our crew and passengers (our children) to be orderly, systematic and accurate about all their work and conduct and we will sail on and on for eternity, knowing no fear between our ports and those of any other country.

Since our annual meeting we have made application for Verification with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., U. S. A. We have filed our credentials and await further advice that we may not mislead. Our statement made to the Department shows a very prosperous condition of net assets \$1075.25 and net reserve balance \$1905.00. Still our good work goes on toward completing the sixth year of our existence. This is a pretty good showing in the face of this prime fact that our entire work is original. Not one of

BLOODED STOCK

it is copied from others. Accuracy, authenticity and absolute regard for our patrons interests has brought us breeders of nearly every known animal, saying, "Take us as we are and help us get right." As we have helped others we stand ready to help you.

Sincerely yours,
Nathan Henry Baldwin.

OAKDALE FARM

Property H. A. DANIELS.
R. D. 5, - Millington, Mich.
Exceptional advantages to introduce our LINCOLN SHEEP, CHESTER WHITES, SCOTCH COLLIES to readers of this paper. Write your wants immediately. Special offering Scotch Collies and Chester Whites now on hand.

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ENON HERD CHESTER WHITES
Have some extra choices Fall pigs both sexes. If you are looking for good ones write me. Barred Plymouth Rocks, best strains. Birds for sale. Eggs in season.
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The cheapest insurance you can get against hog cholera is in a package of O. I. C., the hog cholera preventive that positively prevents swine diseases. If it fails, you get your money back. If it did not do the work, it could not be sold on such broad terms. Besides its preventive qualities it makes more pork on less feed in less time; destroys worms; cures thrush, scours; stops coughs; relieves hogs when smut poisoned, and insures rugged, robust hog-health.

O. I. C. HOG CHOLERA PREVENTIVE

Costs "1c per week per hog." Can you afford to neglect testing a remedy that costs so little and insures so much? Remember, we take all risk when you buy it--you take all risk when you fail to try it. Send for 5 lb. package, price \$1.50 prepaid. Book on hog cholera--how to prevent it, free on request.
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MAKES PROFIT

INCREASED THE MILK 35 LBS. IN 10 DAYS

N. Haas, of Scotts, Mich. increased his milk yield from three cows 35 lbs. in 10 days--his butter 6 lbs. You can do as well or better; you can increase your milk yield if you will do as Mr. Haas did. He fed

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Mix it with any ration and it will increase fat, milk or flesh. \$3.50 invested in a 100 lb. bag of Tonic Stock Food will save you \$10.00 worth of feed and give you a profit in feed saved of \$6.50. Certainly you can afford it. Begin to feed it now. Get your profits quicker at less feed cost. "Elgin Brand" Tonic Stock Food will help you make more money on your stock, easier, quicker and more certain than ever before. Ask your dealer for Tonic Stock Food "Elgin Brand." If he hasn't it we will ship direct. We deliver freight free, \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Write for our beautiful Souvenir Calendar and booklet free. Address Dept. 23 AGENTS WANTED.

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Agricultural Epitomist, Spencer, Ind. is a great monthly farm paper printed out on a big 320-acre farm, where experiments are conducted by experts and the results published in the paper. This makes it a paper of great value to the business farmer who wants to keep posted on the best and latest methods. This paper and Blooded Stock both one year for 40c.

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BLOODED STOCK, - OXFORD, PA.

THE CURL IN THE TAIL

An old man while looking over my herd of Berkshire swine not long ago remarked to me:

"There are some hogs which I prefer to the Berkshires, but there is one feature about your Berkshires that I always like very much—you always have the curl in their tails. And after all there is not so much in the breed of hogs in profitable pork production as there is in the good feeding and care that shows thrift by the curl in the tail."

"On one occasion a few years ago I wanted to buy some pigs, and the man who was then farming one of your places asked me to come and see some he had for sale. When I came to look at the pigs I examined them over for their bad condition by telling me they were bewitched, and that he had been thinking about going to consult a witch doctor about them. They were mangy, thin and bore all the ear marks of unthrift. Their tails hung down straight and sorrowful looking. Of course I knew there was no use in arguing with a man who believed in witches, signs and things of that kind, but I could fully agree with him that there was something the matter with his pigs and advised him to widen their ration of nubbins and dish-water, to take in all they would eat of skim milk, corn meal and wheat middlings. I told him I had never fed anything so effective as that combination in bringing back the curl to pig's tails, and that I believed the trouble with his pigs was that their tails had lost their

curl. The man was so intent upon seeing some sign or mystery about his unfortunate swine that he asked me in deep sincerity whether he couldn't cure the trouble by cutting the tails off."

I feed my swine considerable corn, probably more than the professor who does not buy or produce the theoretical feeding stuffs they use in compounding their suppositions rations would approve of as scientific feeding, says W. F. McSparran.

To my mind that feeding is most scientific that produces the best results from a minimum cost—that keeps up the curl in the tail and shows a good profit. A careful, watchful feeder can use a great deal of corn in his swine feeding without by any means producing an undesirable amount of fat. Corn does not all run to fat.

It contributes to the making of lean meat, blood, bone and the repair of tissue. It is not all clear carbohydrate. It has protein, also, and one of its greatest recommendations is that no feed that we can use carries its nutrients in a form so digestible as those in corn and no feed is more palatable.

Just now I have in my pens two young Berkshires being fed for home pork making. They, being young, are in fine growing condition and not withstanding they have twice a day all corn ground and t e a r, that they will eat, they are giving their undivided attention to growing rather than to getting fat. That is, while they are quite fat enough to make superb home eating they are not "hog fat," would not top the market, nor take a blue ribbon at a fatstock show, where fat is generally the string to the judge's favor.

Even my brood sows rarely have corn entirely withheld, except just previous to and immediately after farrowing. As soon as the dam gets back to a full ration there is always plenty of corn put into the ration. Some of the corn is fed on the cob and some ground, mixed with wheat, oats or rye, as I happen to have those grains and their prices will justify me in feeding them. In addition I usually have middlings and bran and sometimes gluten feed and linseed-oil meal, clover hay, corn stover and pumpkins.

Hog Management

describing the methods employed in managing sows about farrowing-time, the swine of the herd, Professor J. H. Skinner, instructor in animal husbandry at that institution writes:

"We feed sows liberally up to within a few days of farrowing-time, then cut the feed down, bringing them back gradually, so that by the time the pigs are ten days to two weeks old, the sow is giving a full flow of milk."

"While the pigs are on milk is a very important period in their lives, and much may be gained by giving careful attention to the feeding of the dam. Young pigs are tender, helpless things, consequently they need warm, dry quarters, and a comfortable bed which is not exposed to wind. The more sunlight they get the better."

"One of the greatest leaks we have in the hog business is the loss of pigs at farrowing-time. Much of this loss or leak can be stopped by giving attention to feed, shelter and bedding. As stat-



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50 KINDS FLOWER SEEDS 10c.
Asters, Balsam, Camma, Calliope, Nasturtium, Morning Glory, Pansy, Larkspur, Jobs Tears, Poppy, Golden Glow, Snapdragons, Cosmos, Pink Zinnia, Verbena, Monkey Plant, Sweet Rocket, Primrose, Ice Plant, Potunia, Castor Oil Beans, Portulaca, Candytuft, Sweet Peas.
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The Summer Hyacinth, Golden Lily, Humming Bird, Gladiolus, Giant Tuberoses, Baby Breath, Oxalis, all this beautiful collection of seeds and bulbs only 10c. in silver or 5c. stamps to pay the cost of packing and postage. Order quick and be sure of this grand offer—only 10 cents.
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10 TONS SWEET PEAS GIVEN AWAY FREE
Send your name and address. We will send you one Large Package, 36 47 kinds of beautiful shades if you will send to pay the cost of packing and postage. Send now and get with the Sweet Peas 10c. 47 kinds of Deep Rich Colors of Washington Pansy Seed **FREE**
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We mail this fine collection 36 FREE with 36 Old Fashioned Flower SEEDS
Imported from Germany: Plumosa, Colonia, Campanula, Calandula, By-Fonopsis, Aralis, Lily of the Valley, Alyssum, Job's Tears, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Four o'Clock, Hibiscus, Gilly, Sweet William, Anemone, Solanum, Stevia, Bird of Paradise, Sedum, Silene, Blue Hells of Scotland, Nulax, Tiger Pink, Hrowallia, Stocks, Margaret, Cyanus, Cowslip, Coreopsis, Clematis, Cypress Vine, Mourning Glork, Zinnia, Verbena, Violet.
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High-Grade Flower Seeds.
20 Packages 10c. FOR
Bat. Button, 10 Weeks stock, Eachseloltzin, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet William, 10 Pansy, 10 Candytuft, 10 Marigold, 10 Aster, 10 Portulaca, 10 Sweet Peas, 10 Zinnia, 10 Pinks, 10 Larkspur, 10 Petunia, 10 Nasturtium, 10 Calliope, 8 Sweet Mignonette.
All of the above sent to any address, post-paid, for 10c. silver or six two-cent stamps. As a premium and to introduce our seeds into every household, we will also send a collection of fine beautiful bulbs **FREE** with Catalogue.
Somerville Nursery, SOMERVILLE, - MASS.

5 MILLION PACKAGES OF SEEDS
Martha Washington Collection
40 KINDS ONLY 10c.
of Aster, Balsam, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Pinks, Salvia, Pink, Zinnia, Cosmos, Verbena, Petunia, Nasturtium, Cypress Vine, Heliotrope, Mignonette, with the following bulbs **FREE**: One Dewey Lily (as above), 1 Begonia, 1 Freesia, 1 Tuberoses, 1 Gladiolus.
All of the above sent, post-paid, for 10 cents in coin or stamps. Order early. Avoid the rush.
MYSTIC VALLEY SEED CO., Medford, Mass.

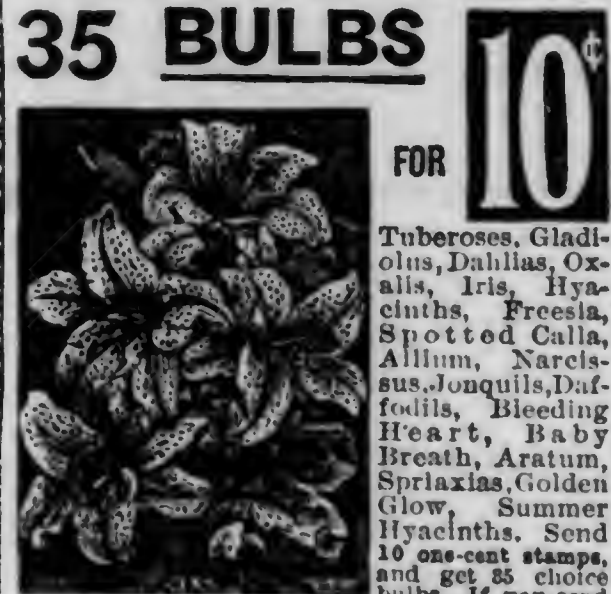
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WHAT YOU GET FOR 50 cents.
1 large package Beet 1 large package Squash
1 " " Carrot 1 " " Cabbage
1 " " Cucumber 1 " " Pumpkin
1 " " Lettuce 1 " " Pepper
1 " " Parsnip 1 pint Kings' Wonder
1 " " Melon 1 pint Early Peas
1 " " Turnip 1 pint American Wax Beans
1 " " Parsley 1 pint Holmes' Early Sweet Corn
1 " " Onion
1 " " Tomato
What you need for your table all summer. Get your vegetables fresh out of the garden every day, and know what you are eating. This entire collection of seeds, best in the world, only 50 cents. Send your orders early and get your seeds on time to plant.
GLENDALE NURSERY, EVERETT, MASS.

ed above, it is absolutely necessary that the young pigs' bed be dry, if the best results are to be attained.

"In cases where the sow is a heavy milker and the pigs scour, we feed the dam bloodmeal. This has been very efficient in checking the trouble. After the pigs are old enough, we scatter cracked grain over the floor and thus encouraged them to eat as early as possible. Green feeds, such as clover, alfalfa, oats, peas, and rye, make the dam and litter thrifty and supplement the grain ration. The aim should be to keep the sows in good flesh while suckling, as it is profitable both from the standpoint of the litter and the effect on the mother."

"After ten or twelve weeks, the pigs should be weaned. At this time milk, if available, will be valuable along with the grain and other feed, and while it may not be possible with some to do it, grading or sorting the pigs will be profitable where one is handling a considerable number. We ordinarily make three grades, putting the heaviest in one, the medium in the second, and the small ones in another. This prevents the larger pigs from cheating and crowding the weaker ones, and is to be commended. A suitable ration for growing pigs is made of two parts shorts and three parts corn, where these feeds are available. It may be found profitable to substitute tankage for the shorts in some cases. Tankage is a packing-house product of high feeding value. It produces very desirable results when fed in connection with corn. As the pigs get older, the proportion of corn may be increased. The growing pigs should have sufficient protein in their food for the production of good bone and strong frames, and it is essential that they be pushed to maturity as rapidly as possible."

"When it comes to marketing, uniformity of type and finish is important, and, as a general rule, the fat hog with a broad, fat back and good hams is in demand at a premium."

The Purdue herd is one of the best in a State where the raising of live stock has been reduced to a science, hence the advice of Professor Skinner should carry much weight among farmers who are ambitious to improve their stock.

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The Schafer Furnace Co., Youngstown, Ohio, ship heaters for \$10 down, and no profit until user is satisfied. Particulars free, if this paper is named.

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It is not often that a seed firm makes such a liberal offer as that of the A. A. Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa, found on page 11 of our paper. They are sending to our readers a beautiful rose bush, a package of vegetable seed and their fine seed book; all for 10c which covers the cost of packing and postage.

This firm is one of the big seed firms of the country and handles a very extensive line of field, garden and flower seeds. They are perfectly reliable and will make good. They are seed growers—Mr. Berry who has always been a farmer still lives on a farm—and some of their warehouses are located on their extensive farms. Send today for their great offer.

The Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., has just issued Bulletin No. 130 entitled "Steer-feeding Experiment VII." The object of the experiment was to test alfalfa as the sole roughage fed with corn and cob meal, as compared with a mixture of roughages, it being the opinion of many feeders that a mixture was preferable. In this experiment the steers getting alfalfa as the sole roughage made better gains and at less cost. The bulletin may be obtained free by applying to the Station.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN
Greatest yielder on earth. Raised from thoroughly pedigreed seed. Carefully selected \$1.50 per bushel in the ear.
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American Cauliflower Seed and other Choice Vegetable Seeds for gardeners.
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25c. to pay the cost of packing and postage. You will receive this Grand Collection of Beautiful Flowers, and our New Seed List, the only liberal offer ever made, and a Coupon Check that will give you one of the finest Farm Papers published, by sending for this grand offer:
25 Packages Seed
1 pkt. Snowball Aster, 1 pkt. Morning Glory, 1 pkt. Mixed Calliope, 1 pkt. Mixed Calandula, 1 pkt. Mixed Negella, 1 pkt. Mixed Sweet Pea, 1 pkt. Mixed Pinks, 1 pkt. Sweet Rocket, 1 pkt. Sweet William, 1 pkt. Carnation Pink, 1 pkt. Mixed Poppy, 1 pkt. Mixed Four o'Clock, 1 pkt. Mixed Candytuft, 1 pkt. Mixed Marigold, 1 pkt. Mixed Larkspur, 1 pkt. Mixed Petunia, 1 pkt. Mixed Pansy, 1 pkt. Mixed Zinnia, 1 pkt. Mixed Nasturtium, 1 pkt. Mixed Verbena.
25 Bulbs, a Beautiful Collection, sent with this order, including Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Thie-roses, Gladiolus, Calladium, Oxalis. If you will send at once 25 cents in silver or stamps. Address:
E. C. HOLMES, Somerville, Mass.



SEEDS FOR THE LIVE STOCK-GROWER
BUCKBEE'S MASTODON MANGEL
Heaviest Root Ever Grown
Yields over 2000 lbs to the Acre
Mangels are rich in feeding and fattening properties. Cost of growing per acre very low. Buckbee's Mastodon Mangel the biggest and best that grows. Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, the eminent stock specialist, Roscoe, Ill., says: "Results from planting Buckbee's Mangel seed truly amazing. I heartily recommend them."
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A vegetable prodigy. Yields over 25 tons per acre. Single roots often weigh 18 to 25 lbs. Heaviest cropping Carrot. Easy to harvest, better for stock than any other Carrot known.
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My Early Illinois (white) and Prosperity (yellow) are the best Dent Corns in the world. Don't buy seeds until you get my 1906 Seed and Plant Guide. Write to-day. It's free.
H. W. BUCKBEE, 149 Rockford Seed Farm, 149 Rockford, Ill.

A WORD

Just a word to you who are a little late: I find there are a few who have not renewed their subscription to Blooded Stock and to such I am again sending you the paper for this month. Kindly advise me what is the trouble that you have not renewed as surely there must be a reason. Won't you tell us?

We dislike to lose any out of our big family. Kindly refer to the January number and send in your subscription at once. I offer you everything fair about it and believe that you expect nothing else. Let us hear from you at once.

Uncle Nathan.

Prolific Breeding of the Dairy Cow

There are two common mistakes made in feeding cows; first, not feeding liberally enough; second, feeding a ration not properly balanced. It has been found by experiments that about sixty per cent of what a cow can eat is necessary to merely maintain her without producing any milk or gaining in weight. This being true, it is evident that it is not economy to feed only a little more than this sixty per cent needed to keep up the cow's body.

Below are given balanced rations that will furnish the materials necessary to produce milk in about the right proportions. By the term "rations" is meant the feed for twenty-four hours. If a cow will not give a good flow of milk in the early part of the milking period, when fed a liberal amount of one of these rations, it indicates that she is not adapted by nature to be a dairy animal and she should be disposed of. The amounts given are considered about right for a cow giving from twenty to twenty-five pounds of milk per day. For heavy milkers these rations are to be increased, and reduced for lighter milkers. In making up these rations it is designed that the cow be given practically all of the roughage she will eat and then sufficient grain is added to furnish the necessary amount of digestible material.

- 1.—Clover hay, twenty pounds; bran, five pounds; corn, six to eight pounds.
- 2.—Clover hay, twenty pounds; oats, four to five pounds; corn, six to eight pounds.
- 3.—Clover hay, twenty pounds; corn and cob meal, eight to ten pounds; gluten or cotton-seed meal, two pounds.
- 4.—Alfalfa or cowpea hay, fifteen to twenty pounds; corn, nine to twelve pounds.
- 5.—Alfalfa or cowpea ten pounds; corn stover, ten pounds; corn, eight to ten pounds; bran, two pounds.—Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri Agricultural College.

H. W. Barnard, Oxford, Pa., will sell his entire herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle on March 13th. This herd is composed of the best blood and breeding known among Holsteins. It is composed of over 10,000 lbs. of milk in a year and 65 lbs. in a day. Many of them would go into the advanced records if fed for the official tests, but they never were fed for such records will be sold just as they are, in every day business condition. Persons wishing the best blood and breeding will do well to write Mr. Barnard at once for circulars, etc., and then not fail to attend the sale.

E. H. Powley, Oxford, Pa., is offering for sale a number of fine Jersey calves, from one to two months old. Mr. Powley keeps a dairy of business cows and someone can secure some good stock at reasonable prices. Write him at once.

BLOODED STOCK

Stock Foods are very profitable articles for farmers to use. In fact the value of these foods are greatly overlooked by a vast majority. Many think them some patent medicine affair but this is not the case. They are the result of experience of the best Veterinarians in the country and are a compound made for the parti-



cular use for which they are prepared. Among the firms who have made a reputation is the Ashland Stock Food Co., Ashland, Ohio, and their trade mark, that we herewith show, in their guarantee on every package of its being as represented. Their motto "Quality Counts" has been their aim in manufacturing all their goods. It will pay anyone to write them for catalogue.

We do all kinds of Job Printing. Send us your work, it will be promptly done. Write us about it.

5% ON YOUR SAVINGS

INVESTORS seeking a little larger return on their money than 3 or 4 per cent., while being assured that their savings are in safe, careful hands, will be interested in the "Certificate" Plan of the

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WE PAY 5% PER YEAR ON YOUR SAVINGS

which bear earnings for every day in our care. Your money is always subject to your control if required for other purposes. Earnings begin as soon as your money is received, and are mailed you by check semi-annually, or compounded, if desired.

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Let us show you how we can handle your savings accounts to better advantage than most other banking institutions.

Assets \$175,000

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WE WANT NAMES.

We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States each one having at least five cows. You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you FOUR BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper and that is the reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, ABSOLUTELY FREE, FOUR REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES. Address THE RURAL HOME, 2, North William St., New York, N. Y.

POLAND-CHINA GILTS of Sept., 1905, farrow. Good ones by Mo. Black Mischief Maker 33711, the World's Fair Grand Champion's brother, and by Prince Jumbo 33710. Some daisies at picking prices. Write before you buy.

A. F. SIEFKER,
R. D. 1, DeLancey, St. Charles Co., Mo.



Jersey Heifer Calves,
Four to six weeks old. Hood Farm Blood. Will sell these calves reasonable. They are from business cows.

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R. 2, Oxford, Pa.



Chester Whites
For years I have been selecting and breeding to build up a herd that would be uniform in shape, stamping other herds with the good qualities that I had succeeded in fixing in my herd. If in need of first-class Chesters come and see me or write your wants. Only the best sold for breeders.

T. A. STEVENSON, Shannon City, Ia.



ATTENTION, PLEASE!
On account of taking up other business I will sell two of my best Poland-China Brood Sows bred for Spring farrow, also my young Herd Boar, Top Perfection, and two Boars and four Sows of September farrow. One-third their real value buys them if taken at once. Mention this paper when writing. Address

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R. D. No. 1, Box 75, Evansport, O.

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This department of advertising will enable readers to sell any kind of surplus, live stock, farm tools, machinery, crops, etc. Advertisements of farms for sale, rent or exchange, poultry, poultry supplies, dogs, cats, pet stock, implements, machinery, wagons, seeds, plants, and vegetables. The cost of advertising is

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This Department for Live Stock Only.

CATTLE.

SUNNY SLOPE HERD of Red Polled Cattle—the best and dairy breed. Choice young stock for sale. L. H. WALKER, Reed City, Michigan.

JERSEYS—Combination and Golden Lad. For sale—10 cows, 10 heifers and 20 bulls. S. E. NIVIN, Landenberg, Pa.

HOGS.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS, \$8 up. Best Seed Corn, \$1.25 bushel. Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns. Eggs from choice pens \$1.75 for 15. Write for circular. FRANK BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

POLAND-CHINAS—Choice spring and fall born. One good herd headed. Extra fine bred gilts. Fall pigs, both sexes, dandies. Write for special prices this month. G. F. McCLELLAN & SON, Groveland, Ill.

O. I. C. HOGS—2 fine sow pigs, weighing between 75 and 100 lbs. Price \$8. Pedigree furnished. E. W. RAU, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE, all ages, extra blood. R. H. McFADIEEN, Mgr., Oxford, Pa.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—Thoroughbred, prolific, vigorous, record not equaled. J. B. TYLER, Tamaqua, Pa.

PURE BRED Chester White Pigs at all times, \$10 per pair and up. WILL H. CARL, Elsburg, Pa.

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WHITE LEGHORNS—Good breeding cocks and cockerels, Fogg & McClave prize-winning strains. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. R. I. SATTERFIELD, Fairmount, W. Va. Route 5.

WHITE and BARRED Plymouth Rock fowls and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. R. H. McFADIEEN, Oxford, Pa.

EGGS for Hatching—Rose Comb Rhode Island. Best. Price \$1.25 per 15. D. C. HUTCHISON, Oxford, Pa.

BARRED P. ROCK Cockerels. First-class birds. Write me. GEORGE C. POWLEY, Oxford, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, choice stock. Eggs \$1 per setting. F. L. VANDERHOOF, Jewett, Ill.

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JUMBO Homers for Squab Breeding, \$1.00 per pair; extra large and very prolific breeders. Send for free pamphlet. PROVIDENCE SQUAB CO., 722 Hope St., Providence, R. I.

FEDIGREED STOCK, Saratoga, Ind., farmers, poultry and stock journal; 9 months 10 cents.

W. L. Hammond, R. D. 2, Oswego, N. Y. Breeder of Large English Yorkshire Swine. The kind that grow large. Write wants. Prices reasonable.

ONE SHORT-HORN BULL CALF

Chester White Pigs, 2 to 3 months old. All stock eligible to registry. JOS. T. FLEMING, Belleville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Medoc 14316, fine bay stallion, 15½ hands high. Sired by Montgomery 3512, dam Abana, second dam Bazar, dam of Fauny Wilkes. He is a fine breeder and has trial trotting record of 2:24½. J. M. MINOR, CORINTH, K. Y.

BLOODED STOCK

Incubator Points

Dr. Richard M. Wood had prepared a bulletin for the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on "Incubation and Incubators." The summary of his instructions is given below, and the bulletin may be had on application to the Department:

Study your incubator. Acquaint yourself with all its parts. Read the manufacturer's directions for setting it up.

Set it up carefully and according to instructions. Never try to run an incubator in a drafty place, nor near the stove, nor where the sun shines on it.

Set fertile eggs only. Waste no effort upon those that are doubtful.

Learn how to trim and clean a lamp. Keep the lamps full and the wick and tube clean.

Avoid smoke. See that the eggs are clean and dry before setting them.

Balance all eggs, large ends up, a few hours before placing them in the tray. Do not overfill the tray.

Turn every egg the third day. Cool the eggs every morning.

Be sure your hands are clean when handling eggs.

Test all eggs by the seventh day. Test again by the eleventh day. Test again by the fifteenth day.

If the air space is too large, supply moisture; if too small, put a saucer of dry lime in the room and run without moisture a day or two.

Do not expect to learn all about the air cell the first hatch. You will learn that later.

Do not disturb the eggs after the evening of the eighteenth day.

Have a regular hour for incubator work.

Do not tinker too much with the regulator.

Get the adjustment right and keep it so.

Heat your machine and make your adjustment before placing the eggs in the egg chamber.

Claude Wilkinson, Cynthia, Ind., who owns one of the largest and finest herds of Poland-Chinas in the world, is offering a lot of extra fine animals. They can be purchased at prices that are right. Look up his ad.

David E. Foutz, Baltimore, Md., makes a change in his ad. in this issue. This firm is one of the oldest Stock Food Companies in the country. Their goods are strictly reliable. Write them for book on Proteinology.

Poultrymen who wish to know about eggs, broilers and roasters; the cost and profit of raising, should send at once to Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y., for his new catalogue. It is the best and most thorough in detail, as to the value of eggs, broilers and roasters that we have ever seen. It tells when to hatch so as to get to market at the right time and the profit received from prime stock each week of the year. The book is free of charge and can be had by addressing Mr. C. A. Cyphers. When writing mention Blooded Stock.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE of standard bred poultry for 1906, printed in beautiful colors, contains fine Chromo, illustrations and describes 40 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, how to cure them, and 10 cents. B. H. GREIDER, CHEEMS, PA.

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Describes over 40 Leading Varieties of standard bred fow's. Quality the best. EGGS IN SEASON. STOCK FOR SALE. Send 4c for Catalogue. Your money back if we can not please you.

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The "STAY THERE"
Aluminum Ear Markers are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Put any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 120 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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The Keystone Incubator—cork lined, double walls, adjustable egg trays, safety lamp, heat and ventilation under perfect control. Easy to operate. Big, healthy hatches. It's a corker every way. Catalogue free. The Diehl-Schilling Co., Box 634, Easton, Pa.

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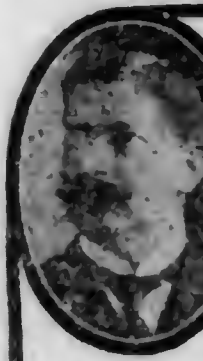
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Complete fireproof Hatching and Brooding plant for \$7.50. 2 gals. oil will hatch and brood the chicks. Our nest system is the latest discovery. Full line poultry supplies. Lowest prices. FREE catalogue. Write to-day. BANTA-BENDER CO., KEESVILLE, N. Y.



Investigate the Poultry Business

Write for a copy of my book which describes the profitable combinations of Eggs, Broiler, and Roaster Farms.

It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make \$2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.

I have helped thousands to make money with poultry. My Model Incubators and Brooders are used on the money-making farms. It is my business to teach those who use them to do so profitably. Whether your needs are small or large, I will furnish, without charge, estimates and plans for a complete equipment that will insure success without your spending a dollar uselessly.

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C. D. SMEAD, V. S., Editor

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Horse Breeders Associations

The new officers elected for the year for several of the horse register associations, at their late Chicago meetings are as follows:

—American Percherons:—
President—H. G. McMillan, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Secretary—Geo. W. Stubblefield.
Mr. Boyd of Milwaukee was elected director in the place of Mr. Jones of Ohio.

The office of the association is at the Stock Yards, Chicago.

—Belgian Horses:—
President—Peter Hopely, Lewis, Ia.
Vice-President—J. C. Crouch, LaFayette, Ind.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. D. Conner, Wabash, Ind.

Directors—O. R. Chamblin, Clinton, Iowa; A. B. Holbert, Greeley, Iowa.
Executive Committee—H. Wolfe, Wabash, Ind; Geo. Crouch, Lafayette, Ind.

—Shire Horses—
Mr. J. G. Truman, President, Mr. L. W. Cochran, Vice-President, Charles Burgess, Secretary and L. W. Sullivan, Treasurer. The following directors were elected: Edwin Hobson, Clinton, Ill.; R. Ments, Askum, Ill.; S. R. Taylor, Williamsville, Ill.; Charles Finch, Joliet, Ill.; J. L. Wilson; John Larson, Fairfield, Iowa; W. E. Pritchard, Ottawa, Ill.; Geo. A. Hogg, Pittsburg, Pa., and M. D. Zwicker, Preemption, Ill.

IDEAL BREEDERS

That every farmer should be interested more or less in the breeding of the American trotter is patent to all who have considered the question. The subject has been considered in a general way, but the matter is of such importance that it is well worth while to consider it more or less specifically. Some farmers breed the trotter on quite an extensive scale but there are thousands of farmers who pay little or no attention to the breeding of any animals, and then, of course, there are those who devote time and money to the breeding of draft horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. No farmer, whether he is expending the most of his energies in agricultural purposes exclusively or combining farming and breeding, but would benefit by breeding a few trotters.

Right here it might be well to remark that it is the breeder who conducts his operations on a limited scale who has been highly successful in breeding for speed. This has been due in large measure to the fact that he has been able to give more attention to the proper care and development of his brood-mares or possibly some would

BLOODED STOCK

say that having small means he has been forced to over-work his mares. The man who believes in confining his brood-mares to stable and pasture for twelve months in the year would call it overwork on the part of the farmer, but the experience has demonstrated time and again that this work, over-work, has been essential to the proper conditioning of the mares and this has been proven in the superior quality of the colts. This disposes of the absurd idea that the small breeder is not in a position to successfully compete with the man who conducts his operations on a large scale.

It is essential that every farmer should have a few horses for the every day farm work. Too often it is the case that these farm horses are geldings of mixed breed, of no individual merit, and worth little or nothing. In the big horse markets they are designated as farm chunks and when the farmer is through with them are worth little from a standpoint. Instead of investing his money in these worthless "equines," the farmer would make a wise move from a financial standpoint if he would purchase a few good trotting-bred mares. By keeping a close watch it will not be a hard matter for a farmer to pick up a few of these at a moderate price. At every big combination sale of trotters there are brood-mares which would answer the farmer's purpose that, for one reason or another, sell at a very reasonable figure. It is frequently the case at the close of a big sale that complaint is made that brood-mares are a drug on the market, all the buyers want is ready-made speed or high-class prospects. This is more particularly the case in the East where it is almost impossible to keep a brood-mare at moderate cost. These mares, oftentimes of good age to be sure, would answer the farmer's purpose admirably. They could be used on the farm as the "errand" horse, the family mare for church purposes and going to the village postoffice, while others would answer finely for cutting and raking hay and general purpose work around the farm. Every owner of a good-sized farm could use such mares to advantage while the market gardener would find mares of this type much better suited to their use than the clumsy "chunks" so much in use at present.

The trotting-bred mare is intelligent and rapid in gait while her superior nerve force would enable her to do heavier work than many of her critics are willing to admit. From one to a half dozen such mares could be used to advantage by every farmer. Her work would more than pay for her keep. Then the owner should breed her to some well-bred trotting stallion. The farmer would do well not to be too niggardly when casting about for a stallion for breeding. Great consideration should be paid to selecting a stallion suitable in every way, blood lines and conformation being essential but the fact that a small, unsound horse has a record should not lead the breeder to giving him preference to a large, well developed and sound stallion. While it is advisable to select the stallion with a record, everything else being equal, the breeder should be careful not to get speed crazy. It has been pointed out in the past that the farmer breeder needs size, conformation and soundness much more than he needs speed without these essentials.

Having decided on the stallion it is then desirable that the mare be bred so that she will foal at a time when he,

services are not needed on the farm. This can be arranged so that the farm mares will always be in shape to work when required, as the demands of farm work are much the same year after year. The farmer by this arrangement will have better work horses than is generally the case, while the resulting revenue. If the colt has signs of speed and the farmer is able to develop it sufficiently to show a fast quarter he has ready money in a short time. But he will be wise not to expect it any more than he should neglect developing it when he has it, or selling it to

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Respectfully yours,
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KEYSTONE DEHORNER
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easily. No crushing or splintering
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Hogs rooting, all sizes, hogs grow
and fatten quicker, marks all stock,
marks registry number, valuable rec-
ords, all for \$1.00, postpaid; hog holder
50c, both \$1.25, gross dealer \$1.25,
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BOSS PIG EXTRACTOR.
Every farmer send for set, \$1.00 by mail. Saves
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Farmers for Agents can make hundreds of dol-
lars in each county. Treatise on raising hogs
with each set free.
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By feeding the new Ridgway Vaccine—10 cents
a litter—the pigs are vaccinated before birth,
hence are born CHOLERA PROOF. One mil-
lion successful tests, 10,000 strong testimonials.
In further proof will ship my own suckling pigs
and expose them for weeks in sick cholera
herds at MY OWN EXPENSE AND RISK. No
other MAN, DOCTOR or VETERINARY ever
did or yet dares take any such risk. WHY?
Simply because he would lose both his hogs and
business. During the past six years I have
shipped and exposed in sick cholera herds,
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ling pigs, WITHOUT LOSS FROM CHOLERA.
I give a written guarantee backed by \$10,000 ap-
proved security. Book free.

ROBERT RIDGWAY, Box T, Amboy, Ind.

some one who will. Generally he will find it more advisable to go slow and break the colt and use him for farm work. By the time the colt is four or five he should have developed and been educated to the point so that he will bring a good price as a road horse for some city man or if of heavier build a good coach horse. If the farmer happens to breed a well-mated pair of either road or coach horse so much the better, for such a pair will command a good price and oftentimes a fancy figure. Possibly the colt will develop into a show horse is a prize winner in any company. Every farmer should see to it, that his work horses develop a profit for him over and above what he may consider the animal worth as merely farm horses, and to this end there is nothing like the American trotting-bred horse.

Breed Horses of Some Kind

The discussion as to whether or not it is advisable for farmers to attempt to breed trotters is a most absurd one unless the participants take into consideration many things which the average writer on the subject does not do. The first thing to be considered by the farmer who decides to breed horses of any kind is to find out which breed of horses his taste leads him to like best. The farmer who cares no more for a fast stepping, graceful moving harness horse than he does for a big, weighpulling draft horse would better confine his breeding operations to the draft horse class. It is safe to say that, while, as a rule the farmer can breed a few horses with profit to himself, he will not succeed with a breed of horses of which he has little or no knowledge as to the qualifications which make them valuable, says the Horse World. A well bred young trotter in order to sell to the best advantage, must be developed enough to show that it is good gaited and in the possession of some speed. Some farmers have the natural gift of horsemanship to enable them to do this while others have not the least conception of what gait and speed mean. The farmers of the class first spoken of will succeed in breeding trotting bred horses, while those of the other class will almost certainly fail. Farmers certainly should breed horses of some kind, but in selecting the breed to work with each man should take stock of his likes and dislikes and confine himself to the production of the breed he has a great liking for and some knowledge of. There are breeds enough to suit men of all opinions and if one confines his operations to the breed which he likes and understands, breeding horses will be found as profitable as any other branch of farming, for is no gainsaying the fact that the farmer who raises his own hay and grain can raise horses cheaper than the breeder who has to purchase all his feed. With the trotting bred horse, the saddle horse, the coacher and the draft horse to choose from every farmer ought to find a breed which he can make a profitable adjunct to his farming operations.

LAMBING EWES

Of course these countries do not grow cheap corn for feeding like we do in this country, and therefore have to use some other foods. It is stated in a

BLOODED STOCK

late bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that farmers there endeavor to have their pigs ready for market at six months old, when they weigh about 200 pounds each. Others grow their pigs for about eight months and then fatten them for two and a half to four months, marketing them at 300 to 400 pounds. Those who finish at the younger age feed very liberally from the time the pigs begin to eat, and dairy by-products are always used if available. The rations generally contain ground barley and shorts during the first few months, corn meal, ground rye, ground wheat, or cooked potatoes usually being added the last month or six weeks. In the latter case kitchen refuse and dairy by-products are used before fattening begins, and very little grain is fed. When the fattening period arrives they are fed very heavy rations.

The following rations are representative: Equal parts ground barley and corn meal, with cooked potatoes and a little skim milk at the finish. 2. Equal parts ground barley, ground rye, and corn meal; ground barley two parts, ground wheat one part, ground rye one part. In some instances cooked roots are given.

Those feeds which will produce the greatest gains at the lowest cost are preferred, as it is the weight of the pig rather than the quality of the flesh which determines its market value. Fattening pigs are generally confined in small pens, especially during the finishing period.

That the United States Government is finding the supply of horses short is evidenced by the bids for cavalry and artillery horses which were opened at Seattle, Wash., recently. The Quartermaster's Department advertised for horses suitable for the Philippine service, and the lowest bid was that of Chas. H. Fiey of Seattle, who offered to supply 200 head at \$120 each.

Do not neglect to salt the cows. Salt them often. A little every day or every other day. You like salt in your food so do they. It will increase the profits too.

The Great Development of the use of the hand separator on the farm, accompanied by sale of cream instead of milk to the creameries, has added another difficulty to the production of good creamery butter, in that many farmers do not care for their separators properly. This leads to the delivery of contaminated cream by some of the patrons, by means of which the entire product is injured in quality. Bulletin No. 131, "Care of Dairy Utensils," just issued by the Experiment Station, describes the results obtained by various systems of cleansing separators, and the necessity for rigid care in this respect is prominently brought out. The bulletin is sent free to all applicants. Address Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Hog Cholera—The Snoddy Remedy, manufactured by the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill., which is advertised in another column in this issue of our paper, is getting some very strong endorsements. In fact from the best information from our subscribers it is simply curing their hogs.

We here give you a letter from J. T. Horn, who is President of the Decker Coil Hoop Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city. Mr. Horn owns a farm near the city on which he keeps a herd

FAMOUS O. I. C. and FINE DUDOC-JERSEY SWINE
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP
FINELY BRED
JOHN M. WHEELER
WINCHESTER, KY.

of hogs. Read what he says about the Snoddy Remedy.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19, 1906.
The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill.
Gentlemen:—

We enclose you our check for \$5.00 in settlement for attached invoice, which please receipt and return.

We have been waiting to see what the result of the medicine would be before writing you. We are pleased to say that we gave what we consider a fair test. In a herd of 26 hogs before the medicine arrived 7 of them were dead, balance of them were sick. The medicine was given just as near according to directions as possible and we saved 13 out of the 19, and believe if we had had the medicine in time that we could have saved all of them.

You can use this letter as an unsolicited testimonial if you care to.

Very respectfully yours,
J. T. Horn.

The above letter signed by a gentleman who stands above reproach and is widely known, it seems to us is enough to convince anyone of the merit of this wonderful remedy.

Anyone who will send their name and address, plainly written, to the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill., will receive their free book, which will explain this new system of treating hog Cholera. Every farmer who raises either any or few hogs should write at once and get this book. It is free for the asking and is valuable not only for hog cholera but it gives you other information about hogs that every farmer should know.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce cure or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

THE AIR-COOLED Power and Pumping Engine

The engine that requires no water, that has no water jacket, pipe connections or tank to freeze, no lighter to get out of order. Fired with a jump spark. Gasoline kept in base of engine. A fan on exhaust side cools it. It's the ideal power for farm or city use. Always reliable—always ready. 1-horse power. Costs only 10c. an hour for fuel. For further information, address CHAS. G. SLATCHLEY, Swanton, McKean and Meadow Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Corn Breeding

is the principal feature of the new monthly magazine Farm and Stock, published at St. Joseph, Missouri. This publication is devoted principally to CORN and LIVE STOCK, and is the only monthly magazine in existence covering these topics. The progressive breeder, has long daily and weekly papers which keep him posted on market reports, etc., and FARM AND STOCK, a monthly, is his best medium for scientific instruction.

Farm and Stock

for 1906 will be handsomely illustrated with half-tone pictures, and will be printed on high grade super-extended paper. A specialty will be made of reporting meetings of breeders' associations of all kinds, and its readers will be kept in close touch with the work of the numerous important permanent stations. Subscription price \$1.00 a year, but will be sent during 1906 on trial for 3 months and the names of ten farmers who are interested in Corn or Live Stock. Address Farm & Stock, 139 Charl s St. Joseph, Mo.

BLOODED STOCK

I am a Special Messenger from



On Very Important Business.

I came specially to present to you the written communication herein, with instructions to request IMMEDIATE REPLY.

OUR BUSINESS.

The Legal Registry of all Domestic Animals, Land and Water Fowls and Pet Stock.

Grade Registers for all Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

Breeders Supplies and the Purchase and Sale of any Stock for our Patrons on Liberal terms.

OUR RECORDS.

INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED HORSE RECORD.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED CATTLE RECORD.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED SHEEP RECORD.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED SWINE RECORD.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED CHESTER RECORD ("No Spots")
(All Pure White Chesters of all family Strains.)
INTERNATIONAL RECORD LAND AND WATER FOWLS.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED RECORD FOR ANGORA GOATS.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED RECORD FOR SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED RECORD FOR PET STOCK.

Comprising all or any of the Recognized Breeds. Your business is respectfully Solicited.

INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED RECORD FOR GRADE HORSES.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED RECORD FOR GRADE CATTLE.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED RECORD FOR GRADE SHEEP.
INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED RECORD FOR GRADE SWINE.

Whose Sire was a Pure Bred of any of the Breeds that are now or may be hereafter recognized with Sufficient Merit.

OUR STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE.

For Pure Bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine - 75 points required.
For Pure Bred Land and Water Fowls - 90 points required.
For Pure Bred Goats, Collie Dogs and Pet Stock - 75 points required.
For Grade Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine - 60 points required.
The requirements of any pure breed to govern that breed, and the animal must show Individual Merit of at least the points named, as may be determined by the Score Card or competent Judge.
The requirements of any of the Grade Animals: They must show Individual Merit and Utility be very marked, and must show at least 60 points in favor of the Sire's breed.
Cross Bred animals can only be entered as Grades, and must give requirements of Grades; and their merit may be ascertained by the Score Card of the breed of the Sire or by a competent Judge.

Evidence Required to Admit Stock to Record.

On Pure Breds: Send us the Certificates of Registry of the Sire and Dam of the Animal you want Registered. (After inspection will return them).

On Grades: Send us the Certificate of Registry of the Sire only of the Animal you want Registered. (After inspection will return it).

The Execution of business of the Highest Standard is positive Proof of the Highest Guarantee to our patrons.

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BLOODED STOCK
TRANSFER FEES.

Transfer Certificates, each, all kinds - 25 cents.
Transfer Certificates, each, all kinds, from foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico) - 30 cents.
Transfers must all be written in English, and all transfers, except from the breeder, must be remitted, for which certificates will be issued.

APPLICATION AND PEDIGREE BLANKS.

Application Blanks: All breeds, &c., free on receipts of 2c. postage.
Pedigree Blanks: See Supplies.

CERTIFIED COPIES OF RECORD OR TRANSFER

When original is lost or destroyed - 25 cents each.

Membership Fee, \$5.00,

Admits you to all Departments, and some one of your family at your death. Entitles you to vote at all meetings of members. Application for membership will be sent you on request.

No Duplication of Numbers in Our Records.

No Animal or Fowl of any kind will have a duplicate Number of any other Animal or Fowl. Our system of Numbering prevents probable errors, and it does not conflict with other numbers.

OUR REGISTRATION FEES.

Adopted January 15, 1901. Applications must be in English. For all breeds, Recognized by Expert Breeders and the owner wishes the Animals Registered in our Records, and such Animals are admissible under the Rules of Entry on date of Application.

PURE BRED.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		LAND AND WATER FOWLS.		ANGORA GOATS.		SCOTCH COLLIES.		PET STOCK.		
	Owned and entered by		Owned and entered by		Owned and entered by		Owned and entered by		Owned and entered by		Owned and entered by		Owned and entered by		Owned and entered by		
	Members.	Non-Members.	Members.	Non-Members.	Members.	Non-Members.	Members.	Non-Members.	Members.	Non-Members.	Members.	Non-Members.	Members.	Non-Members.	Members.	Non-Members.	
All animals, &c., under one year old.....	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$ 30	\$ 60	\$ 30	\$ 60	Before Jan. 1 following hatch. \$ 15		\$ 50	\$1 00	\$ 50	\$1 00	\$ 15	\$ 30	
All animals, &c., over one year old.....	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	After Jan. 1 following hatch. 25		50	1 00	2 00	1 00	2 00	25	50
GRADE OR CROSS BRED.									FEMALES.—Grades, after once being recorded, can continue to breed their offspring to Pure Bred Sires, and will so show such breeding in the Certificates of Registry. Otherwise females will be entered (Breeding Unknown).								
All animals under one year old	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$ 30	\$ 60	\$ 30	\$ 60									
All animals over one year old	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	50	1 00	50	1 00									

An additional fee of 10c. for Registration Fee must be remitted on all stock from Foreign Countries (except Canada and Mexico) regardless of membership.

Hereafter all business entrusted to our care will be returned within ten days. Your business will receive that careful attention to merit.

CASH.

We do a CASH business only, and we trust our friends and customers will not feel offended if we call their attention to the fact. It will save customers delay in getting their goods if the cash is sent with the order. Better remit too much than not enough. Will return you the surplus, and save you money on every order.

Lastly, we execute your orders for anything in our line, especially the purchase and sale of Pure Bred Stock, on very liberal terms.

We suggest you write your reply or order at once, please, that we may know your wishes and be able to help you, as we have thousands of others.

Our Special Messenger should be kept before you for reference at all times.

Thanking you for your attention, we are yours to serve faithfully,

International Consolidated Record Association,
Penn Yan, or Himrods, N. Y., U. S. A.

Make all Money Orders, New York or Chicago Drafts, payable to the order of HERBERT A. JONES, Sec'y and Treas

OH! YOUR ORDER.—Thank you! It will have our Prompt Attention.

By the way, please see about your County Fair, and write us at once.—GOOD MORNING, SIR!

The Breeding and Raising of Hogs.

BY ANDY SIMPSON

I herewith submit my plan as I am, and have been, raising hogs for a number of years and always with profit.

I own and operate a farm situated in the great corn belt of the Central West. I may say something to help some one else to own a farm in this great hog producing district, for here is where nearly all the hogs of commerce are produced, and produced with the least effort and cost of anywhere in the world.

Selection of the Brood Sow—I consider it to be of greater importance than any other item pertaining to hog raising, as the life of the pigs the first two or three months depends almost entirely upon the sow. Whenever I want to select brood sows I wait till all of my sows have their pigs and the pigs are about a month old; here is where I make my first selection, for if you have a sow that is gentle, a good feeder, good suckler, and raises large even litters, it is reasonably certain that some of them will make good breeders, and the way to be certain is to mark the sow pigs from these sows' litters, so you can tell them from the rest of the herd eight months afterward, for this is when I would want to breed them. I then separate the ones so marked from the rest of the herd, for here is where I make my second selection, and then I choose the ones that come the nearest to my ideal of a breeder. First the back should be well arched, body long and deep; the head, neck and shoulders should incline to finess with the nose carried well above the ground; hams must be broad, and long legs of medium bone and stand on her tiptoes. If you want large litters select ones that have twelve or fourteen teats, and choose ones with small ears.

The selection of the stock boar is a matter of vital importance to the swine raiser and purity of blood is very important, so much so that it should be secured in every instance. Good form is a very necessary requisite, in the boar form, however will be more or less modified by the breed, but there are certain essentials as to form which all boars should have regardless of the breed. They must show every indication as to strength yet without coarseness. It is desirable that the neck and body be fairly short for the breed and the limbs always inclining to short rather than long; such qualities are indicative of bodily vigor and aptitude to fatten easily; two very desirable features. The boar should always possess more compactness of form than the sow, this is especially true in the very long bodied breeds where much judgment must be exercised in choosing males from those types not unduly long in body, good, smooth, strong shoulders, much width of chest and a broad back, slightly arched deep sides; long, well developed quarters are all important, but good heart and flank girth are doubly important. It is not advisable to select the boar at a very early age for oftentimes the pig that promises best while suckling the dam does not develop into a desirable animal. Better defer selection until the pig is at least six months old, as by so doing you can more safely judge as to his form.

I always raise two litters a year and breed in November and June. I put them in a field or pasture by themselves

so they can have plenty of exercise and feed them a little corn with about all the oats they will eat, and after they are done eating give them fresh water from the well, and once a day put in a tablespoonful of International Stock Food per sow, and they will all come in heat about the same time. I have a boar in a pen handy to get him in and out and let him serve them once at the rate of two or three a day, and the pigs will all come very near the same time and be about the same size, which is of great advantage. I had a man say to me one day when looking at a bunch of eighty-nine head of shoats, "How do you get them so near the same size and color? Why," said he, "they are as like as eggs." I always have my sows named, and the date of service of each one set down, for if a man depends upon luck instead of management, I will venture the assertion he will be a few pigs short at each farrowing time. After the sows are safe in pig they have the run of a bluegrass pasture, with a few ears of corn and the kitchen slop each day—a good warm, dry house to sleep in about three weeks before farrowing time. I give them about all the slop they will drink, which consists of skim milk and well water, with enough shorts ad fed to make a good rich feed. Five or six days before they are due to have pigs I put them in their pens and continue to feed them the same except I add some oilmeal and International Stock Food. This seems to form a balanced ration, as I never had a sow to eat her pigs that was treated in this way.

On the 15th day of November, 1902, I let my boar serve two sows and on the 26th day of February, 1903, I had two nice litters of pigs, one of nine and the other of eleven, and by March 10, they had all farrowed, the average is eight and one-half pigs each. Now, if anybody can beat this for early pig raising I want to hear his plan, and from eighty-five early pigs, and ninety to one hundred in the fall.

As soon as the sow is thorough farrowing I omit and give her one feed and give her a drink of water from the well with a spoonful of soda in it, as this is a sure preventative of scours in the little pigs. Then I continue to feed the same rations that I fed just prior to farrowing, except that I increase the use of International Stock Food to one measure for each sow twice a day. I used to have considerable trouble with my sows going off their feed and this usually means a dead sow, or a very badly stunted litter, but since using International Stock Food I have no trouble in this respect. It seems to be a good tonic, a great appetizer, and I am confident that larger litters and healthier sows can be kept by its use than without it. I continue this way of feeding until the pigs are six or eight weeks old, and by this time they are old enough to eat corn and grass, and this with the mother's milk is all that they ever get. I wean them at about three months old, and at six months of age they will average one hundred and twenty-five pounds. I can produce these pigs for \$2 apiece and we all know they will be worth \$3, so it is easy to see how much profit there is in raising pigs by this method. I treat my fall pigs a little different. I

wean at about the same age as the spring pigs, but I feed them exactly the same rations as I do the sows after they have their pigs, only I don't feed them near all they will eat. Have a dry warm house for them to sleep in and let them have the run of a bluegrass pasture, and they will keep healthy and are sure to make some money.

My hog house is eighty feet long, eight feet wide, two and one half on the north, six feet high on the south, and divided into ten pens eight feet square by having part of the partitions made so they can be taken out and a door on the north and one at the end. It gives the hogs access to two pastures and two fed yards. Each pen has two doors on the south—the top one is two and one-half feet by four feet hung on hinges and drops down to let in the sun, for you cannot raise pigs without sunshine. The lower door, which is just large enough to let in the sow, is hung on hinges and raises up and fastens with a hook. This house is built of yellow pine all matched lumber, and cost one dollar per foot in length; it has a dirt floor, for I would not have any other kind for if you have a board floor it is a harbor for rats and microbes and a cement floor in winter is as cold as a cake of ice and if a sow ever steps on a pig it is crippled or killed. The dirt floor does not cost you any more money, just a little more labor. When you set the outside posts take a team and scraper and grade it eight or ten inches high and a little wider than your house and if you keep your hogs properly snouted it will be a good dry floor as long as your roof don't leak. The partitions in this house are two and one-half feet high and perfectly tight, and under each top door there is a trough nailed to the inside wall to slop the sow in, as I always keep them shut up till the pigs are three weeks old, then they can't rob each other and I don't have any runty one. A house built in this way gives a good ventilation, plenty of sunshine in fair weather and a perfectly tight one during the storm. I have never yet lost a litter of pigs in this house. Any farmer can build it, you can make it longer or shorter according to your demands and it will repay you the first year. Now, I have given no fine-spun theories, or advocated any nicknames, such as a hot clover stew, or fresh sliced turnips, or the little potatoes well done, or any cooked feed to burn their noses with. I simply give you the results of my effort, and experience. I have tried to stick to my text and have advised nothing but what the hogs like is cheap, results considered, and is within the means and reach of the average farmer.

This is copied from "American Swine-herd" Nov 1905.



BREED JERSEY REDS

They are good foragers and rapid growers. Easily fattened at any age and produce meat of finest quality. There's money in pure-bred Jersey Red Swine. Write for booklet.

Arthur J. Collins, Box A, Moorestown, N. J.

The Farm Labor Problem and Sheep

While we are not going to attempt to lay claim that keeping sheep is the way to escape the embarrassing problem of obtaining help on the farm, we desire to say that it is one way. Whatever has been the reason for the many farmers leaving the sheep industry contiguous to that great distributing center, Chicago, and engaging in other live stock pursuits, we are not now going to discuss. That the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri are most admirably situated for carrying on the sheep industry goes without any necessity for furnishing the proof. These States are closely situated to this great market center, and in many localities farmers have given up the business of dairying for no other reason than a failure to get sufficient help to carry on that business.

There is now an increased demand for mutton and decreased supply of sheep, and these conditions have conspired to bring about good prices. This thing has been going on for a decade or more and this feature of the meat industry has become quite prominent. The bulk of the sheep are in the western States. There are thirteen commonwealths that are each credited with upward of a million sheep, says the Homestead. Montana heads the list with 5,638,067 sheep, and Wyoming comes second with something over three million.

The vast range territory of the West is undergoing a change. Great tracts of land are being subdivided into farms or smaller holdings, at least, and there is a desire to devote such to the beef industry. The price of sheep has reached a place where it is profitable to produce them for either meat or wool.

In the future more farmers will keep sheep. Many farms formerly devoted to dairying are being stocked with sheep.

We do not claim that sheep can be kept on a farm with no labor or assistance of a man, for they can not. We do say that keeping sheep will come nearer solving the scarcity of help problem than any other branch of farm industry. Sheep can be grazed on pastures that will never become poorer. They do comparatively well without much care or painstaking. A little time will be required at regular intervals, but nothing will be required that the owner himself cannot do unless it be at shearing time. It is not necessary to have expert shearers. It is easily learned.



150 CHOICE CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Now on the farm for sale.

Our 20 years of experience aids us more and more in securing the best to offer you. We sell largely to old customers, who have learned by past experience that they can get high quality and just what they want. can't here describe what I have but write for our large illustrated catalogue, giving breeding of herd, which you will see is the best.

JAMES FISHER, - EASTMAN, WIS.

OAKVIEW HERD
—OF—
POLAND-CHINAS
I have the best Poland-Chinas now for sale that I ever owned. 20 Head of March and April Sows sired by "Ohio Sunshine," bred to farrow in April. They are large and strong boned. Choice Aug. and Sept. pigs of both sexes. Spring boars all sold. Write for particulars.
W. H. CRESWELL, R. 3, Cedarville, O.

300 Head Poland-Chinas

Seventy-five Sows, bred, will be sold to make room, price \$25.00 up. Others ready for service. Have a grand lot of boar and sow pigs all ages. No better animals or breeding. This is your chance. Write at once to
CLAUDE WILKINSON, - Cynthiana, Ind.



A 3 TO 4-MONTHS OLD PIG, EXPRESS PAID,
in exchange for a few days of your spare time. You invest no money. Get particulars at once.
PENNA. BERKSHIRE CO., FANNETTSBURG, PA.
Improved Large English Berkshires.

STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM. N. H. Hood, Adrian, Mich.

BREEDER OF THE WORLD'S BEST O. I. C. SWINE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock for sale at all times of the most approved strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. I have a select herd of quality and shall be pleased to supply the wants of any breeder or farmer who appreciates the best obtainable. Write me your wants before buying. Come and see me when you can. Call at Dr. Gibson's livery; carriage at my expense from Adrian.

STRICTLY PRIME LOT OF GILTS AND BOARS

from the best of breeding. Nothing but tops shipped. These gilts and boars are nearly all sired by my Bold Baron and out of some very choice English and American bred sows that are known to be the best breeders. Write me and state what you want and I will please you. The Clover Leaf Herd of Berkshires are famous for their extremely good quality and individuality.

CLOVER LEAF FARM, STANLEY, N. Y. E. E. HALL, Proprietor.



SEND 3 PEDIGREES FOR RECORD AND \$1.00. Will Register any breed Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine once at this rate to show you our way and Save Your Dollars, make lasting friends, patrons, members. Write us of your business fully. Save 40 per cent. in fees alone. We send you complete information free for asking. **U O to know what others know.** Memberships, all departments, only \$5.00. Lowest Fees. We will exchange membership with any other Association at par value free. Now consolidate your business with us. Every breeder sending \$1.00 as above this month will also get this paper free to January 1, 1907. Be Prompt To-day.
International Consolidated Record Association, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Wear badge pin—\$1.50 per paid.



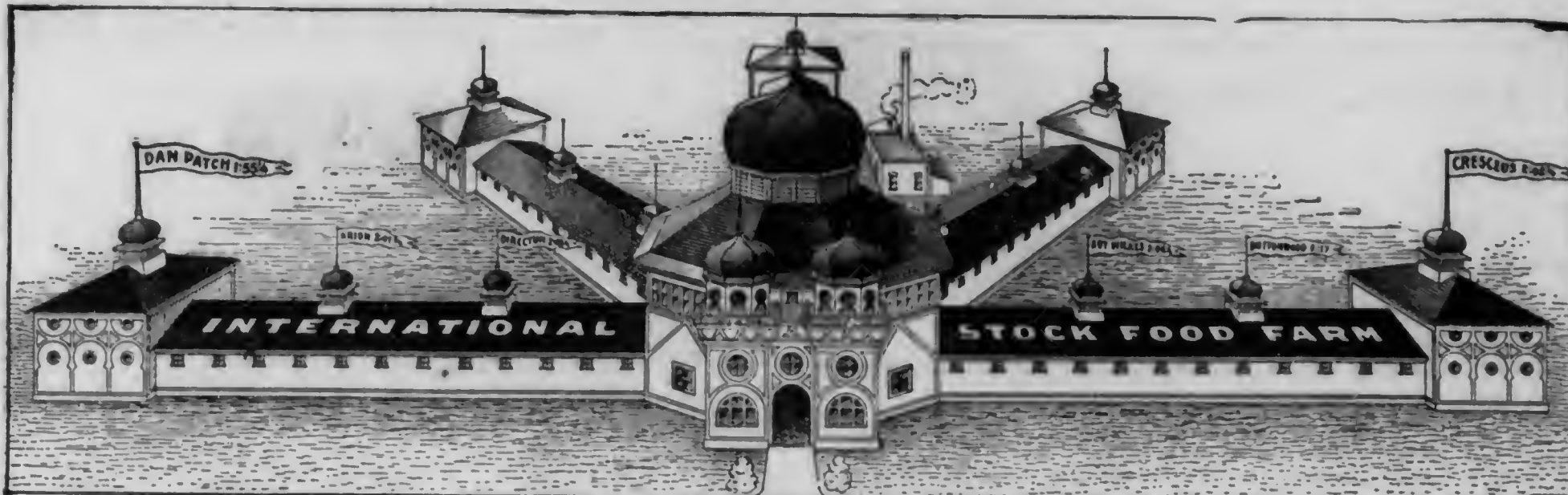
I OFFER....

3 Fine March Boars
2 Fine April Boars
1 Fine June Boar.

A few choice Sows ready to breed and a lot of September and October Pigs. I think them as good a lot as any person can show. Write me.

J. H. YARNALL, Kelton, Pa.

BLOODED STOCK



YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT THE MOST FAMOUS HORSE BREEDING FARM IN THE WORLD

M. W. Savage, sole proprietor of "International Stock Food Co." Minneapolis, Minn. is also owner of "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres, 10 miles from Minneapolis. The above engraving shows the main training stable which was designed by Mr. Savage and is the only stable of this kind in the world. It is 400 feet long across the front. The Octagon center is 90 feet in diameter and each of the five wings is 167 feet long and contain 130 box stalls each having good light and outside windows. The center is over 100 feet high and contains a large tank in the top, which gives a good supply of water throughout the entire stable. The entire stable is heated by steam and hot water and cost over \$50,000. We also have over 100 additional stalls in our brood mare stables. This farm is located in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Minnesota River, which empties into the Mississippi River at old, Historic Fort Snelling. The farm is reached by both Steamboat and train and is one of nature's garden spots for a farm of this kind. A sparkling trout stream which never freezes winds its way through the farm and under the shade of many magnificent trees gather many picnic parties to enjoy the beauties of nature and to watch the care and training of the large number of colts always in training on our mile track located on river bank and built by the world's famous track builder Mr. Seth Griffin. This is one of the very best and fastest sod tracks ever built and although built on comparatively level ground it cost \$18,000, on account of the slow, careful work necessary to the best selection and placing of the sod. We selected sod that had never felt the disturbing touch of a plow and placed the roots up. This makes a track of unusual life and elasticity so that the colts do not become sore or bad gaited from their every day training. We are also building a half-mile track for special use when the mile track is unfit for use by reason of rainy weather and for the training of colts intended for race events on half-mile tracks. "International Medical Springs" is located on this farm and has a flow of 60,000 barrels per day. This water is deliciously medicated and is noted for its many cures. Twenty five springs are located in different parts of the farm and it is abundantly supplied with the purest of water. "International Stock Food" farm is the only farm in the history of the world that ever owned such Four World Champion Stallions as Dan Patch 1:55 1/4, Crescend 2:02 1/4, Directum 2:05 1/4 and Arion 2:07 1/4. These stallions are all the present time champions in their class and with our other stallions Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/4, Ed Patch 2:08 1/4, Buttonwood 2:17, Directum Jr. 2:24 1/4 and "International Stock Food" three times per day. Dan Patch 1:55 1/4 the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen, never broke the world's record until after he had eaten "International Stock Food" six months. It made his blood pure and rich, permanently strengthened his entire system, aided his digestion and assimilation so that greater nerve force was produced and this gave more speed, endurance and strength. Since eating "International Stock Food" Dan Patch 1:55 1/4 has broken twelve world's records and closed the season of 1905 in remarkably fine condition and running over with speed.

We also have one hundred high class brood mares and their colts every year and they eat "International Stock Food" every day. When you visit the farm we want you to look them over specially and see the results. We have colts for sale by our Stallions which you can buy by mail as safely as if you saw them. We

guarantee to refund your money immediately if purchase is not exactly as described. We take all risk and guarantee satisfaction. Write us at any time. Our loss of colts at foaling time has always been extremely small and we attribute this to the fact of our mares being kept in much better condition by the constant use of "International Stock Food".

Prominent horse breeding farmers and trainers are regular users of "International Stock Food". It pays us to feed it to our horses. It pays them to feed it to their horses and we positively guarantee it will pay you to feed it to your horses and other stock. If it ever fails the use of "International Stock Food" will not cost you a cent as it is always sold by over One Hundred Thousand Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee". It will pay you to test it. If not for sale in your locality write direct to us and your letter will have prompt attention. When in this locality, Mr. Savage specially invites you to visit "International Stock Food" farm, and the freedom of the farm is yours at any season of the year. We want you to compare the different families that we are breeding and to personally see the results of feeding "International Stock Food". A large number of men are constantly in attendance at the farm and you will be shown every courtesy in looking over the farm and examining the horses. We never advertise anything but what we can show you with pleasure.

Our Elegantly Illustrated Farm Catalogue.

We have just published a very handsome illustrated Catalogue of our farm and horses. We believe this to be the most attractive catalogue of this kind ever published. It is printed on heavy enamel paper, elegant colored cover and contains 80 pages 9 by 12 in size. It gives a correct history of the racing life of each of the Four Champion Stallions with name of track and date where every important race was held. This matter is written in a thrilling style that appeals to every horse owner or lover of a horse. This Catalogue contains so much horse history that every horse lover should have one. It not only gives this history but it also contains many very beautiful half-tone pictures of these world Champion Stallions, brood mares, colts and general views of farm, river and valley. This book would grace the library of any man. We cannot afford to mail this beautiful book free to the several hundred thousand farmers and stock breeders who will want it for reference. However we have decided that we will mail one copy free to anyone who writes us and encloses 35 cents in stamps for postage, etc. If you would like a copy be sure and write at once and the Catalogue will be mailed promptly. First thousand cost us \$1.75 each.

DAN PATCH 1:55 1/4 MAILED FREE

We have a Beautiful Six Color Picture of our Champion Pacer, Dan Patch 1:55 1/4, size 16 by 24. Free of advertising, fine picture for framing, gives all the records made by the pacing wonder. We will mail you one free, postage prepaid, if you write us how much stock you own and name this paper. Write to INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

FOR SALE-- Fine registered Duroc-Jersey pigs. Address Walter M. Carroll, Box 106, Lynchburg, Va.

Primrose Herd Large English Yorkshires.

From Imported Stock. Second to none. Write wants. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

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20 choice Spring Sows, open; 25 Fall Pigs, both sexes, and also some very fine yearling bred sows that are extra fine and were prize winners last Fall. 12 head Poland-Chinas from 8 to 12 months old. I never had a better offering in young sows than this.

C. R. CRESSMAN, Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.

Bargains in Poland-Chinas, Berkshires & Chester Whites

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service, Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P Rocks, Brown Leghorns for sale.

P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

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Bred by "White Side Comet, No. 4736," son of "S. H. Colston Eclipse I," winner of first in his class, also Champion and Grand Champion, over all ages, at St. Louis Fair, 1904. Pigs of either sex and sows bred for sale at reasonable prices.

CHAS. S. SNOOK, Utica Mills, Md.

Climbing Rose Stock Farm

O.I.C. Herd O.I.C.

Choice pigs of either sex for sale. Choice gilts bred to suit you. Write your wants.

A. G. MURDOCK, Cantril, Iowa.

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Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred, boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle. Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens.

Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

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